



**ASEAN FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (AFSIS)**

# **ASEAN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY OUTLOOK NO. 12 JUNE 2014**



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



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**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 Twelfth 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.

AFSIS Secretariat  
Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE)  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

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## Highlights of Rice Outlook for 2015

- Rice (milled rice) supply in ASEAN is forecasted to increase about 7 million tons which is about 4 percent from 170.76 million tons in 2014 to 177.90 million tons in 2015 (Table 1).
- The production is forecasted to be 133.78 million tons in 2015, a slightly increase from 133.54 million tons in 2014.
- The beginning stock of the ASEAN in 2015 is estimated at 41.77 million tons, a significant increase from 34.73 million tons in 2014. The ending stock in 2015 is forecasted to be 48.57 million tons up about 16 percent from 41.77 million tons in 2014.
- The rice export from ASEAN is forecasted to decrease from 18.47 million tons in 2014 to 18.10 million tons in 2015 a decrease of 0.37 million tons or about 2 percent (Table 1).
- The rice import by ASEAN in 2015 is projected to be 2.35 million tons, a decrease from 2.50 million tons in 2014 or about 6 percent.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) for the region is estimated to be about 120 percent in 2015 which is about the same as in 2014. However, this indicated that, aggregately, ASEAN is still produced rice enough for regional consumption.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is estimated to be about 38 percent in 2015 compared to 31 percent in 2014.

**Table 1 Summary of the ASEAN rice situation, 2014-2015 (milled rice)**

Items	2014	2015	Unit: Million tons	
			Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	170.76	177.90	7.13	4.18
Beginning stock	34.73	41.77	7.04	20.27
Production	133.54	133.78	0.24	0.18
Import	2.50	2.35	-0.15	-6.01
Demand (Million tons)	170.76	177.90	7.13	4.18
Domestic utilization	110.53	111.22	0.69	0.63
Export	18.47	18.10	-0.37	-1.98
Ending stock	41.77	48.57	6.80	16.29
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	120.82	120.28	-0.54	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	31.42	37.56	6.14	-

## ASEAN Rice Situation in 2014

### Production

ASEAN paddy production in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) was estimated at 213.83 million tons, a decrease of about 1 thousand tons which is less than one percent from 214.83 million tons in 2013. The decrease was due to the decrease in both harvested area and yield. The decrease was due to the decrease in production in Indonesia, Malaysia and Myanmar. For the rest of the countries in the region, the estimated production has increased. (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

In **Brunei**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in area only.

In **Cambodia**, the slight increase in production derived from the increase in yield while the harvested area has decreased. The decrease in harvested area came from flood, drought and pests.

For **Indonesia**, the decrease in production came from the decline in planted area because farmer changed to competing crops, while the yield is still the same as last year.

For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production derived from the increase in both area and yield which due to the farmer responded to the price increase, government policy and farmer use more improved variety.

In **Malaysia**, the decrease in production derived from the decrease in both harvested area and yield due to the impact from the flood, pests and diseases.

In **Myanmar**, the decrease in production came from the reduction of the harvested area due to the natural disaster, while the yield is about the same.

For **the Philippines**, the increase in production derived from the increase in yield due to farmer use more improved variety and use more fertilizer.

For **Thailand**, the increase in production came from the increase in the harvested area which dominated the reduction in the yield.

In **Vietnam**, the increase in production came from the increase in planted area due to the price of competing crop decrease and favorable weather, the increase in yield is due to the farmer use more improved variety and taking care their crop better.

### Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of rice (milled rice) within ASEAN in 2014 (calendar year) was estimated at 110.53 million tons a decrease of about 3 million tons or about 3 percent from the previous year (Table 7-8).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for ASEAN as a whole in 2014 is estimated at 120.82 percent indicated that, aggregately, the ASEAN is a rice self-sufficient region. However, on the country by country basis, some countries in the region 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 2014 (January 2014) of ASEAN was estimated at 34.73 million tons up 6.94 million tons from 27.79 million tons in 2013. Thailand carried 24.33 million tons or about 70 percent of the ASEAN stock and followed by Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines which carried about 2-3 million tons each. These three countries carried stock altogether 7.20 million tons or about 21 percent of the total stock in the ASEAN.

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2014 for the whole ASEAN was estimated at about 31 percent which is above 20 percent, the optimum value. However, there are some countries that have the ratio below 20 percent which included Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam (Table 11, Figure 13).

## **Trade**

In 2014, the ASEAN is estimated to export 18.47 million tons up 2.6 million tons or about 16 percent from 15.87 million tons exported in 2013. Only 3 countries namely Lao PDR, the Philippines and Vietnam, expected to export less than last year.

The import by the ASEAN in 2014 is estimated at 2.50 million tons, up 0.39 million tons or about 18 percent from 2.11 million tons in 2013. In 2014, Indonesia is forecasted to be the biggest importer in the region (Table 7-8, Figure 8-9).

The quantity and value of rice exported from ASEAN countries by countries of destination and the quantity and value of imported 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 2013-2014 (January – May) are shown in Table 14-15.

For Cambodia the average price of 5% milled rice is 614 US\$/ton. For Thailand the average price is 422 US\$/ton while Vietnam the average price is 455 US\$/ton. The average prices of 2014 for both Cambodia and Thailand are a little lower than the 2013 average. For Vietnam, the average price in 2014 is higher than 2013 average.

For CIF prices, the average price of the grade between 10% to 25% broken milled rice in the Philippines is 403 and 398 US\$/ton in 2013 and 2014 respectively. The average CIF prices for glutinous rice in Indonesia in 2013 and 2014 are 519 US\$/ton and 521 US\$/ton respectively.

## **Damaged Area**

The damaged area of paddy in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) was reported to be about 1.45 million hectares of which 0.42 million hectares or about 29 percent caused by the flood. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand and mainly due to the drought (Table 6).

## **Prospects for Rice in 2015**

### **Production**

Paddy production in ASEAN in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) is forecasted to be 214.25 million tons, a slight increase from 213.83 million tons in 2014. The most increase in term of quantity is expected in Cambodia follow by the Philippines due to both the area expansion and the increase in the yield as a result of farmer responded to price increase and favorable weather and farmer taking care their crop better. Only Thailand is forecasted to decrease in its production due to the decline in planted area as a result of farmer responded to the price decrease following the abolishing the rice pledging scheme of the government. (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

### **Utilization and Stock**

The domestic utilization in 2015 is projected to be 111.22 million tons, an increase of 0.69 million tons or less than one percent compared to 110.53 million tons in 2014 (Table 8-9).

The beginning stock in 2015 is estimated at 41.77 million tons, up 7.04 million tons or about 20 percent from 34.73 million tons in 2014. The ending stock in 2015 is forecasted to be 48.57 million tons, an increase of 6.80 million tons or about 16 percent from 41.77 million tons in 2014 (Table 8-9, Figure 11).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is forecasted to be 120 percent in 2015 which is about the same as 2014, indicated that the ASEAN is still produced enough for consumption within the region (Table 10, Figure 12).

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to increase from 31.42 percent in 2014 to 37.56 percent in 2015 (Table 11, Figure 13).

### **Trade**

Rice export from ASEAN is forecasted to decrease from 18.47 million tons in 2014 to 18.10 million tons in 2015 (Table 8-9, Figure 5 and 7). Myanmar and the Philippines are forecasted to export less than 2014.

For the import, the whole ASEAN is forecasted to import 2.35 million tons in 2015, a decrease 0.15 million tons or about 6 percent compared to 2.50 million tons in 2014 (Table 8-9, Figure 8 and 10).

**Table 2 Paddy production in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>214,834.12</b>	<b>213,832.69</b>	<b>-1,001.43</b>	<b>-0.47</b>	<b>214,253.49</b>	<b>420.80</b>	<b>0.20</b>
Brunei	1.90	2.31	0.40	21.10	2.37	0.07	3.00
Cambodia	9,290.94	9,389.96	99.02	1.07	9,824.19	434.23	4.62
Indonesia	71,291.50	70,290.56	-1,000.94	-1.40	70,413.13	122.58	0.17
Lao PDR	3,414.56	4,000.00	585.44	17.15	4,200.00	200.00	5.00
Malaysia	2,615.85	2,594.03	-21.81	-0.83	2,674.44	80.41	3.10
Myanmar	27,703.68	26,285.24	-1,418.44	-5.12	26,500.00	214.76	0.82
Philippines	18,439.41	18,576.60	137.20	0.74	19,000.17	423.57	2.28
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	38,000.19	38,108.20	108.01	0.28	36,829.88	-1,278.32	-3.35
Vietnam	44,076.10	44,585.80	509.70	1.16	44,809.30	223.50	0.50

**Table 3 Paddy planted area in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>51,439.82</b>	<b>51,374.90</b>	<b>-64.92</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	<b>51,090.60</b>	<b>-284.30</b>	<b>-0.55</b>
Brunei	1.42	1.75	0.34	23.74	1.81	0.05	3.00
Cambodia	3,016.36	3,098.91	82.54	2.74	3,191.87	92.97	3.00
Indonesia	13,927.88	13,735.54	-192.34	-1.38	13,711.77	-23.78	-0.17
Lao PDR	939.10	996.00	56.90	6.06	1,040.00	44.00	4.42
Malaysia	674.33	689.73	15.40	2.28	677.77	-11.97	-1.73
Myanmar	7,241.37	7,283.97	42.60	0.59	7,400.00	116.03	1.59
Philippines	4,773.90	4,770.33	-3.57	-0.07	4,862.90	92.57	1.94
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,966.06	12,897.56	-68.50	-0.53	12,303.39	-594.17	-4.61
Vietnam	7,899.40	7,901.10	1.70	0.02	7,901.10	0.00	0.00

**Table 4 Paddy harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>50,125.15</b>	<b>49,929.69</b>	<b>-195.46</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>49,822.04</b>	<b>-107.65</b>	<b>-0.22</b>
Brunei	1.29	1.59	0.31	23.74	1.64	0.05	3.00
Cambodia	2,980.30	2,968.97	-11.33	-0.38	3,070.27	101.31	3.41
Indonesia	13,837.21	13,640.71	-196.51	-1.42	13,616.93	-23.78	-0.17
Lao PDR	891.19	996.00	104.81	11.76	1,040.00	44.00	4.42
Malaysia	605.20	604.64	-0.57	-0.09	611.57	6.94	1.15
Myanmar	7,207.70	6,834.80	-372.89	-5.17	6,860.00	25.20	0.37
Philippines	4,746.08	4,754.19	8.11	0.17	4,828.67	74.48	1.57
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,956.78	12,227.70	270.92	2.27	11,891.86	-335.84	-2.75
Vietnam	7,899.40	7,901.10	1.70	0.02	7,901.10	0.00	0.00

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.



**Table 5 Paddy yield in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.47</b>
Brunei	1.48	1.45	-0.03	-2.03	1.45	0.00	0.00
Cambodia	3.12	3.16	0.04	1.28	3.20	0.04	1.27
Indonesia	5.15	5.15	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.02	0.39
Lao PDR	3.83	4.02	0.19	4.96	4.04	0.02	0.50
Malaysia	4.32	4.29	-0.03	-0.69	4.37	0.08	1.86
Myanmar	3.84	3.85	0.01	0.26	3.86	0.01	0.26
Philippines	3.89	3.91	0.02	0.51	3.93	0.02	0.51
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3.18	3.12	-0.06	-1.89	3.10	-0.02	-0.64
Vietnam	5.58	5.64	0.06	1.08	5.67	0.03	0.53

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

**Table 6 Paddy damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2014**

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Other	Unspecified	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>421,489</b>	<b>381,931</b>	<b>85,050</b>	<b>110,862</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>432,174</b>	<b>1,445,206</b>
Brunei	57	13	55	34	-	-	159
Cambodia	128,614	774	553	-	-	-	129,941
Indonesia	50,994	30,488	6,678	6,677	-	-	94,837
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	65,456	-	9,691	9,949	-	-	85,096
Myanmar	17,153	5	4	-	-	432,010	449,172
Philippines	14,051	1,922	3	-	-	-	15,976
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	145,164	348,729	68,066	94,202	13,700	-	669,861
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**Table 7 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
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>27,790,504</b>	<b>134,254,593</b>	<b>2,109,940</b>	<b>164,155,037</b>	<b>113,556,177</b>	<b>15,870,162</b>	<b>34,728,697</b>	<b>164,155,037</b>
Brunei	25,409	1,237	15,414	42,060	34,311	-	7,749	42,060
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	41,815,000	472,000	44,587,140	41,865,000	1,010	2,721,130	44,587,140
Lao PDR	392,986	2,048,736	13,187	2,454,909	2,172,461	81,795	200,652	2,454,909
Malaysia	624,639	1,647,982	640,710	2,913,331	2,288,232	-	625,099	2,913,331
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	12,059,372	397,269	14,980,841	12,854,092	1,249	2,125,500	14,980,841
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	47,322	-	432,336	479,658	294,755	137,581	47,322	479,658
Thailand	16,742,371	25,080,125	25,024	41,847,520	10,905,583	6,611,620	24,330,317	41,847,520
Vietnam	1,847,563	28,169,375	114,000	30,130,938	21,121,280	6,652,914	2,356,744	30,130,938

**Table 8 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
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>34,728,697</b>	<b>133,537,064</b>	<b>2,497,374</b>	<b>170,763,135</b>	<b>110,527,600</b>	<b>18,465,583</b>	<b>41,769,953</b>	<b>170,763,135</b>
Brunei	7,749	1,498	30,610	39,857	33,549	-	6,308	39,857
Cambodia	1,300,788	6,009,575	-	7,310,363	4,242,719	1,860,844	1,206,800	7,310,363
Indonesia	2,721,130	41,520,000	833,000	45,074,130	41,956,000	1,010	3,117,120	45,074,130
Lao PDR	200,652	2,400,000	11,311	2,611,963	2,184,623	79,649	347,691	2,611,963
Malaysia	625,099	1,634,241	535,500	2,794,840	2,181,066	-	613,774	2,794,840
Myanmar	1,013,396	16,591,242	-	17,604,638	14,700,006	986,474	1,918,158	17,604,638
Philippines	2,125,500	12,149,098	500,000	14,774,598	12,813,220	6.00	1,961,372	14,774,598
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	47,322	-	432,400	479,722	297,800	137,600	44,322	479,722
Thailand	24,330,317	25,151,410	29,553	49,511,280	10,777,617	9,000,000	29,733,663	49,511,280
Vietnam	2,356,744	28,080,000	125,000	30,561,744	21,341,000	6,400,000	2,820,744	30,561,744

**Table 9 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015 (milled rice)**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>41,769,953</b>	<b>133,778,554</b>	<b>2,347,478</b>	<b>177,895,985</b>	<b>111,221,634</b>	<b>18,100,901</b>	<b>48,573,450</b>	<b>177,895,985</b>
Brunei	6,308	1,543	31,528	39,379	34,464	-	4,915	39,379
Cambodia	1,206,800	6,287,482	-	7,494,282	4,255,448	1,898,061	1,340,773	7,494,282
Indonesia	3,117,120	41,574,000	842,000	45,533,120	41,966,000	1,010	3,566,110	45,533,120
Lao PDR	347,691	2,520,000	10,950	2,878,641	2,293,300	194,750	390,591	2,878,641
Malaysia	613,774	1,684,897	535,500	2,834,171	2,247,550	0	586,621	2,834,171
Myanmar	1,918,158	16,726,800	-	18,644,958	14,800,000	69,180	3,775,778	18,644,958
Philippines	1,961,372	12,426,114	350,000	14,737,486	13,026,744	-	1,710,742	14,737,486
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	44,322	-	432,500	476,822	297,900	137,900	41,022	476,822
Thailand	29,733,663	24,307,718	30,000	54,071,381	10,875,228	9,000,000	34,196,153	54,071,381
Vietnam	2,820,744	28,250,000	115,000	31,185,744	21,425,000	6,800,000	2,960,744	31,185,744

Note: <sup>1/</sup> The value is estimated by AFSIS

**Table 10 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	2013			2014			2015		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>134,254,593</b>	<b>113,556,177</b>	<b>118.23</b>	<b>133,537,064</b>	<b>110,527,600</b>	<b>120.82</b>	<b>133,778,554</b>	<b>111,221,634</b>	<b>120.28</b>
Brunei	1,237	34,311	3.61	1,498	33,549	4.47	1,543	34,464	4.48
Cambodia	5,946,202	4,119,145	144.36	6,009,575	4,242,719	141.64	6,287,482	4,255,448	147.75
Indonesia	41,815,000	41,865,000	99.88	41,520,000	41,956,000	98.96	41,574,000	41,966,000	99.07
Lao PDR	2,048,736	2,172,461	94.30	2,400,000	2,184,623	109.86	2,520,000	2,293,300	109.89
Malaysia	1,647,982	2,288,232	72.02	1,634,241	2,181,066	74.93	1,684,897	2,247,550	74.97
Myanmar	17,486,564	17,901,318	97.68	16,591,242	14,700,006	112.87	16,726,800	14,800,000	113.02
Philippines	12,059,372	12,854,092	93.82	12,149,098	12,813,220	94.82	12,426,114	13,026,744	95.39
Singapore	-	294,755	-	-	297,800	-	-	297,900	-
Thailand	25,080,125	10,905,583	229.98	25,151,410	10,777,617	233.37	24,307,718	10,875,228	223.51
Vietnam	28,169,375	21,121,280	133.37	28,080,000	21,341,000	131.58	28,250,000	21,425,000	131.86

**Table 11 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	2013			2014			2015		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>27,790,504</b>	<b>113,556,177</b>	<b>24.47</b>	<b>34,728,697</b>	<b>110,527,600</b>	<b>31.42</b>	<b>41,769,953</b>	<b>111,221,634</b>	<b>37.56</b>
Brunei	25,409	34,311	74.05	7,749	33,549	23.10	6,308	34,464	18.30
Cambodia	1,280,376	4,119,145	31.08	1,300,788	4,242,719	30.66	1,206,800	4,255,448	28.36
Indonesia	2,300,140	41,865,000	5.49	2,721,130	41,956,000	6.49	3,117,120	41,966,000	7.43
Lao PDR	392,986	2,172,461	18.09	200,652	2,184,623	9.18	347,691	2,293,300	15.16
Malaysia	624,639	2,288,232	27.30	625,099	2,181,066	28.66	613,774	2,247,550	27.31
Myanmar	2,005,498	17,901,318	11.20	1,013,396	14,700,006	6.89	1,918,158	14,800,000	12.96
Philippines	2,524,200	12,854,092	19.64	2,125,500	12,813,220	16.59	1,961,372	13,026,744	15.06
Singapore	47,322	294,755	16.05	47,322	297,800	15.89	44,322	297,900	14.88
Thailand	16,742,371	10,905,583	153.52	24,330,317	10,777,617	225.75	29,733,663	10,875,228	273.41
Vietnam	1,847,563	21,121,280	8.75	2,356,744	21,341,000	11.04	2,820,744	21,425,000	13.17

**Table 12 Quantity and Value of Rice Export by Countries of Destination in 2014**

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									4	2,140				
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						2,969,198								
Myanmar	150				8,481	3			12,244	4				
Philippines									0.03	11,955				
Singapore														
Thailand	18,237	21,767,067	1,089	558,660	36,393	14,991,760	3,442	1,609,271	115,855	48,368,471	281	186,738	55,671	22,276,380
Vietnam					157,000	92,000			465,000	232,000			550,000	300,000

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	25	40,112					29	42,252	32	41,380	61	83,632
Lao PDR			1,460	505,820	9,331	3,232,754	10,791	3,738,574	68,858	48,156,591	79,649	51,895,166
Malaysia		39,771						3,008,969		15,180		3,024,149
Myanmar	58,777	20	23,294	9	19,294	6	122,240	43	864,234	339	986,474	382
Philippines		6,540					0.11	18,495	6	22,045	6	40,540
Singapore												
Thailand	31,964	29,531,007			933	533,470	263,866	139,822,826	1,942,059	1,011,551,082	2,205,925	1,151,373,908
Vietnam	357,000	163,000					1,529,000	787,000	3,409,000	1,524,000	4,938,000	2,311,000

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 2014**

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														
Lao PDR														
Malaysia				4,203,979										
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore			1,574	1,178,846	165	318,731			356	214,877	4,333	1,557,848		
Thailand			90	13,820			0.10	31	0.001	11	0.08	377		
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	n.a.			33,649	n.a.			33,649	n.a.
Cambodia												
Indonesia			5,050	2,620,100			5,050	2,620,100			5,050	2,620,100
Lao PDR			1,060	45,000	10,251	1,689,383	11,311	1,734,383			11,311	1,734,383
Malaysia				17,197,537		6,210,941		27,612,457		27,284,730		54,897,187
Myanmar												
Philippines			25,142	9,965,353	161,900	66,919,475	187,042	76,884,828	443	1,473,373	187,485	78,358,201
Singapore			73,635	65,606,872	57,564	30,759,164	137,627	99,636,338	95,606	55,237,006	233,233	154,873,344
Thailand					192	118,266	282	132,505	2,842	2,742,726	3,125	2,875,231
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**

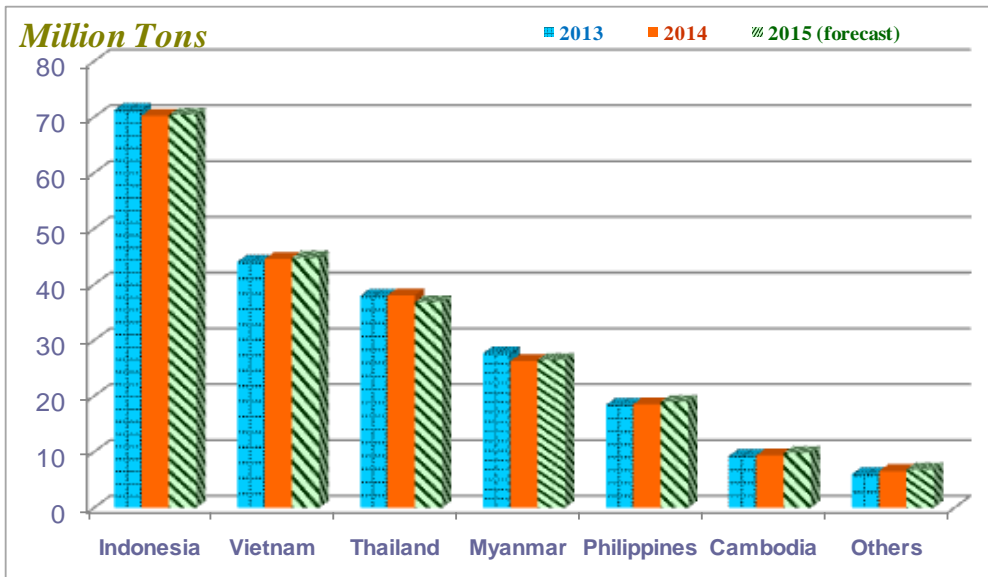
Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
<b>Cambodia</b>	Milled Rice 5%	2013	550	640	610	560	650	690	620	580	565	670	740	750	635
		2014	580	650	620	570	650								614
<b>Indonesia</b>	Glutinous Rice	2013	1,373	1,316	1,433	664	1,277	1,001	1,414	1,242	681	1,421	111	358	1,024
		2014	1,439	1,321											1,380
<b>Myanmar</b>	Milled Rice 25%	2013	393	379	408	388	384	373	390	393	390	374	374	364	384
		2014	360	361											361
<b>Thailand</b>	Milled Rice 5%	2013	596	597	574	569	555	534	524	481	444	438	438	451	517
		2014	450	459	416	395	391								422
	Hommati Rice	2013	1,161	1,180	1,200	1,225	1,200	1,171	1,159	1,150	1,157	1,177	1,053	982	1,151
		2014	960	969	957	951	945								956
<b>Vietnam</b>	Milled Rice 5%	2013	457	441	436	446	444	431	423	437	447	448	463	341	434
		2014	477	462	450	447	439								455

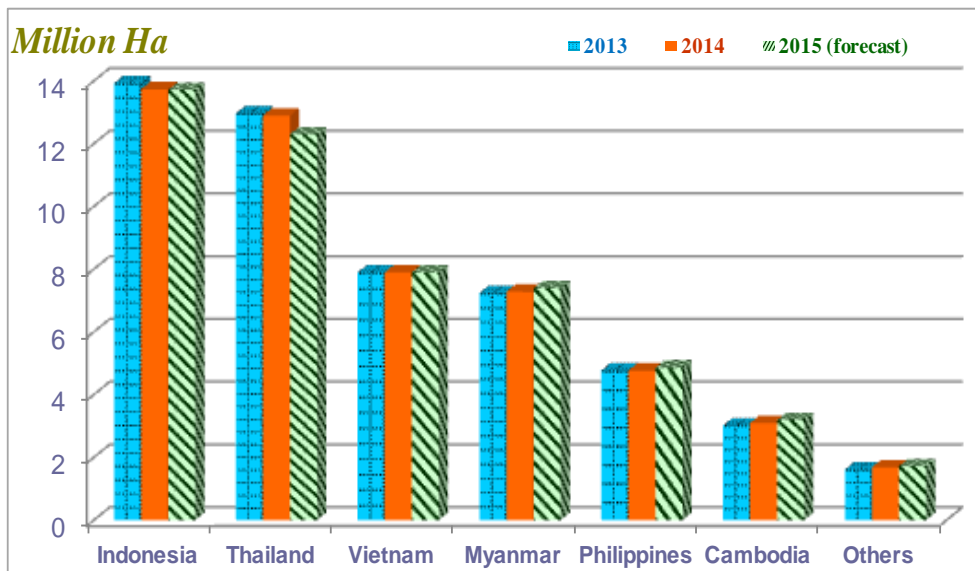
**Table 15 CIF Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries**

Unit: US\$/Ton

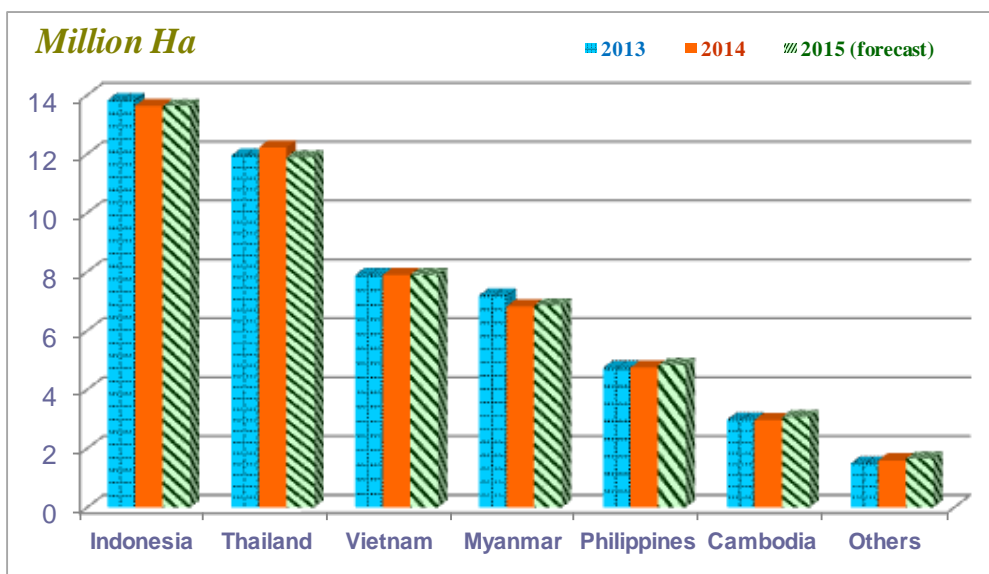
Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average	
<b>Indonesia</b>	Glutinous Rice	2013	494	538	635	514	523	446	430	534	532	546	539	493	519	
		2014	506	535											521	
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>Rice upon prior certification of NEDA that shortage exist</b>	2013	-	-	-	-	525	466	477	-	-	489	-	-	489	
		2014	413	416	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.								415	
	Other rice, more than 10% but not 25% broken	2013	475	571	-	437	-	-	314	338	355	357	353	425	403	
		2014	435	360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.								398	
	Broken rice	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	364	360
		2014	279	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.								279	
	Other rice not more than 5% broken	2013	-	-	-	-	334	318	321	352	329	319	337	390	338	
		2014	426	335	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.								381	
<b>Singapore</b>	Not specified	2013	707	691	703	735	760	753	752	728	681	693	704	706	718	
		2014	703	673	633	635	638	710							665	



**Figure 1 Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015**



**Figure 2 Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015**



**Figure 3 Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015**



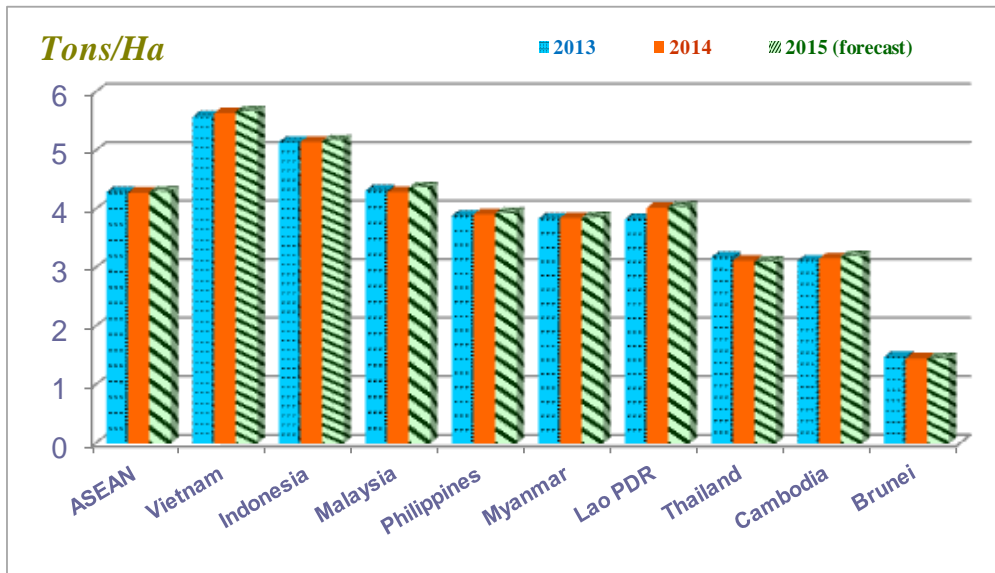


Figure 4 Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

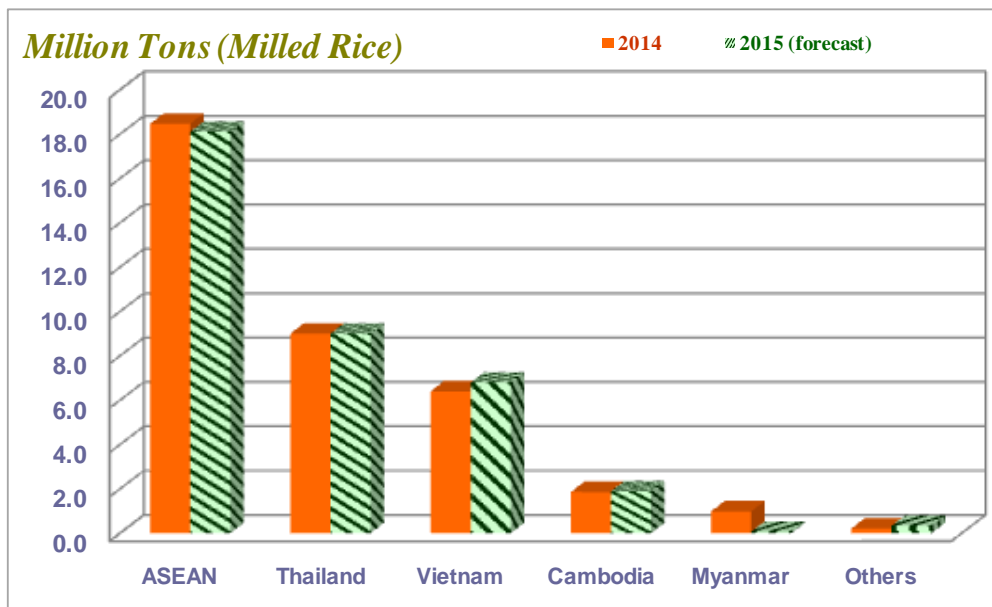


Figure 5 Amount of rice export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

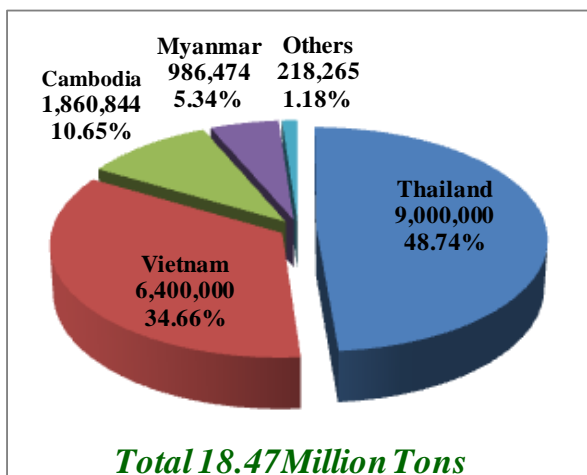


Figure 6 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

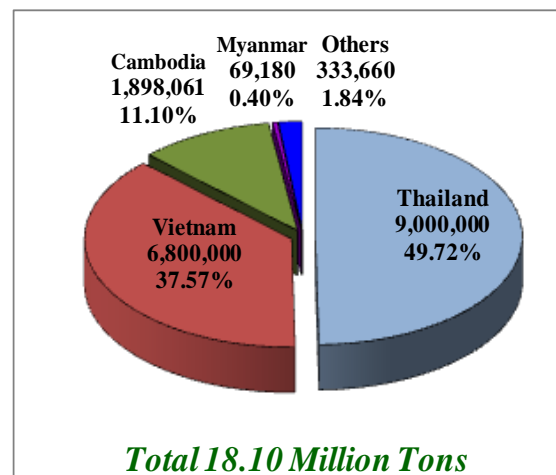


Figure 7 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

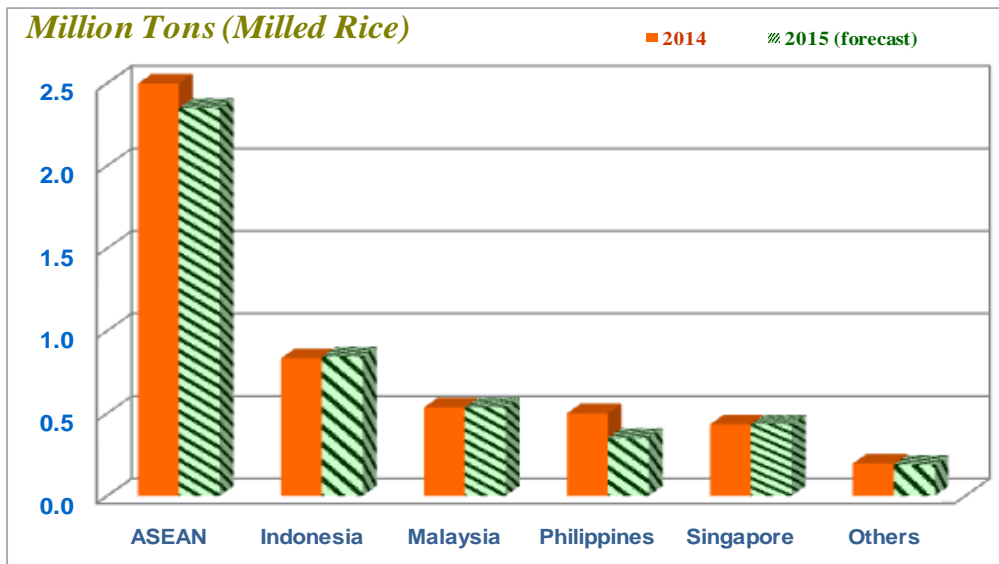


Figure 8 Amount of rice import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

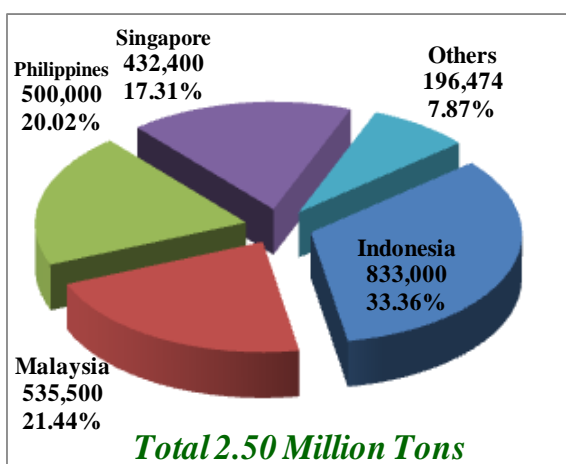


Figure 9 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

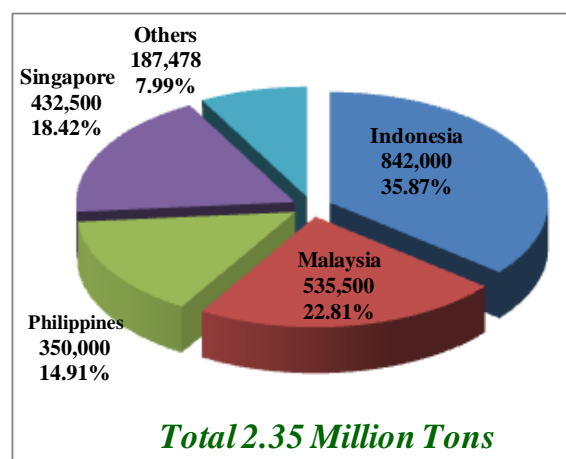


Figure 10 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

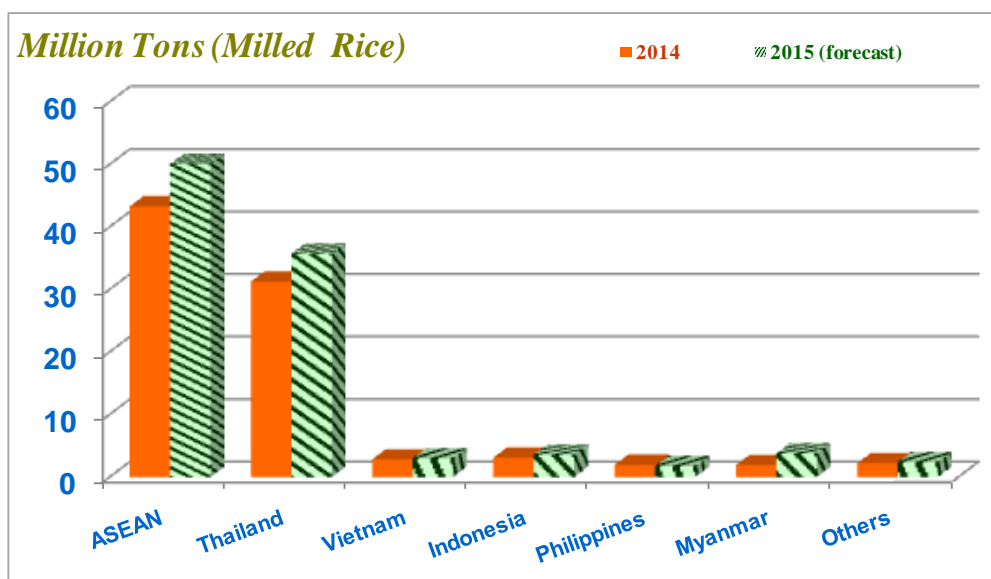


Figure 11 Amount of ending stock of rice in ASEAN countries, 2014-2015

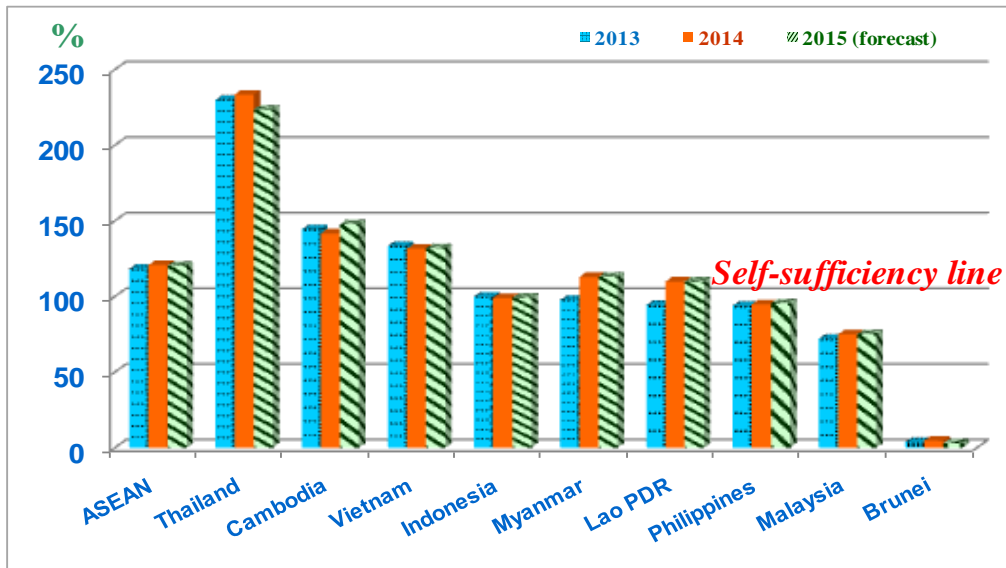


Figure 12 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

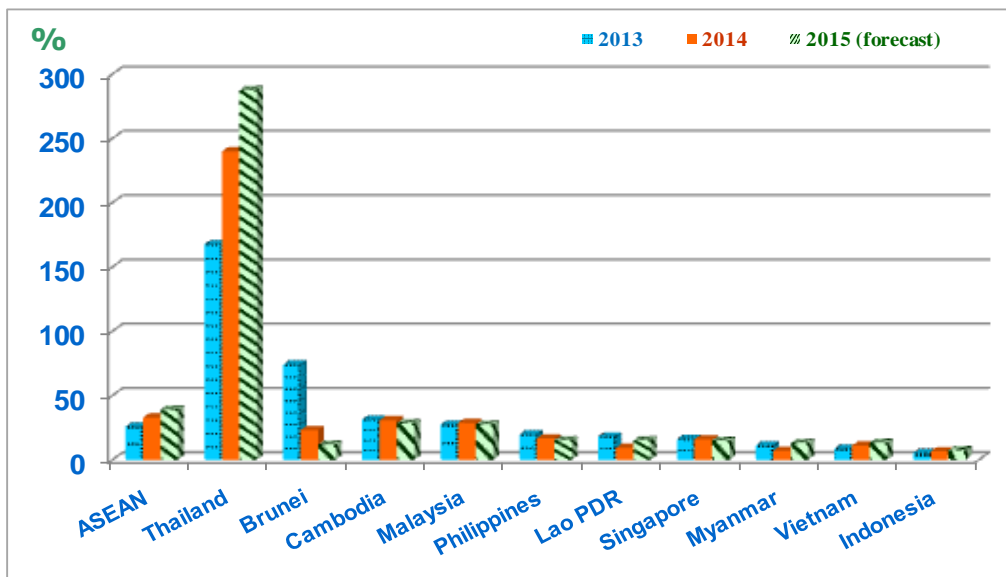


Figure 13 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

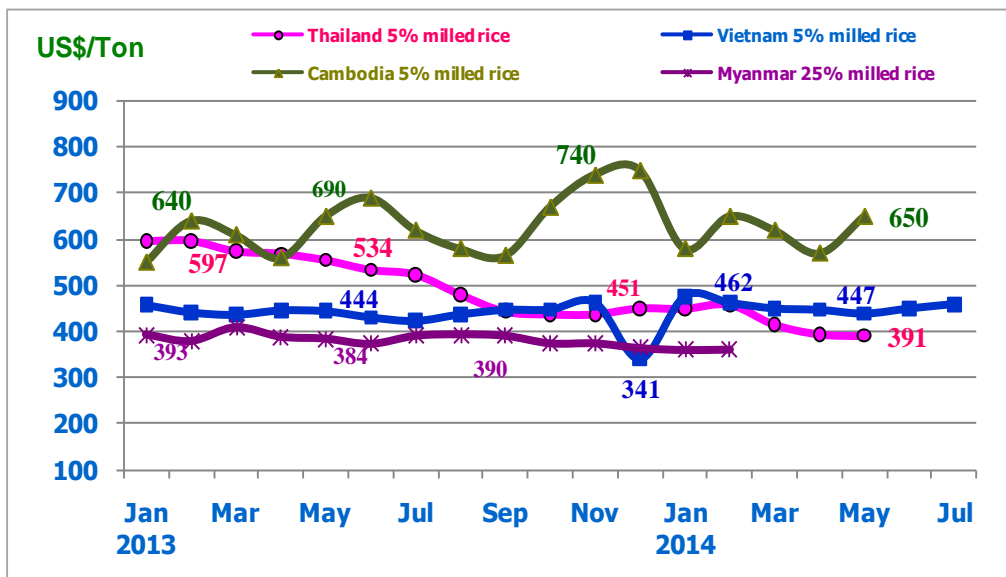


Figure 14 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

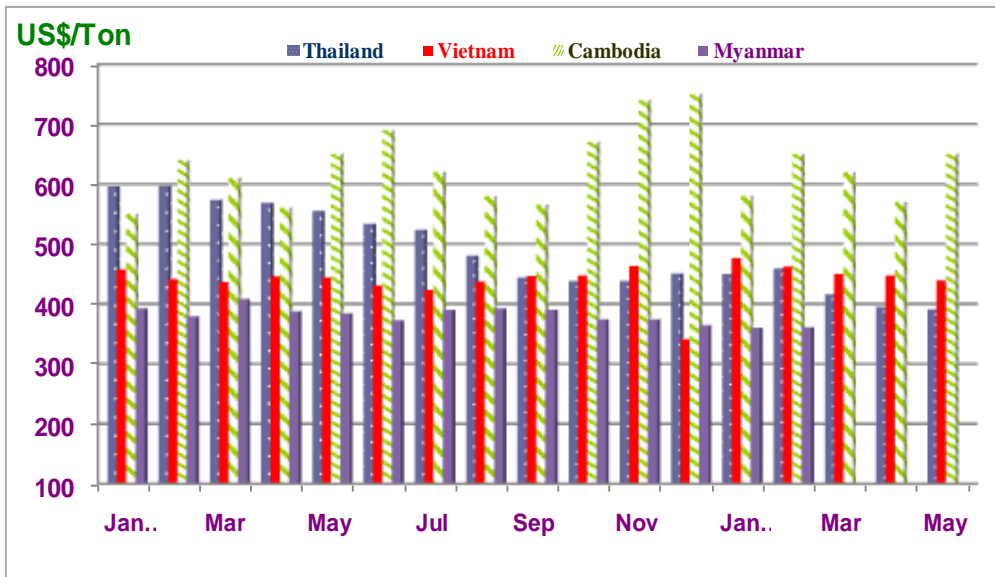


Figure 15 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

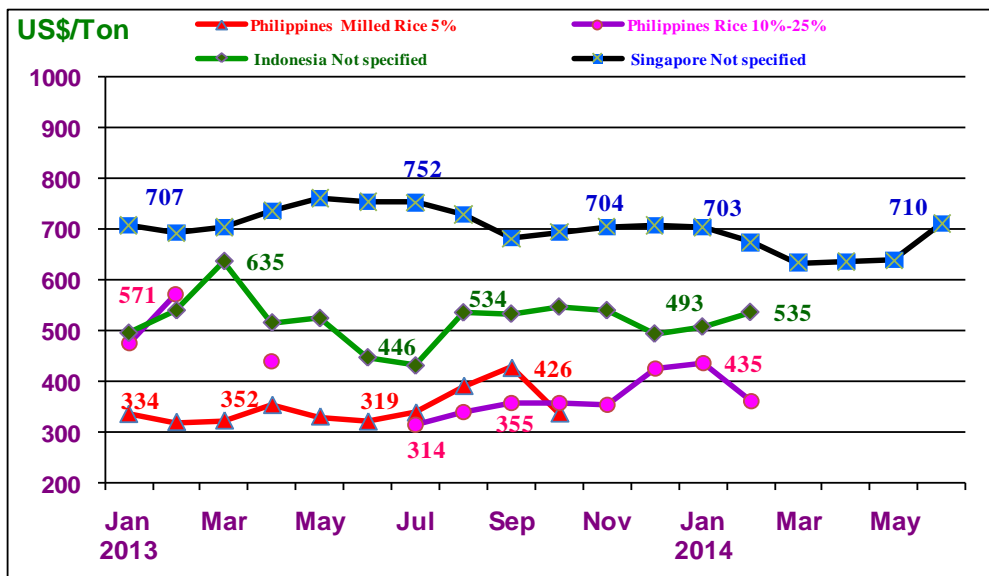


Figure 16 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

## Highlights of Maize Outlook for 2015

- Maize supply in ASEAN is forecasted to be 57.4 million tons in 2015 (crop year 2014/15), an increase of 1.19 million tons or about 2 percent from 56.21 million tons in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) due to mainly on the increase in production (Table 16).
- Maize production is forecasted to be 42.08 million tons in 2015 an increase of 1.14 million tons or about 3 percent compare to 40.95 million tons in 2014 (Table 16).
- The beginning stock is forecasted to increase from 4.82 million tons in 2014 to 5.98 million tons in 2015 while the ending stock is predicted to increase from 5.98 million tons to 6.68 million tons.
- Maize export from ASEAN is predicted to be 1.68 million tons in 2015 compared to 2.62 million tons in 2014, a decrease of about 36 percent. For the import, it is forecasted to be 9.33 million tons in 2015, a decrease of 1.11 million tons or about 11 percent from 10.44 million tons in 2014.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) is forecasted to be about 86 percent in 2015 which is about the same as previous year. This can be 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 2015 is forecasted to increase from about 10 percent in 2014 to about 12 percent in 2015 which indicated that the food (feed) security situation is improving but still not secured enough in terms of feed supply for the region.

**Table 16 Summary of the ASEAN maize situation, 2014 - 2015**

Unit: Million tons

Items	2014	2015	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	56.21	57.40	1.19	2.11
Beginning stock	4.82	5.98	1.16	24.01
Production	40.95	42.08	1.14	2.77
Import	10.44	9.33	-1.11	-10.60
Demand (Million tons)	56.21	57.40	1.19	2.11
Domestic utilization	47.61	49.04	1.43	3.00
Export	2.62	1.68	-0.94	-35.88
Ending stock	5.98	6.68	0.70	11.67
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	86.01	85.82	-0.19	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	10.13	12.20	2.07	-

## ASEAN Maize Situation in 2014

### Production

The maize production in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) was estimated at 40.95 million tons, an increase of 1.38 million tons or about 3 percent from 39.57 million tons in 2013. The increase has occurred in every country. The most increase, in terms of percentage, was found in Lao PDR. In terms of quantity, however, it was found in Indonesia and followed by the Philippines. For other countries, the production has slightly increased (Table 17, Figure 17).

The increase in production in **Indonesia** came from the increase in planted area and yield due to the farmers responded to price increase, favorable weather and farmer used more improved variety, more fertilizer and taking care their crop better.

For **the Philippines**, the increase in production because of the increase in planted area and yield from early cropping and farmers used more improved variety and more fertilizer.

For **Cambodia**, production has increased due to the increase in planted area, farmers responded to the price increase including favorable weather.

The increase in production in **Thailand** due to the increase in the yield while the planted area was decreased.

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 the increase in yield was due to 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 increase was due to farmers responded to the decrease in price of competing crops together with the favorable weather.

In **Lao PDR**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in both area and yield because of the favorable weather and the government policy. The increase in the yield was due to farmers used more improved variety. (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20).

### Utilization and Stock

Maize utilization in ASEAN in 2014 was estimated at 47.61 million tons, an increase of 0.58 million tons compared to 47.04 million tons in 2013 (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 Myanmar.

The beginning stock of maize in ASEAN in 2014 was estimated at 4.82 million tons, an increase of 0.78 million tons or about 19 percent from 4.04 million tons in year 2013. The ratio of maize production to domestic utilization for the whole ASEAN in 2014 was estimated at 86.01 percent compared to 84.13 percent in year 2013. This indicated that ASEAN by itself is still 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 ratio is at the border line of self-sufficiency. For the rest of maize producing countries (Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam), the ratio are under 100 percent.

The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization for the ASEAN year 2014 was estimated to be 10.13 percent indicated that the region is not yet secured enough in terms of feed requirement (Table 26, Figure 29). Myanmar 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 2014 is forecasted to be 2.62 million tons compared to 10.44 million tons of maize imported. Myanmar is the major maize exporter in the region and follow by Cambodia, Thailand and Lao PDR respectively. In 2014, Myanmar is expected to export 1.06 million tons or about 41 percent of maize export from the ASEAN.

The major importing countries in the regions are Malaysia, Indonesia and Vietnam (Table 23, Figure 21, 22, 24 and 25). The quantity and value of maize exported by countries of destination and the quantity and value of imported 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 2013-2014 are shown in Table 29-30 and Figure 30-31. The annual average of Indonesia FOB prices in 2014 (January – February) is 477 US\$/ton, higher than other countries but down from 782 US\$/ton in 2013. For Myanmar, Cambodia and Thailand average FOB price of 2014 are between 240 - 290 US\$/ton which are lower than in 2013. The average CIF prices in the Philippines in 2014 are 309 US\$ /ton for in-quota and 289 US\$/ton for out-quota which is lower than in 2013.

## **Damaged Area**

The damaged area of maize in 2014 was reported to be 94,532 hectares of which 36,196 hectares caused by the drought, 32,706 hectares caused by the flood, 25,561 hectares caused by the diseases and only 69 hectares caused by pests. The most affected area caused by the drought had occurred in Thailand while the most affected area by the flood had occurred in Cambodia (Table 21).

## Prospects for Maize in 2015

### Production

Maize production in 2015 in ASEAN is forecasted to be 42.08 million tons, an increase of 1.14 million tons or about 3 percent from 40.95 million tons in 2014. The maize production is forecasted to increase in every country.

The increase in **Indonesia**, the biggest maize producer in ASEAN, is expected due to the favorable weather and the special assistance 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 the price increase and the farmers will use more improved variety and more fertilizer and favorable weather is forecasted. In **Vietnam**, the increases in production derived from the increase in area due to favorable weather and increase in yield is expected from favorable weather and farmers used more improved variety and taking care their crop better. For **Cambodia**, the increase in production attributed to the slight increase in planted area due to farmer respond to price increase and price of competing crop decrease. For **Thailand**, the increase in production attributed to the slight increase in planted area and yield due to favorable weather. 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 due to farmer respond to price increase and government policy (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20).

### Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of maize in ASEAN is forecasted to be 49.04 million tons in 2015, up 1.43 million tons from 47.61 million tons in 2014 (Table 23-24). The estimated of the beginning stock for the year 2015 is about 5.98 million tons, an increase of 1.16 million tons from 4.82 million tons in 2014.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is expected to be 85.82 percent, a little decrease from 86.01 percent in year 2014 (Table 25, Figure 28). The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is expected to be 12.20 percent which increase from 10.13 percent in 2014 (Table 26, Figure 29).

### Trade

The maize export from ASEAN is projected to decrease from 2.62 million tons in 2014 to 1.68 million tons in 2015. For the import by the ASEAN, it is forecasted to be 9.33 million tons in 2015, a decrease of 1.11 million tons or 11 percent from 10.44 million tons in 2014. (Table 23-24, Figure 21, 23, 24 and 26).



**Table 17 Maize production in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>39,569.55</b>	<b>40,948.34</b>	<b>1,378.79</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>42,083.39</b>	<b>1,135.05</b>	<b>2.77</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	911.13	926.85	15.72	1.73	974.84	47.99	5.18
Indonesia	18,506.29	19,325.03	818.74	4.42	19,914.68	589.66	3.05
Lao PDR	994.75	1,096.00	101.25	10.18	1,105.00	9.00	0.82
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1,525.67	1,626.29	100.62	6.60	1,750.00	123.71	7.61
Philippines	7,377.08	7,618.25	241.17	3.27	7,945.12	326.87	4.29
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	5,061.13	5,087.25	26.12	0.52	5,111.72	24.47	0.48
Vietnam	5,193.50	5,268.68	75.18	1.45	5,282.03	13.35	0.25

**Table 18 Maize planted area in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>9,641.69</b>	<b>9,841.71</b>	<b>200.01</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>9,978.36</b>	<b>136.65</b>	<b>1.39</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	228.84	239.75	10.91	4.77	241.00	1.25	0.52
Indonesia	3,825.59	3,960.50	134.91	3.53	3,976.57	16.08	0.41
Lao PDR	188.83	201.50	12.68	6.71	213.30	11.80	5.86
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	421.85	440.52	18.67	4.42	460.00	19.48	4.42
Philippines	2,597.13	2,613.00	15.87	0.61	2,699.56	86.56	3.31
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,206.96	1,199.78	-7.18	-0.59	1,200.93	1.15	0.10
Vietnam	1,172.50	1,186.67	14.17	1.21	1,187.00	0.33	0.03

**Table 19 Maize harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>9,516.58</b>	<b>9,747.18</b>	<b>230.60</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>9,901.09</b>	<b>153.91</b>	<b>1.58</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	206.14	217.22	11.08	5.38	218.96	1.74	0.80
Indonesia	3,820.16	3,945.49	125.33	3.28	3,976.57	31.08	0.79
Lao PDR	188.83	201.50	12.68	6.71	213.30	11.80	5.86
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	418.88	439.97	21.09	5.04	460.00	20.03	4.55
Philippines	2,563.64	2,610.16	46.52	1.81	2,699.56	89.40	3.42
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,146.44	1,146.16	-0.28	-0.02	1,145.70	-0.46	-0.04
Vietnam	1,172.50	1,186.67	14.17	1.21	1,187.00	0.33	0.03

**Table 20 Maize Yield in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
			<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4.16</b>		<b>4.20</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	4.42	4.27	-0.15	-3.39	4.45	0.18	4.22
Indonesia	4.84	4.90	0.06	1.24	5.01	0.11	2.24
Lao PDR	5.27	5.44	0.17	3.23	5.18	-0.26	-4.78
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	3.64	3.70	0.06	1.65	3.80	0.10	2.70
Philippines	2.88	2.92	0.04	1.39	2.94	0.02	0.68
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4.41	4.44	0.03	0.68	4.46	0.02	0.45
Vietnam	4.43	4.44	0.01	0.23	4.45	0.01	0.23

**Table 21 Maize damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2014**

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Unspecified	Others	
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>32,706</b>	<b>36,196</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>25,561</b>	-	-	<b>94,532</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	22,507	20	-	-	-	-	22,527
Indonesia	8,497	6,450	58	-	-	-	15,005
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	509	33	-	-	-	-	542
Philippines	1,193	1,637	11	-	-	-	2,841
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	28,056	-	25,561	-	-	53,617
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**Table 22 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4,042,343</b>	<b>39,569,545</b>	<b>9,849,727</b>	<b>53,461,615</b>	<b>47,035,409</b>	<b>1,604,472</b>	<b>4,821,733</b>	<b>53,461,615</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	n.a.	4,500
Cambodia	37,559	911,128	-	948,687	204,504	737,712	6,471	948,687
Indonesia	1,260,700	18,506,287	3,255,231	23,022,218	21,278,800	20,490	1,722,927	23,022,218
Lao PDR	28,530	994,750	3,441	1,026,721	773,861	222,143	30,717	1,026,721
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	353,885	-	4,400,000	4,753,885	4,350,000	7,000	396,885	4,753,885
Myanmar	84,944	1,525,671	-	1,610,615	1,356,417	25,563	228,635	1,610,615
Philippines	161,300	7,377,076	341,604	7,879,980	7,671,111	69	208,800	7,879,980
Singapore	-	-	48,307	48,307	46,367	1,940	-	48,307
Thailand	2,053,425	5,061,133	182,174	7,296,732	4,716,029	561,133	2,019,570	7,296,732
Vietnam	62,000	5,193,500	1,614,470	6,869,970	6,633,820	28,422	207,728	6,869,970

**Table 23 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4,821,733</b>	<b>40,948,337</b>	<b>10,436,526</b>	<b>56,206,597</b>	<b>47,611,065</b>	<b>2,615,149</b>	<b>5,980,383</b>	<b>56,206,597</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	4,635	4,635	4,635	-	n.a.	4,635
Cambodia	6,471	926,846	-	933,317	210,683	718,700	3,934	933,317
Indonesia	1,722,927	19,325,025	3,260,000	24,307,953	21,600,170	10,000	2,697,783	24,307,953
Lao PDR	30,717	1,096,000	2,310	1,129,027	832,477	231,550	65,000	1,129,027
Malaysia	396,885	-	4,450,000	4,846,885	4,450,000	7,000	389,885	4,846,885
Myanmar	228,635	1,626,290	101	1,855,026	593,604	1,061,028	200,394	1,855,026
Philippines	208,800	7,618,247	250,000	8,077,047	7,891,525	-	185,522	8,077,047
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	49,000	49,000	47,000	2,000	-	49,000
Thailand	2,019,570	5,087,252	220,000	7,326,822	4,772,571	550,000	2,004,251	7,326,822
Vietnam	207,728	5,268,677	2,200,480	7,676,885	7,208,400	34,871	433,614	7,676,885

**Table 24 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>5,980,383</b>	<b>42,083,390</b>	<b>9,331,210</b>	<b>57,394,983</b>	<b>49,037,768</b>	<b>1,679,662</b>	<b>6,677,553</b>	<b>57,394,983</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	4,774	4,774	4,774	-	n.a.	4,774
Cambodia	3,934	974,840	-	978,774	217,003	753,656	8,115	978,774
Indonesia	2,697,783	19,914,681	1,889,431	24,501,895	21,600,170	10,000	2,891,725	24,501,895
Lao PDR	65,000	1,105,000	2,005	1,172,005	829,073	265,006	77,926	1,172,005
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	389,885	-	4,500,000	4,889,885	4,550,000	7,000	332,885	4,889,885
Myanmar	200,394	1,750,000	-	1,950,394	1,528,723	27,000	394,671	1,950,394
Philippines	185,522	7,945,120	230,000	8,360,642	8,211,025	-	149,617	8,360,642
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	50,000	50,000	48,000	2,000	-	50,000
Thailand	2,004,251	5,111,721	280,000	7,395,972	4,800,000	590,000	2,005,972	7,395,972
Vietnam	433,614	5,282,028	2,375,000	8,090,642	7,249,000	25,000	816,642	8,090,642

Note: <sup>1/</sup> The value is estimated by AFSIS, n.a. = not available

**Table 25 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	2013			2014			2015		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>39,569,545</b>	<b>47,035,409</b>	<b>84.13</b>	<b>40,948,337</b>	<b>47,611,065</b>	<b>86.01</b>	<b>42,083,390</b>	<b>49,037,768</b>	<b>85.82</b>
Brunei	-	4,500	-	-	4,635	-	-	4,774	-
Cambodia	911,128	204,504	445.53	926,846	210,683	439.92	974,840	217,003	449.23
Indonesia	18,506,287	21,278,800	86.97	19,325,025	21,600,170	89.47	19,914,681	21,600,170	92.20
Lao PDR	994,750	773,861	128.54	1,096,000	832,477	131.66	1,105,000	829,073	133.28
Malaysia	-	4,350,000	-	-	4,450,000	-	-	4,550,000	-
Myanmar	1,525,671	1,356,417	112.48	1,626,290	593,604	273.97	1,750,000	1,528,723	114.47
Philippines	7,377,076	7,671,111	96.17	7,618,247	7,891,525	96.54	7,945,120	8,211,025	96.76
Singapore	-	46,367	-	-	47,000	-	-	48,000	-
Thailand	5,061,133	4,716,029	107.32	5,087,252	4,772,571	106.59	5,111,721	4,800,000	106.49
Vietnam	5,193,500	6,633,820	78.29	5,268,677	7,208,400	73.09	5,282,028	7,249,000	72.87

**Table 26 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	2013			2014			2015		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4,042,343</b>	<b>47,035,409</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>4,821,733</b>	<b>47,611,065</b>	<b>10.13</b>	<b>5,980,383</b>	<b>49,037,768</b>	<b>12.20</b>
Brunei	n.a.	4,500	-	n.a.	4,635	-	n.a.	4,774	-
Cambodia	37,559	204,504	18.37	6,471	210,683	3.07	3,934	217,003	1.81
Indonesia	1,260,700	21,278,800	5.92	1,722,927	21,600,170	7.98	2,697,783	21,600,170	12.49
Lao PDR	28,530	773,861	3.69	30,717	832,477	3.69	65,000	829,073	7.84
Malaysia	353,885	4,350,000	8.14	396,885	4,450,000	8.92	389,885	4,550,000	8.57
Myanmar	84,944	1,356,417	6.26	228,635	593,604	38.52	200,394	1,528,723	13.11
Philippines	161,300	7,671,111	2.10	208,800	7,891,525	2.65	185,522	8,211,025	2.26
Singapore	-	46,367	-	-	47,000	-	-	48,000	-
Thailand	2,053,425	4,716,029	43.54	2,019,570	4,772,571	42.32	2,004,251	4,800,000	41.76
Vietnam	62,000	6,633,820	0.93	207,728	7,208,400	2.88	433,614	7,249,000	5.98

**Table 27 Quantity and Value of Maize Export by Countries of Destination in 2014**

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									171	77,584			12	22,145
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar									5					
Philippines				8,332										
Singapore														
Thailand					2,600	610,254	5	6,123	1,100	232,646	30	4,317	223,475	51,837,614
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	61	61,700	600	287,250	41	57,158	885	505,837	712	255,225	1,597	761,062
Lao PDR					138,930	259,582,841	138,930	259,582,841	92,620	173,055,227	231,550	432,638,068
Malaysia		26,963		7,826				34,789		6,006		40,795
Myanmar	529	0.16	150	0.30	260	0.44	945	0.91	1,060,084	2,853	1,061,028	2,854
Philippines								8,332				8,332
Singapore												
Thailand					19,950	4,641,732	247,160	57,332,686	67,916	16,202,570	315,076	73,535,256
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 2014**

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									199	165,879			0.005	60
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						10,897								4,488
Myanmar														
Philippines					22	328,987								
Singapore					160	121,479			135	83,875	322	95,203	5	32,473
Thailand							4	473						
Vietnam			70,000	20,000			25,000	7,000						

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	140	39,397	97	272,565			436	477,901	304,010	76,252,415	304,446	76,730,316
Lao PDR			924	1,726,442	1,386	2,589,663	2,310	4,316,105			2,310	4,316,105
Malaysia				5,319,244				5,334,629		218,899,769		224,234,397
Myanmar			100	0.22			100	0.22				
Philippines			132,279	44,889,776	9,969	3,135,198	142,270	48,353,961	4,842	2,155,579	147,112	50,509,540
Singapore			20	28,680			642	361,710	21,673	5,119,226	22,314	5,480,935
Thailand							4	473			4	473
Vietnam			130,000	70,000			225,000	97,000	2,150,600	796,500	2,375,600	893,500

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	2013	215	247	226	265	270	260	235	270	250	240	245	230	246
	2014	218	227	245	255	280								245
Indonesia	2013	1,609	1,669	736	477	458	469	488	475	428	718	1,147	703	782
	2014	505	449											477
Myanmar	2013	322	351	369	371	373	370	379	379	355	305	290	288	346
	2014	289	288											289
Thailand	2013	351	353	355	362	343	343	330	303	275	268	261	235	315
	2014	236	268	280	294	293								274

**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	2013	309	316	320	306	304	304	299	300	321	284	267	255	299	
	2014	253	251											252	
Philippines	In-quota	2013			572			1,526			338		291		682
		2014	295	322											309
	Out-quota	2013	309	365		491	423	421	437	424	413	305	256	368	383
		2014	396	182											289
Singapore	2013	304	297	319	300	292	304	306	319	318	300	253	248	296	
	2014	239	243	228	249	247	273							247	
Vietnam	2013	351	375	335	329	321	311	301	294	321	303	302	271	318	
	2014	260	259	255	252	259	263	274						260	



### Highlight of Sugar Outlook for 2015

- ASEAN sugar supply in 2015 is forecasted to be 33.45 million tons up from 33.27 million tons in 2014 or about 1 percent, due to the increase in production and import (Table 31).
- The sugar production in ASEAN is predicted to increase about 2 percent from 19.23 million tons in 2014 to 19.59 million tons in 2015. The increase in production mostly attributed to the increase in planted area harvested area and yield. (Table 32-35).
- The beginning stock of sugar in 2015 is forecasted at 8.70 million tons, down from 8.99 million tons in 2014. The ending stock is expected to decrease from 8.70 million tons in 2014 to 8.39 million tons in 2015 (Table 31).
- The sugar export from the ASEAN is forecasted to slightly increase from 10.23 million tons in 2014 to 10.33 million tons in 2015 while the import is expected to slightly increase from 5.04 million tons to 5.16 million tons (Table 31).
- The ratio of the production to domestic utilization in 2015 is forecasted to be about 133 percent which is slightly decreased from about 134 percent in 2014. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization is forecasted to be about 59 percent in 2015, a slightly decrease from about 63 percent in 2014.

**Table 31 Summary of the ASEAN sugar situation, 2014-2015**

Unit: Million tons

Items	2014	2015	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	33.27	33.45	0.19	0.56
Beginning stock	8.99	8.70	-0.29	-3.25
Production	19.23	19.59	0.36	1.85
Import	5.04	5.16	0.12	2.44
Demand (Million tons)	33.27	33.45	0.19	0.56
Domestic utilization	14.34	14.73	0.40	2.75
Export	10.23	10.33	0.10	0.98
Ending stock	8.70	8.39	-0.31	-3.56
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	134.14	132.96	-1.18	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	62.72	59.05	-3.67	-

## ASEAN Sugar Situation in 2014

### Production

The sugarcane production in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) was estimated at 177.54 million tons up from 172.90 million tons, which is about 3 percent from previous year (Table 32, Figure 32). The increase in production was due to the expansion in both planted area and harvested area (Table 33 and 34). In most countries in ASEAN the production have increased, except Cambodia and the Philippines. The average yield of sugarcane in ASEAN in 2014 was estimated at 64.06 tons per hectare up from 63.38 tons in the previous year (Table 35, Figure 35). The increase in yield was found in Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam. For other countries, the yield was estimated to decrease.

In **Thailand**, the number one sugar producing country in the region, the sugarcane production has increased about 4 percent from 100.1 million tons in 2013 to 103.7 million tons in 2014. The increase in production came from the increase in planted area which due to the farmers' response to the price increased. The increase in yield is due to the favorable weather and the farmers taking care their crop better which triggered by the high price of sugar.

For **the Philippines**, the second largest sugarcane producing country in the region, the sugarcane production has decreased from 24.35 million tons in 2013 to 23.61 million tons in 2014, a decrease of 0.75 million tons or about 3 percent. The decrease in production was due to the effect of typhoon "Yolanda" in Western Visayas in November 2013.

For **Cambodia**, the reduction of sugarcane production came from the decline in planted area. The reduction in the planted area was the result of the farmers responded to the price decrease and the unfavorable weather.

In **Vietnam**, the production has increased about 5 percent from 20.02 million tons in 2013 to 21.09 million tons in 2014 .The increase in production derived from the increase in both area planted and yield. The expansion of the planted area attributed to the response of favorable weather and the increase in the yield was due to farmers used more of improved variety.

For **Indonesia**, the estimated production has grown up from 16.58 million tons in 2013 to 16.80 million tons in 2014. The increase in production came from the increase in both area planted and yield. Similarly in **Myanmar**, the estimated production has increased from 9.41 million tons in 2013 to 10.31 million tons in 2014.

For **Lao PDR**, the estimated production has increased about 30 percent from 0.87 million tons in 2013 to 1.12 million tons in 2014 .The expansion of sugarcane production came from the expansion of planted area. The planted area has jumped up about 40 percent from the year 2013 due to the increase in demand from sugar factory and the favorable weather (Table 32-35, Figure 32-35).

## **Utilization and Stock**

The domestic utilization of sugar in ASEAN in 2014 is estimated at 14.34 million tons (Table 38). The beginning stock of sugar in 2014 was estimated at 9 million tons and the ending stock is forecasted at 8.70 million tons. The ratio of production to domestic utilization for 2014 was about 134 percent (Table 40, Figure 43). This implied that ASEAN as a whole produced about 34 percent more than utilization within the region.

The high ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2014 found in Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Lao PDR and Myanmar. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization for the ASEAN in 2014 was estimated to be about 63 percent, compared to about 53 percent in 2013 indicated that sugar availability in the region has increased (Table 41, Figure 44).

The ending sugar stock of ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 8.70 million tons. Thailand carried the highest stock in the region which equal to 6.5 million tons (Table 38, Figure 42).

## **Trade**

In 2014, ASEAN altogether is forecasted to export about 10.23 million tons of sugar (Table 38, Figure 37). Only Thailand is considered as a major sugar exporting country in the region which expected to export about 8.79 million tons which is about 86 percent of the total ASEAN sugar export. The other 14 percent export come from other countries.

For the import, ASEAN is forecasted to be about 5.04 million tons of sugar in 2014 (Table 38, Figure 40). Indonesia and Malaysia are two major importing countries which expected to import about 2.32 and 1.89 million tons of sugar respectively.

## **Prices**

The monthly FOB prices for sugar exporting countries and CIF prices for importing countries between 2013-2014 are shown in Table 44-45 and Figure 45-46.

For FOB prices, the data are available in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The annual average FOB price for white sugar in 2013 in Indonesia was 385 US\$/ton, in Thailand was 509 US\$/ton respectively (Table 44).

For CIF price, the data are available in Indonesia and Singapore. The annual average CIF price for white sugar in 2013 in Indonesia was 470 US\$/ton and in Singapore was 548 US\$/ton (Table 45).

## **Damaged Area**

The sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN in 2014 is reported to be 59,647 hectares of which 54,150 hectares caused by the drought, 417 hectares caused by the flood and 5,080 hectares by others. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand and mainly due to the drought (Table 36).

## **Prospects for Sugar in 2015**

### **Production**

Sugarcane production in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to be 180.77 million tons, up 3.23 million tons which is about 2 percent from 177.54 million tons in 2014. The increase in production is predicted in every country. In terms of quantity, the Philippines is expected to increase the most compared to other countries in the region about 1.47 million tons. In terms of percentages, the most increase is in Lao PDR which is about 11 percent. The increase in production is mainly due to the increase in harvested area. The increase in production is mainly attributed to the increase in harvested area while the yield is forecasted to slightly increase (Table 32, Figure 32).

### **Utilization and Stock**

The domestic utilization of sugar in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to be 14.73 million tons compared to 14.34 million tons in 2014 (Table 38-39).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2015 is forecasted to be 133 percent which is slightly decreased from about 134 percent in 2014. (Table 40, Figure 43).

The beginning stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted at 8.70 million tons compared to 9 million tons in 2014. The ratio of the beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2015 is forecasted to be about 59 percent which is slightly decreased from 63 percent in 2014 (Table 41, Figure 44).

### **Trade**

Sugar exports by ASEAN countries are forecasted to increase a little from 10.23 million tons in 2014 to 10.33 million tons in 2015 (Table 39, Figure 37 and 38). Thailand, the only major exporting country in ASEAN is predicted to increase its export from 8.79 million tons to 8.84 million tons due to the expected to increase in production.

Regarding imports, all ASEAN countries together is forecasted to increase in 2015 (Table 39, Figure 40 and 41). Indonesia, the major importing country in the region, is expected to increase its import from 2.32 million tons in 2014 to 2.41 million tons in 2015.

**Table 32 Sugarcane production in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>172,897.70</b>	<b>177,541.80</b>	<b>4,644.10</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>180,770.07</b>	<b>3,228.27</b>	<b>1.82</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,573.77	911.33	-662.44	-42.09	936.00	24.67	2.71
Indonesia	16,581.03	16,802.49	221.46	1.34	16,996.05	193.57	1.15
Lao PDR	865.13	1,123.75	258.62	29.89	1,249.21	125.46	11.16
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	9,413.12	10,307.36	894.23	9.50	10,400.00	92.65	0.90
Philippines	24,352.87	23,606.48	-746.39	-3.06	25,078.00	1,471.52	6.23
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	100,095.58	103,697.01	3,601.43	3.60	105,004.01	1,307.00	1.26
Vietnam	20,016.20	21,093.39	1,077.19	5.38	21,106.80	13.41	0.06

**Table 33 Sugarcane planted area in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>2,784.93</b>	<b>2,831.29</b>	<b>46.36</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>2,850.04</b>	<b>18.75</b>	<b>0.66</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	48.59	23.81	-24.78	-50.99	24.50	0.69	2.90
Indonesia	469.23	474.16	4.93	1.05	482.38	8.22	1.73
Lao PDR	14.27	20.00	5.73	40.15	25.00	5.00	25.00
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	154.09	169.42	15.33	9.95	138.79	-30.64	-18.08
Philippines	414.90	419.72	4.82	1.16	441.54	21.82	5.20
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,374.46	1,407.15	32.69	2.38	1,418.04	10.89	0.77
Vietnam	309.40	317.03	7.63	2.47	319.80	2.77	0.87

**Table 34 Sugarcane harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>2,727.75</b>	<b>2,771.64</b>	<b>43.89</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>2,795.74</b>	<b>24.10</b>	<b>0.87</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	47.86	23.39	-24.47	-51.12	24.00	0.61	2.59
Indonesia	466.12	469.08	2.96	0.64	483.12	14.03	2.99
Lao PDR	14.27	20.00	5.73	40.15	25.00	5.00	25.00
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	153.61	169.39	15.78	10.27	138.79	-30.60	-18.07
Philippines	414.90	419.72	4.82	1.16	441.54	21.82	5.20
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,321.60	1,353.03	31.43	2.38	1,363.50	10.47	0.77
Vietnam	309.40	317.03	7.63	2.47	319.80	2.77	0.87

**Table 35 Sugarcane yield in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>63.38</b>	<b>64.06</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>64.66</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.94</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	32.88	38.96	6.08	18.49	39.00	0.04	0.10
Indonesia	35.57	35.82	0.25	0.70	35.18	-0.64	-1.79
Lao PDR	60.63	56.19	-4.44	-7.32	49.97	-6.22	-11.07
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	61.28	60.85	-0.43	-0.70	74.94	14.09	23.16
Philippines	58.70	56.24	-2.46	-4.19	56.80	0.56	1.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	75.74	76.64	0.90	1.19	77.01	0.37	0.48
Vietnam	64.69	66.53	1.84	2.84	66.00	-0.53	-0.80

**Table 36 Sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2014**

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>54,150</b>	-	-	-	<b>5,080</b>	<b>59,647</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	417	-	-	-	-	-	417
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	5,078	5,078
Lao PDR.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	29	-	-	-	2	31
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	54,121	-	-	-	-	54,121
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**Table 37 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>7,450,651</b>	<b>17,847,260</b>	<b>4,891,845</b>	<b>30,189,755</b>	<b>13,988,928</b>	<b>7,208,374</b>	<b>8,992,453</b>	<b>30,189,755</b>
Brunei	7,121	-	2,100	9,221	5,521	-	3,699	9,221
Cambodia	n.a.	157,377	n.a.	157,377	157,377	n.a.	n.a.	157,377
Indonesia	866,063	2,550,991	2,224,190	5,641,244	4,848,373	1,000	791,871	5,641,244
Lao PDR	46,035	173,026	7,106	226,167	199,801	18,565	7,800	226,167
Malaysia	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	734,071	2,369,014	-	3,103,085	2,132,196	277,443	693,446	3,103,085
Singapore	-	-	377,087	377,087	245,667	131,420	-	377,087
Thailand	4,931,234	10,024,147	314	14,955,695	2,458,894	5,994,946	6,501,855	14,955,695
Vietnam	730,327	1,819,655	400,000	2,949,982	1,557,000	485,000	907,982	2,949,982

**Table 38 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>8,992,453</b>	<b>19,233,356</b>	<b>5,039,052</b>	<b>33,264,861</b>	<b>14,337,858</b>	<b>10,227,080</b>	<b>8,699,924</b>	<b>33,264,861</b>
Brunei	3,699	-	5,341	9,040	5,414	-	3,626	9,040
Cambodia	n.a.	91,133	n.a.	91,133	91,133	n.a.	n.a.	91,133
Indonesia	791,871	2,585,063	2,318,780	5,695,714	5,033,710	1,000	661,004	5,695,714
Lao PDR	7,800	224,750	7,231	239,782	211,447	20,223	8,112	239,782
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	85,800	-	1,885,000	1,970,800	1,650,000	300,000	20,800	1,970,800
Myanmar	-	824,588	47,200	871,788	787,653	42,023	42,112	871,788
Philippines	693,446	2,296,406	-	2,989,852	2,140,000	280,000	569,852	2,989,852
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	400,000	400,000	260,000	140,000	-	400,000
Thailand	6,501,855	11,293,834	500	17,796,189	2,500,000	8,793,834	6,502,355	17,796,189
Vietnam	907,982	1,917,581	375,000	3,200,563	1,658,500	650,000	892,063	3,200,563

**Table 39 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>8,699,924</b>	<b>19,587,774</b>	<b>5,161,850</b>	<b>33,449,547</b>	<b>14,732,622</b>	<b>10,326,852</b>	<b>8,390,074</b>	<b>33,449,547</b>
Brunei	3,626	-	5,501	9,127	5,577	-	3,550	9,127
Cambodia	n.a.	93,600	n.a.	93,600	93,600	n.a.	n.a.	93,600
Indonesia	661,004	2,614,843	2,413,360	5,689,207	5,249,894	1,000	438,313	5,689,207
Lao PDR	8,112	249,841	7,259	265,212	232,051	25,022	8,139	265,212
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	20,800	-	1,960,000	1,980,800	1,660,000	300,000	20,800	1,980,800
Myanmar	42,112	832,000	5,230	879,342	788,000	26,694	64,648	879,342
Philippines	569,852	2,439,554	-	3,009,406	2,150,000	290,000	569,406	3,009,406
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	410,000	410,000	265,000	145,000	-	410,000
Thailand	6,502,355	11,439,136	500	17,941,991	2,600,000	8,839,136	6,502,855	17,941,991
Vietnam	892,063	1,918,800	360,000	3,170,863	1,688,500	700,000	782,363	3,170,863

Note: <sup>1/</sup>The value is estimated by AFSIS Secretariat, n.a. = not available



**Table 40 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	2013			2014			2015		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>17,847,260</b>	<b>13,988,928</b>	<b>127.58</b>	<b>19,233,356</b>	<b>14,337,858</b>	<b>134.14</b>	<b>19,587,774</b>	<b>14,732,622</b>	<b>132.96</b>
Brunei	-	5,521	-	-	5,414	-	-	5,577	-
Cambodia	157,377	157,377	100.00	91,133	91,133	100.00	93,600	93,600	100.00
Indonesia	2,550,991	4,848,373	52.62	2,585,063	5,033,710	51.36	2,614,843	5,249,894	49.81
Lao PDR	173,026	199,801	86.60	224,750	211,447	106.29	249,841	232,051	107.67
Malaysia	-	1,620,000	-	-	1,650,000	-	-	1,660,000	-
Myanmar	753,050	764,098	98.55	824,588	787,653	104.69	832,000	788,000	105.58
Philippines	2,369,014	2,132,196	111.11	2,296,406	2,140,000	107.31	2,439,554	2,150,000	113.47
Singapore	-	245,667	-	-	260,000	-	-	265,000	-
Thailand	10,024,147	2,458,894	407.67	11,293,834	2,500,000	451.75	11,439,136	2,600,000	439.97
Vietnam	1,819,655	1,557,000	116.87	1,917,581	1,658,500	115.62	1,918,800	1,688,500	113.64

**Table 41 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	2013			2014			2015		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>7,450,651</b>	<b>13,988,928</b>	<b>53.26</b>	<b>8,992,453</b>	<b>14,337,858</b>	<b>62.72</b>	<b>8,699,924</b>	<b>14,732,622</b>	<b>59.05</b>
Brunei	7,121	5,521	128.97	3,699	5,414	68.32	3,626	5,577	65.01
Cambodia	n.a.	157,377	-	n.a.	91,133	-	n.a.	93,600	-
Indonesia	866,063	4,848,373	17.86	791,871	5,033,710	15.73	661,004	5,249,894	12.59
Lao PDR	46,035	199,801	23.04	7,800	211,447	3.69	8,112	232,051	3.50
Malaysia	135,800	1,620,000	8.38	85,800	1,650,000	5.20	20,800	1,660,000	1.25
Myanmar	-	764,098	-	-	787,653	-	42,112	788,000	5.34
Philippines	734,071	2,132,196	34.43	693,446	2,140,000	32.40	569,852	2,150,000	26.50
Singapore	-	245,667	-	-	260,000	-	-	265,000	-
Thailand	4,931,234	2,458,894	200.55	6,501,855	2,500,000	260.07	6,502,355	2,600,000	250.09
Vietnam	730,327	1,557,000	46.91	907,982	1,658,500	54.75	892,063	1,688,500	52.83

**Table 42 Quantity and Value of Sugar Export by Countries of Destination in 2014**

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														
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						1,889,180								
Myanmar					333	0.25								
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand			148,534	64,590,658	395,022	154,159,499	9,752	4,534,982	52,001	23,385,570	27,960	12,840,999	11,115	4,930,748
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												
Lao PDR			7,321	4,605,264			7,321	4,605,264			7,321	4,605,264
Malaysia		5,919,163						7,808,343		11,614,367		19,422,710
Myanmar			3,000	0.11			3,333	0.36	38,690	1.31	42,023	1.67
Philippines	137	66,377					137	66,377	6,041	15,818,195	6,178	15,884,572
Singapore												
Thailand	27,781	13,730,427			34,325	14,318,039	706,491	292,490,922	520,478	228,826,693	1,226,969	521,317,615
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 2014**

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														
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar					1,300	1			2,600	2				
Philippines														
Singapore					42	40,490			35,701	19,641,596	2	1,416	37	27,892
Thailand														
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			2,100	n.a.			2,100	n.a.			2,100	n.a.
Cambodia												
Indonesia												
Lao PDR			20,223	1,646,718			20,223	1,646,718			20,223	1,646,718
Malaysia				12,472,674				12,472,674		175,434,917		187,907,591
Myanmar	10,530	6	18,050	12	500		32,980	21	14,221	8	47,200	29
Philippines												
Singapore			53,100	27,704,652	90	53,303	88,972	47,469,349	79,999	33,075,912	168,971	80,545,261
Thailand									196	222,053	196	222,053
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	2013	3,214	138	121	129	140	136	132	133	126	123	119	113	385
		2014	113	113											
Philippines	Muscovado Sugar	2013	1,778	1,903	1,610	2,222	1,653	2,120	2,240	1,840	1,768	2,070	1,763	1,208	1,848
		2014	1,787	1,980											
	Centrifugal Sugar	2013	1,161	854	1,046	3,515	1,751	1,329	386	851	567	379	1,103	818	1,147
		2014		2,573											
Thailand	Raw Sugar	2013	464	456	480	485	430	417	412	385	390	422	401	408	429
		2014	396	402	411										
	White Sugar	2013	541	497	530	524	512	488	497	507	509	514	499	485	509
		2014	452	454	454										

**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	2013	414	234	719	574	678	276	525	601	436	422	289	469	470
		2014	368	415											
Singapore	Raw Sugar	2013	586	558	548	579	538	533	562	536	520	542	530	546	548
		2014	547	529	512	552	288	515							

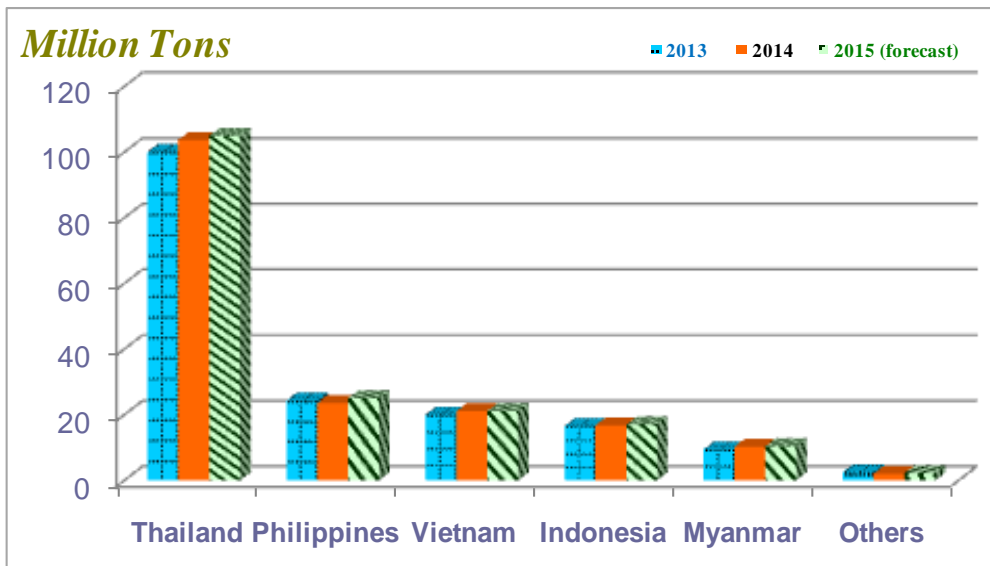


Figure 32 Sugarcane production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

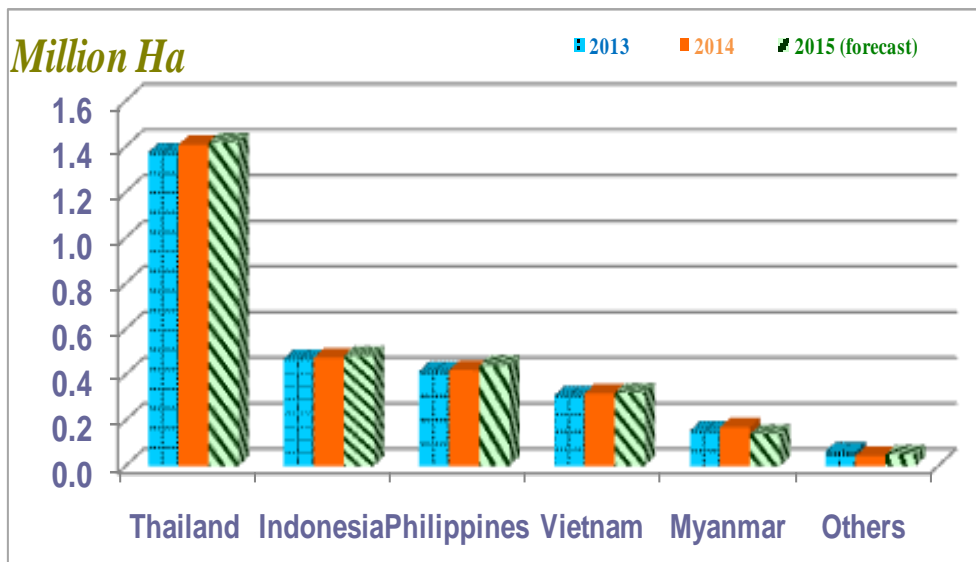


Figure 33 Sugarcane planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

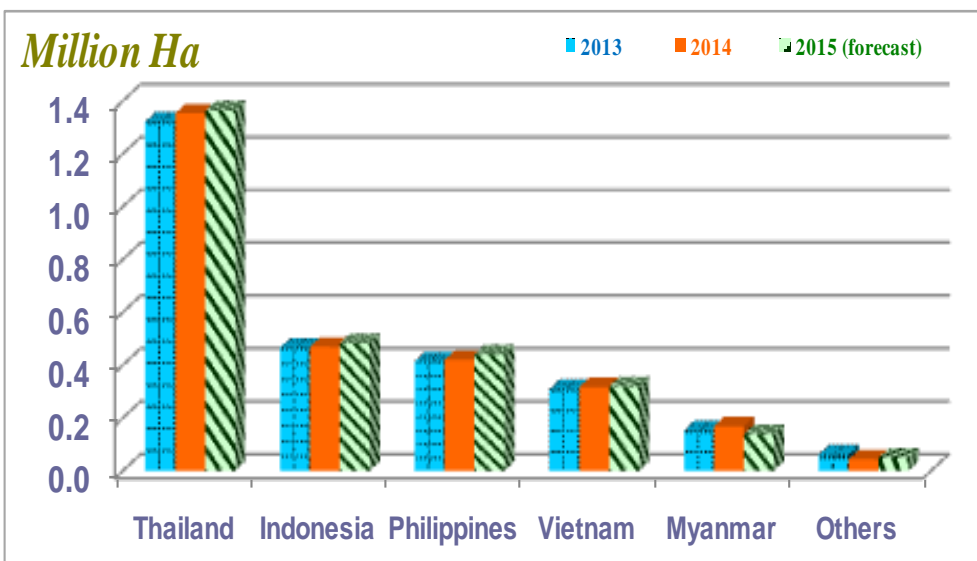


Figure 34 Sugarcane harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

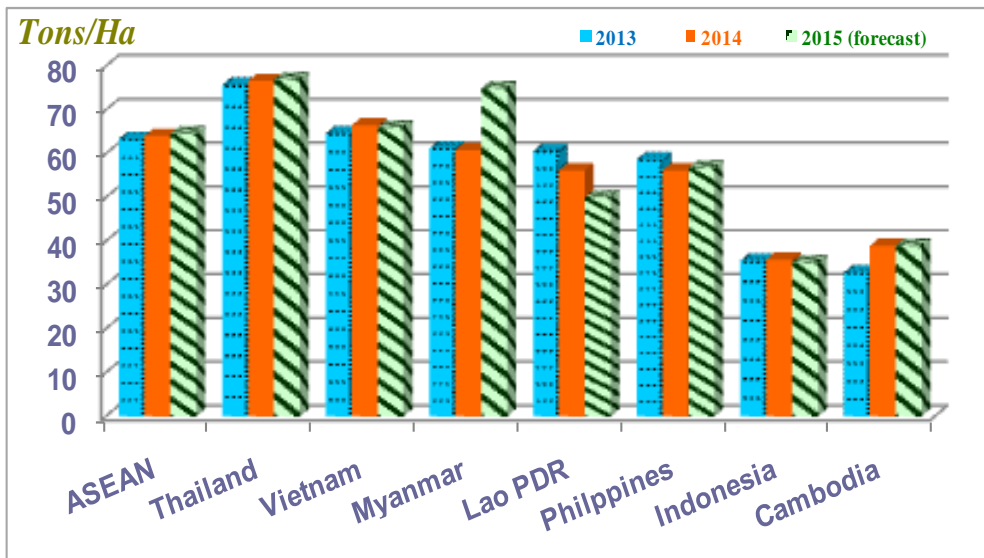


Figure 35 Sugarcane yield of countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

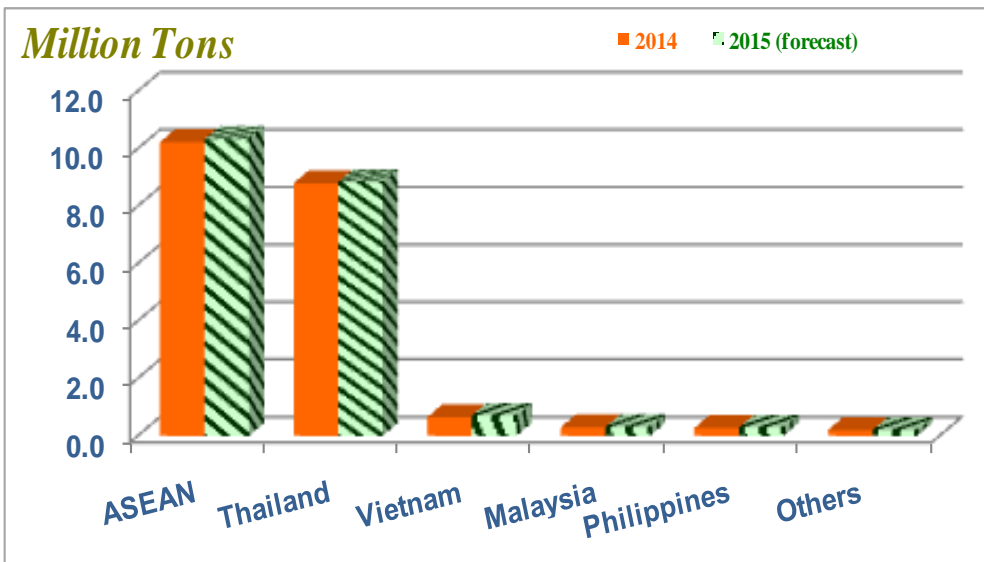


Figure 36 Amount of Sugar export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

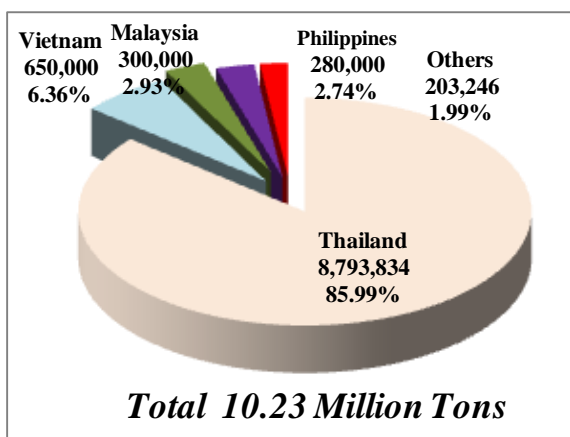


Figure 37 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

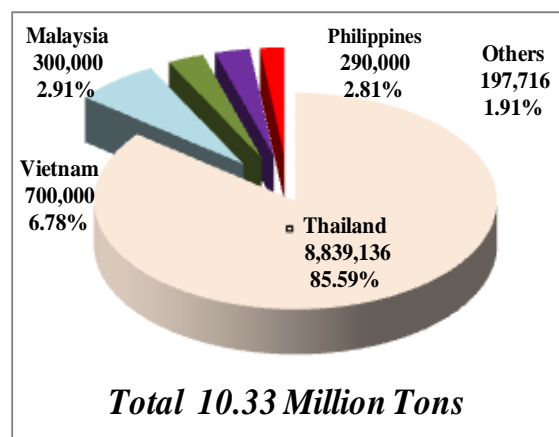


Figure 38 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

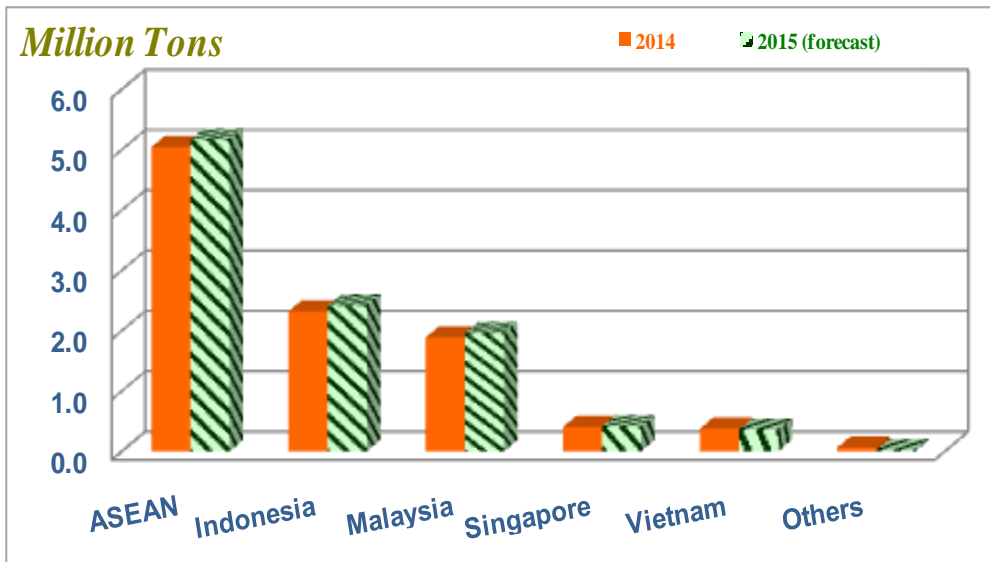


Figure 39 Amount of sugar import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

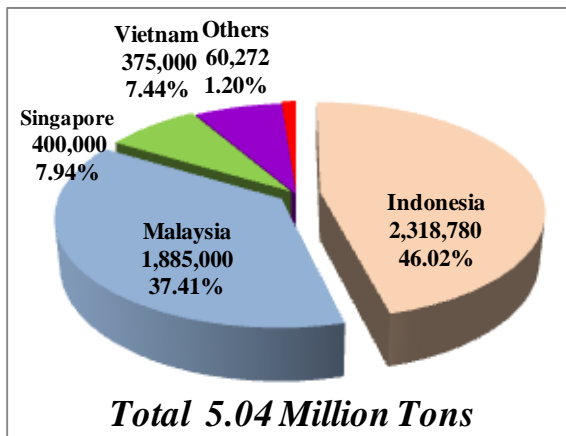


Figure 40 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

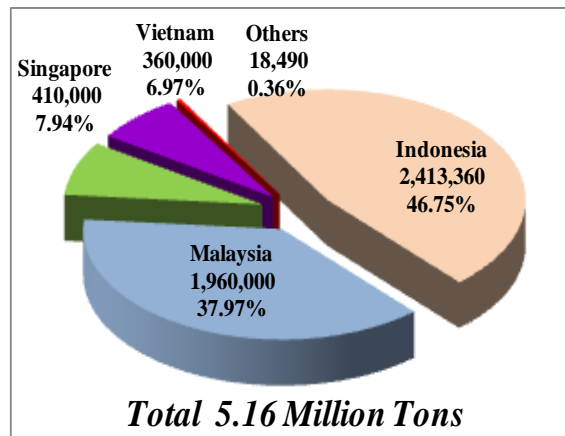


Figure 41 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

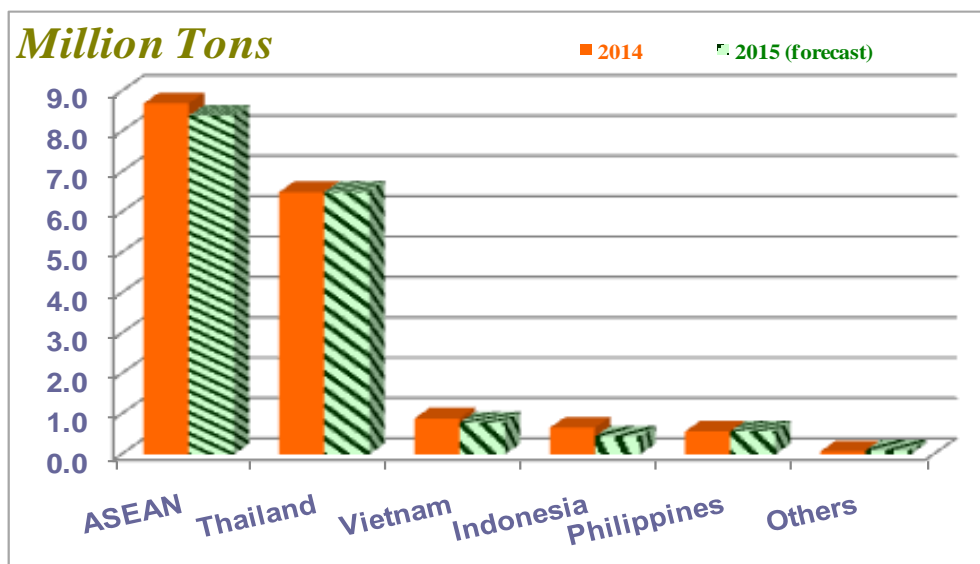
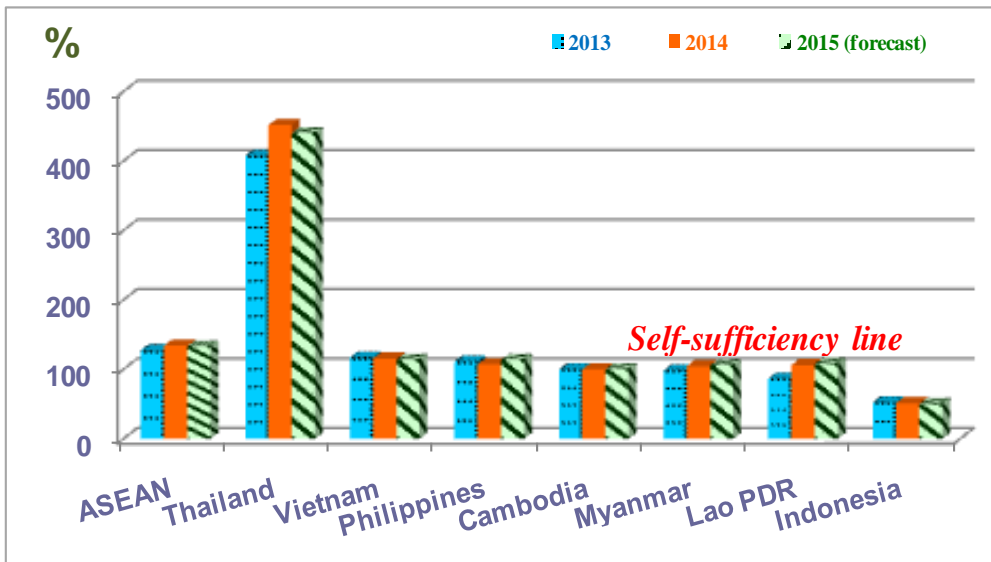
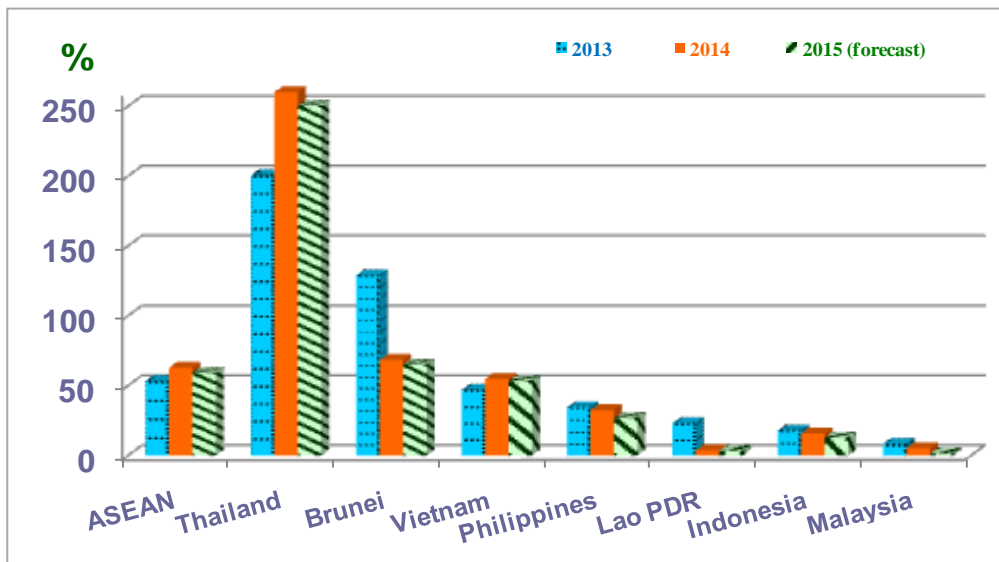


Figure 42 Amount of ending stock of Sugar in ASEAN countries

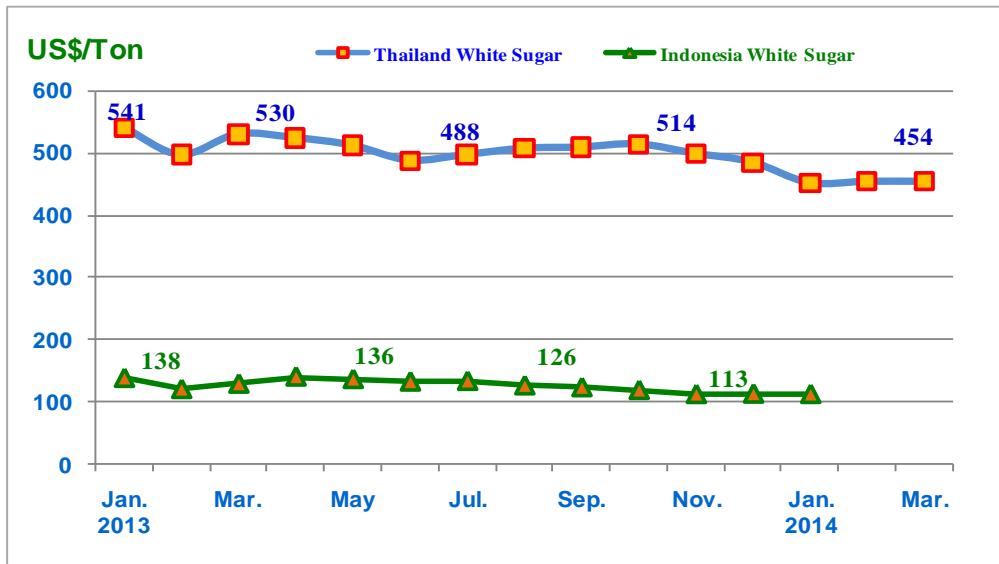


**Figure 43** Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015



**Figure 44** Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015





**Figure 45 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014**



**Figure 45 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014**

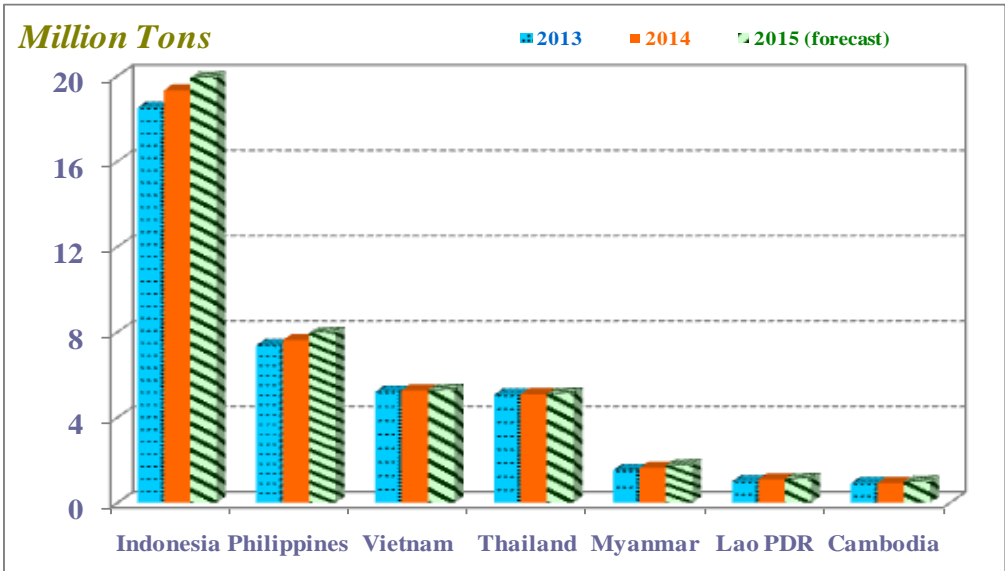


Figure 17 Maize production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

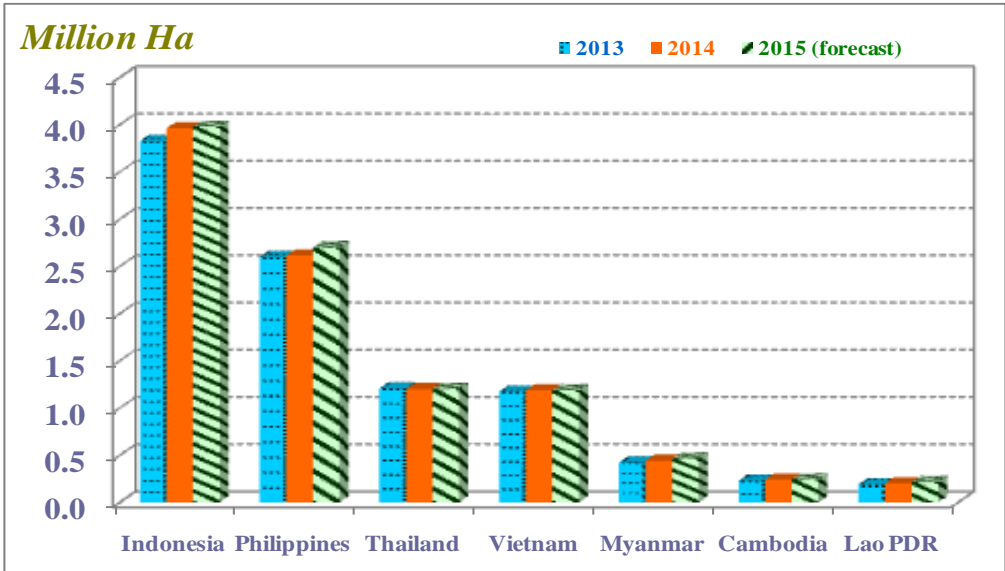


Figure 18 Maize planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

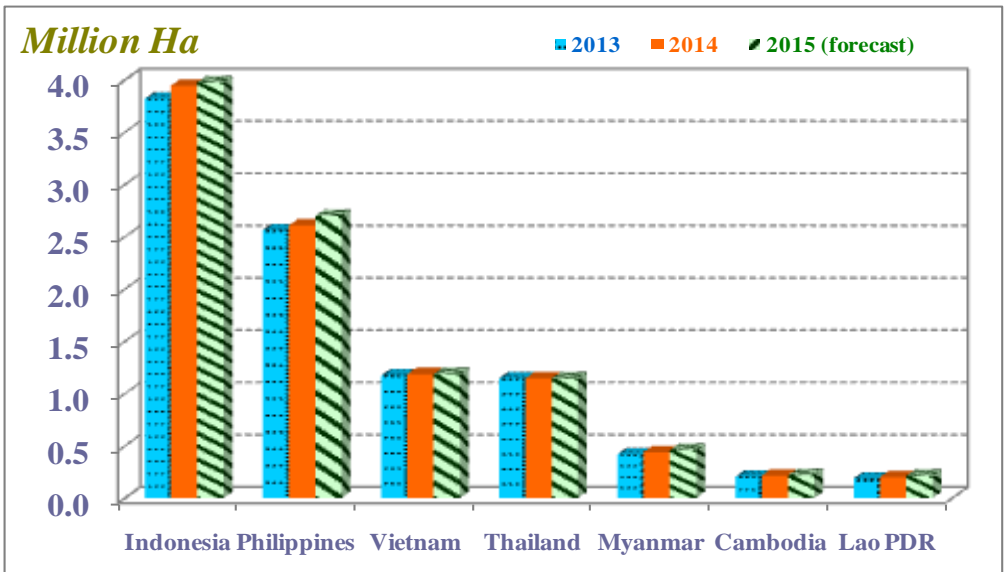


Figure 19 Maize harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

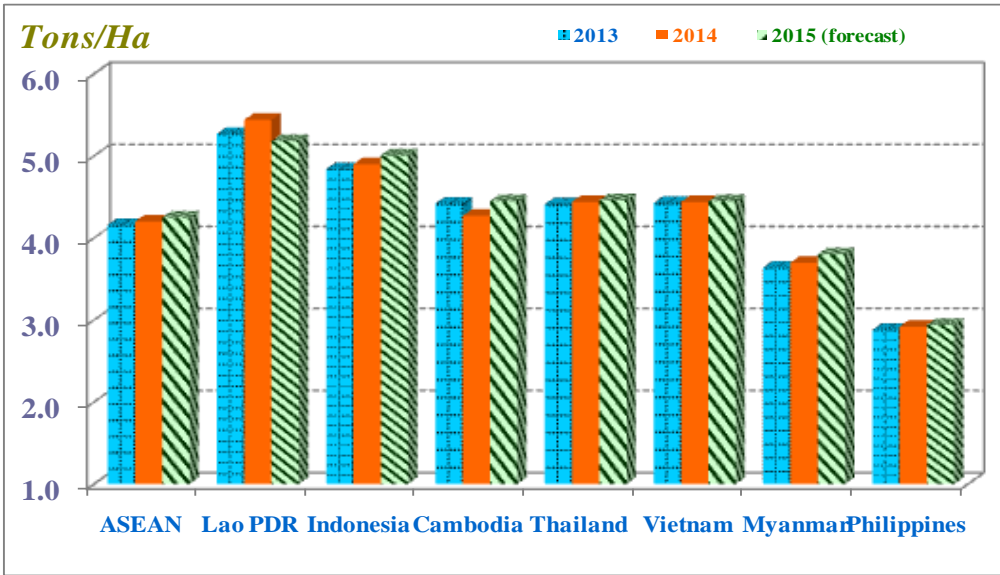


Figure 20 Maize yield of countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

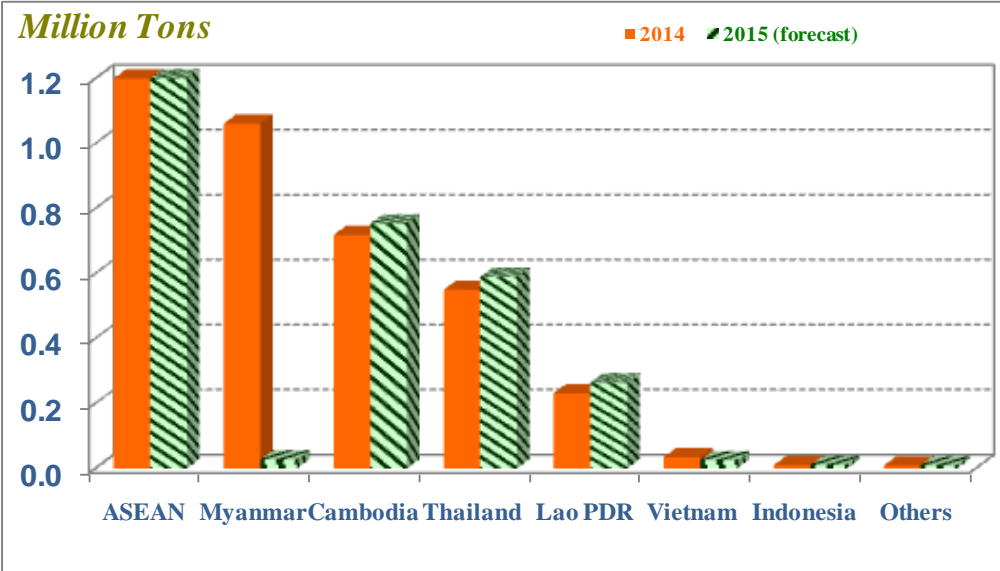


Figure 21 Amount of maize export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

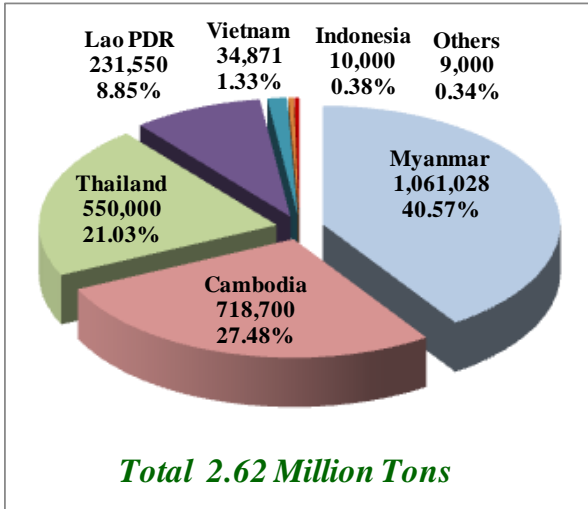


Figure 22 Share of maize export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

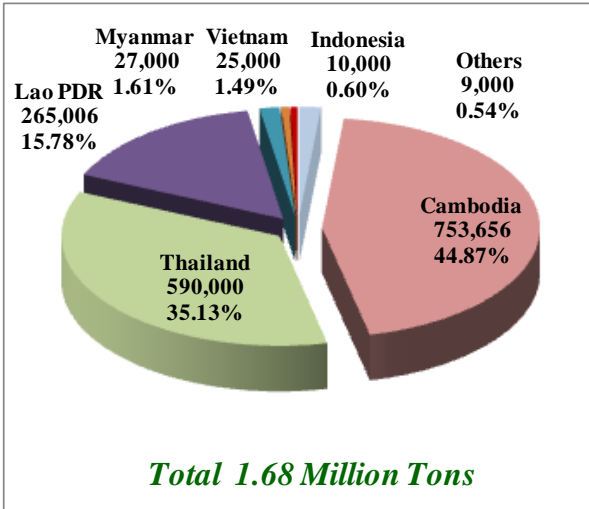
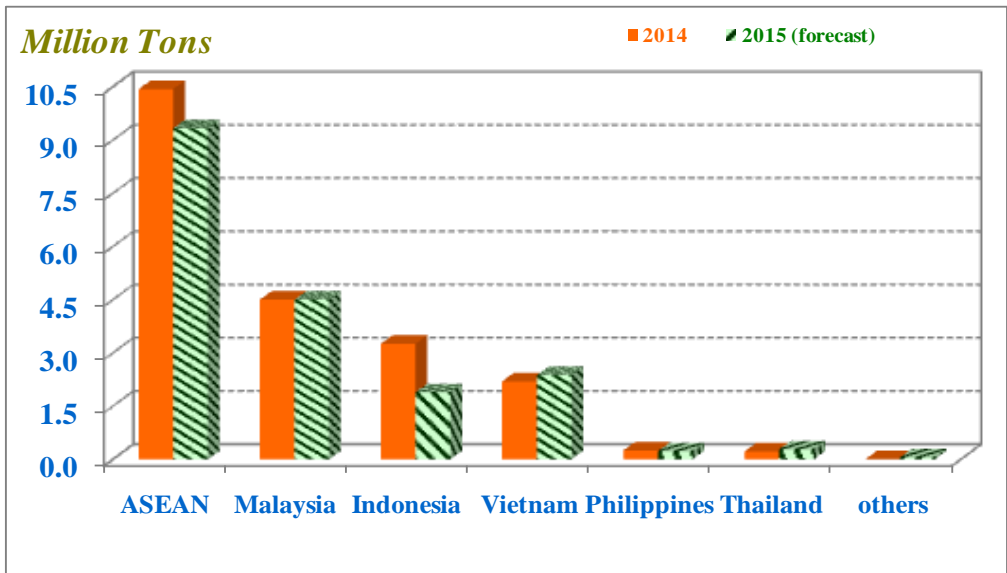
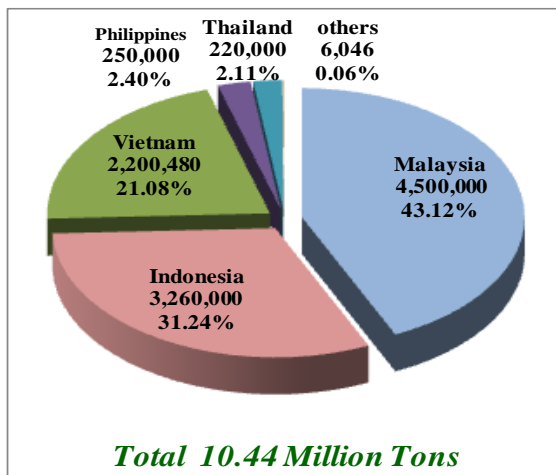


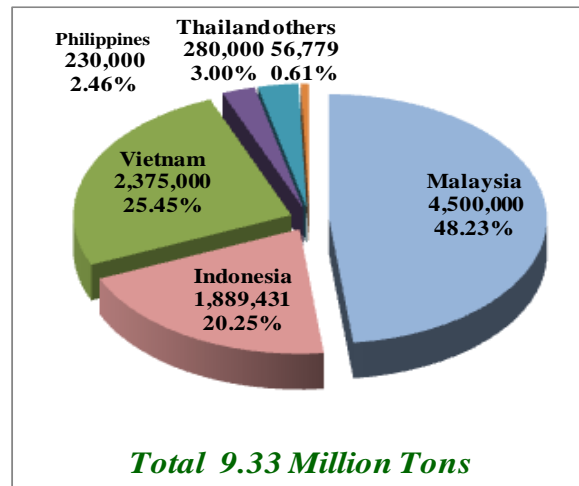
Figure 22 Share of maize export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015



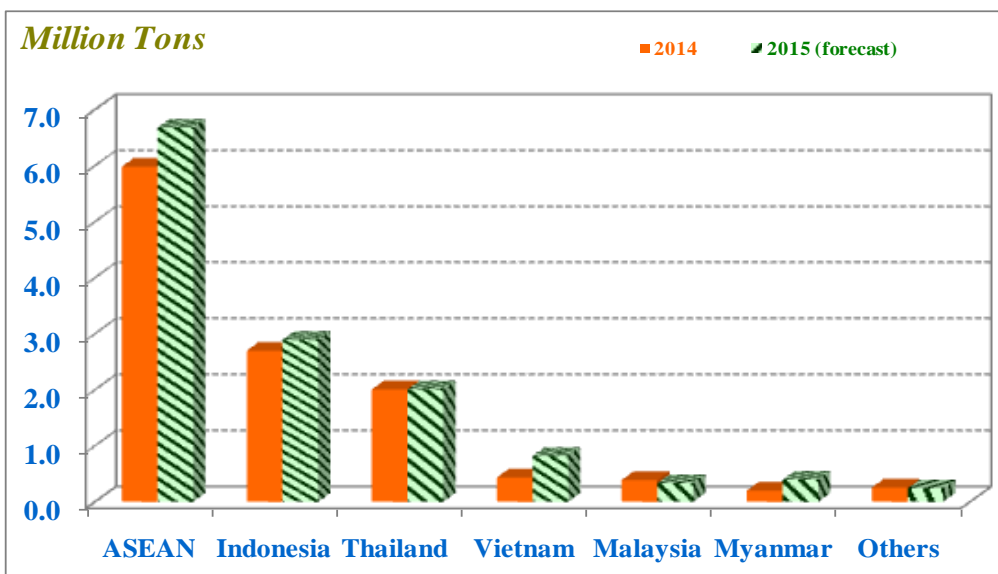
**Figure 24** Amount of maize import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015



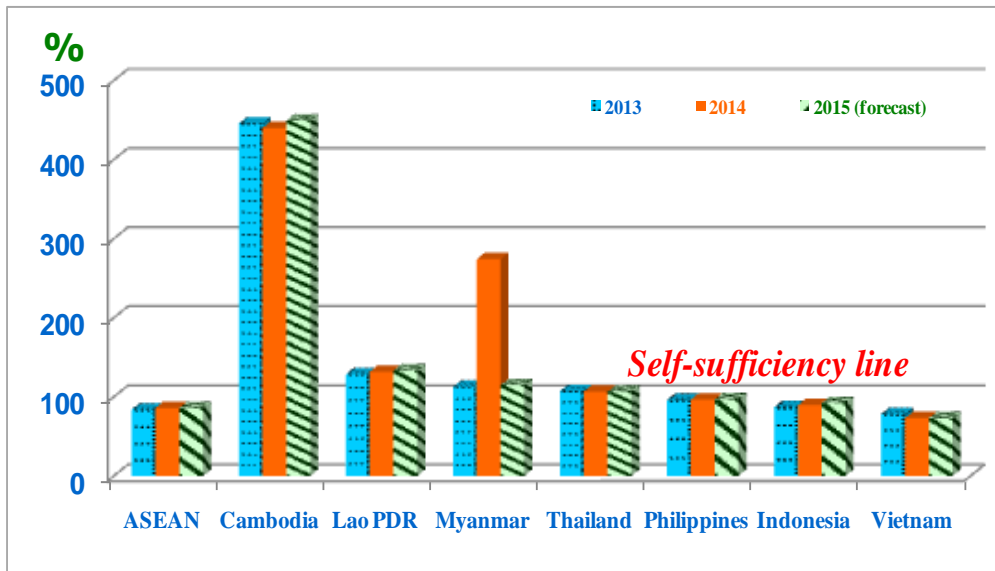
**Figure 25** Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014



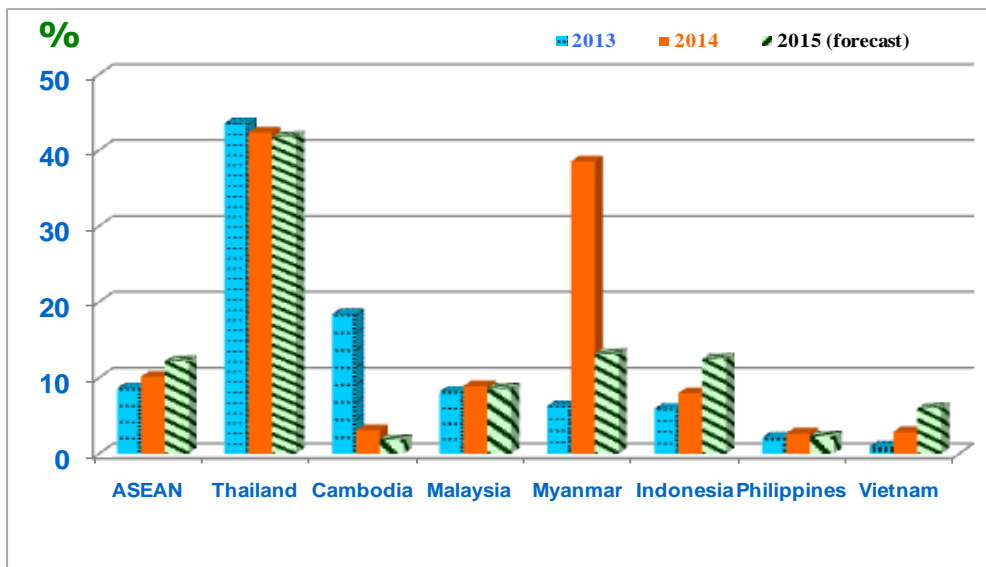
**Figure 25** Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015



**Figure 27** Amount of ending stock of maize in ASEAN countries in 2014-2015



**Figure 28 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**



**Figure 29 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

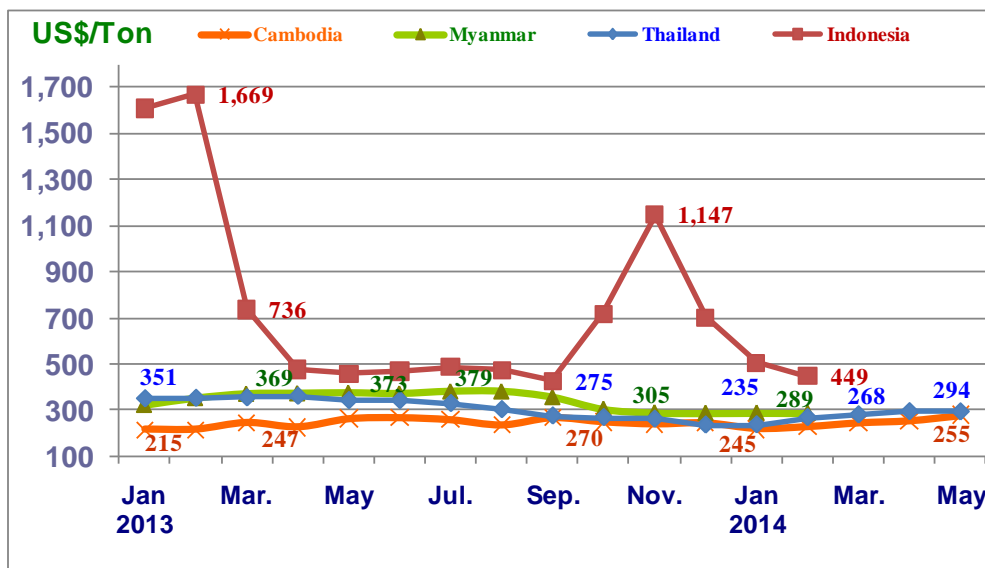


Figure 30 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

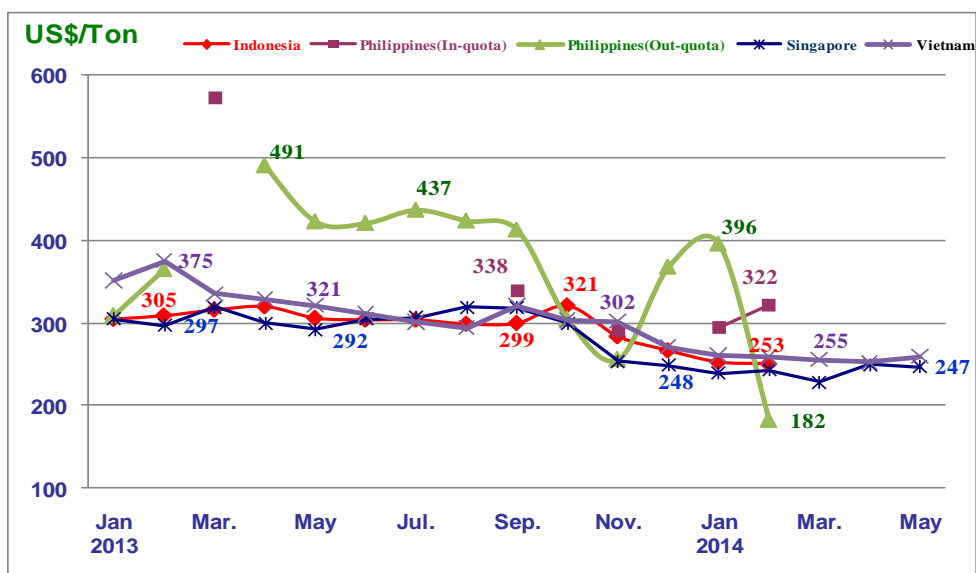


Figure 31 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

## Highlights of Soybean Outlook for 2015

- The supply of ASEAN soybean is forecasted to decrease a little from 8 million tons in 2014 to 7.99 million tons in 2015 (Table 46). The decrease in supply came from the reduction in beginning stock which dominates the increase in production and import.
- The supply of ASEAN soybean is forecasted to decrease a little from 8 million tons in 2014 to 7.99 million tons in 2015 (Table 46). The decrease in supply came from the reduction in beginning stock which dominates the increase in production and import.
- The soybean production is produced to increase a little from 1.45 million tons in 2014 to 1.49 million tons in 2015.
- The beginning stock of soybean in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to be 0.61 million tons, down 0.15 million tons from 0.76 million tons in 2014. The ending stock is expected to be 0.48 million tons in 2015, a decrease of 0.13 million ton or about 21 percent from 0.61 million tons in 2014.
- In terms of soybean demand in ASEAN in 2015, the domestic utilization is estimated at 7.35 million tons, compared to 7.25 million tons in 2014. The export of soybean from the ASEAN is forecasted to be 0.16 million tons or about 14 percent increase from 0.14 million tons in the previous year.
- The soybean import is forecasted to be increase a little from 5.79 million tons in 2014 to 5.90 million tons in 2015. ASEAN export very little of soybeans.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) in 2015 is forecasted to be about 20 percent which is about the same as in 2014. This indicates that the soybean production in the ASEAN is insufficient for the demand within the ASEAN.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is predicted to be about 8 percent in 2015, a slightly decrease from 10 percent in 2014.

**Table 46 Summary of the ASEAN soybean situation, 2014-2015**

Unit : Million tons

Items	2014	2015	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	8.01	7.99	-0.02	-0.25
Beginning stock	0.76	0.61	-0.15	-19.74
Production	1.45	1.49	0.04	2.76
Import	5.79	5.90	0.11	1.90
Demand (Million tons)	8.01	7.99	-0.02	-0.25
Domestic utilization	7.25	7.35	0.10	1.38
Export	0.14	0.16	0.02	14.29
Ending stock	0.61	0.48	-0.13	-21.31
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	20.06	20.20	0.14	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	10.45	8.27	-2.18	-

## ASEAN Soybean Situation 2014

### Production

The estimate of soybean production in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) was 1.45 million tons, an increase of 0.05 million tons or about 3 percent from 1.41 million tons in 2013. The increase in production was due to the increase in planted area, harvested area. Indonesia is ranked first in soybean production, followed by Myanmar Vietnam and Cambodia respectively.

The productions of soybean producing countries in ASEAN have increased in most countries in the region, except Myanmar, Thailand and the Philippines which the soybean productions have decreased.

For **Indonesia**, the largest soybean producing country, the estimated soybean production in 2014 has increased, the increase in the price of soybean is the main factors affecting the increase in the planted area while the favorable weather and the farmers responded to price increase were the contributing factor to the increase in the yield. As a result, the production has increased.

For **Myanmar**, the second largest soybean producing country in ASEAN, the production estimate has slightly decreased. Similarly, **Thailand**, the estimated production has decreased from 76.49 million tons in 2013 to 68.69 million tons in 2014. The decrease in production was due to the farmers responded to the price decrease.

In **Vietnam** and **Cambodia**, the increase in production came from the farmers responded to the price increase and favorable weather.

For **the Philippines**, the decrease in production attribute to the decrease in area due to farmer shifting to other crops and the yield due to the high cost of inputs and farmers used less fertilizer.

For **Lao PDR**, even through the increase in production is very eminence but the total production is very small amount compared to other countries while Brunei and Singapore do not produce soybeans.

### Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybean in ASEAN in 2014 was estimated at 7.25 million tons, an increase of 0.49 million tons or about 7 percent from 6.76 million tons in 2013. In 2014, the beginning stock was estimated at 0.76 million tons, and decrease of about 0.22 million tons or about 22 percent from 0.97 million tons in 2013. Indonesia and Thailand 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 2014 was about 20 percent compared to 21 percent in 2013, indicated that the soybean production in ASEAN is insufficient for the soybean demand in ASEAN. However, for Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar, the ratios are all above 100 percent indicating that these countries are self-sufficient in soybeans. For Indonesia and Vietnam, the ratios are estimated at about 28 and 13 percent respectively (Table 55, Figure 58). The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization of ASEAN in 2014 was estimated to be about 10 percent. This ratio has increased in every country inside the region (Table 56, Figure 59).



## **Trade**

In 2014, ASEAN altogether exported soybean 0.14 million tons which is about the same as in 2013. Cambodia is the number one in terms of soybeans export in the ASEAN which exported about 0.10 million tons or about 70 percent of the total export from the ASEAN in 2014. (Table 52-53, Figure 51-52).

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

## **Prices**

The FOB prices of Cambodia and Indonesia between years 2013-2014 are shown in Table 59. The CIF prices of Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand are given in Table 60. The annual average FOB price in 2013 in Cambodia was 523 US\$/ton and Indonesia was 1,335 US\$/ton (Table 59).

For CIF price, the data are available in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. The annual average of CIF prices in 2013 in Indonesia was 634 US\$/ton, in the Philippines was 633 US\$/ton, in Thailand was 603 US\$/ton and in Vietnam was 615 US\$/ton (Table 60).

## **Damaged Area**

The damaged area of soybean in the ASEAN in 2014 was reported to be 8,131 hectares. The major cause of damage which was the flood was 7,307 hectares and affected only in Cambodia and Indonesia (Table 51).

## **Prospects for Soybean in 2015**

### **Production**

Soybean production of ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to be 1.49 million tons, up 0.03 million tons which is about 2 percent from 1.45 million tons in 2014 (Table 47, Figure 47). The increase in production is expected for all producing countries in ASEAN except Thailand which the production is predicted to be decreased. Indonesia, the biggest soybean producing country in ASEAN, is also forecasted to increase in production about 2 percent. The increase in production in most countries is mainly due to the expected increase in yield due to the farmers responded to the price increase and favorable weather (Table 49-50, Figure 47-50).

### **Utilization and Stock**

The domestic utilization of soybeans in ASEAN is forecasted to increase less than 1 percent from 7.25 million tons in 2014 to 7.35 million tons in 2015 (Table 46).

The beginning stock in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to decrease by 0.15 million ton or about 20 percent from 0.76 million ton in 2014 to 0.61 million ton in 2015. The ending stock is forecasted to decrease about 21 percent from 0.61 million tons in 2014 to 0.48 million tons in 2015 (Table 46, Figure 57).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self-sufficiency ratio) is forecasted to be about 20 percent which is about the same as in the previous year (Table 55, Figure 58). The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization (food security ratio) is forecasted to be about 8 percent which is decreased from about 10 percent in the previous year (Table 56, Figure 58).

## Trade

In 2015, the export of soybeans from the ASEAN is forecasted to be 0.16 million tons, an increase of about 14 percent from 2014. However, the total export is very small compared to the total import by the ASEAN. The total import by the ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to be 5.90 million tons, compared to 5.79 million tons in 2014, an increase of about 2 percent (Table 53-54, Figure 51, 53, 54 and 56). Cambodia and Malaysia are the major exporting countries while Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam are the major importing countries.

**Table 47 Soybean production in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>1,406.75</b>	<b>1,454.99</b>	<b>48.24</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>1,485.67</b>	<b>30.68</b>	<b>2.11</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	120.17	131.09	10.93	9.09	138.60	7.51	5.73
Indonesia	780.16	822.39	42.22	5.41	835.61	13.23	1.61
Lao PDR	22.79	23.00	0.21	0.92	29.75	6.75	29.35
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	237.91	234.92	-3.00	-1.26	237.00	2.08	0.89
Philippines	0.83	0.64	-0.19	-22.84	0.67	0.03	4.07
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	76.49	68.96	-7.53	-9.85	65.92	-3.04	-4.41
Vietnam	168.40	174.00	5.60	3.33	178.12	4.12	2.37

**Table 48 Soybean planted area in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>959.36</b>	<b>1,022.19</b>	<b>62.83</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>967.13</b>	<b>-55.06</b>	<b>-5.39</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	71.37	80.69	9.32	13.06	83.00	2.31	2.87
Indonesia	551.42	609.77	58.36	10.58	551.51	-58.27	-9.56
Lao PDR	14.85	15.60	0.75	5.06	17.50	1.90	12.18
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	157.59	155.12	-2.47	-1.57	156.00	0.88	0.57
Philippines	0.57	0.47	-0.10	-17.23	0.49	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	45.77	40.54	-5.23	-11.43	38.43	-2.11	-5.21
Vietnam	117.80	120.00	2.20	1.87	120.21	0.20	0.17

**Table 49 Soybean harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
			<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>957.86</b>		<b>1,014.06</b>	<b>56.20</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	70.97	78.44	7.46	10.52	82.50	4.07	5.18
Indonesia	550.80	604.48	53.68	9.75	551.51	-52.97	-8.76
Lao PDR	14.85	15.60	0.75	5.06	17.50	1.90	12.18
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	157.59	155.12	-2.47	-1.57	156.00	0.88	0.57
Philippines	0.57	0.47	-0.10	-17.23	0.49	0.02	4.26
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	45.29	39.96	-5.33	-11.77	37.89	-2.07	-5.18
Vietnam	117.80	120.00	2.20	1.87	120.21	0.20	0.17

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

**Table 50 Soybean yield in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
			<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>1.47</b>		<b>1.43</b>	<b>-0.03</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1.69	1.67	-0.02	-1.29	1.68	0.01	0.52
Indonesia	1.42	1.36	-0.06	-3.95	1.52	0.15	11.37
Lao PDR	1.53	1.47	-0.06	-3.94	1.70	0.23	15.30
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.31	1.52	0.00	0.32
Philippines	1.46	1.36	-0.10	-6.77	1.36	0.00	-0.18
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1.69	1.73	0.04	2.18	1.74	0.01	0.81
Vietnam	1.43	1.45	0.02	1.43	1.48	0.03	2.19

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

**Table 51 Soybean damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2014**

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>7,307</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>8,131</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,253	-	-	-	-	-	2,253
Indonesia	5,054	233	7	-	-	-	5,294
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	584	584
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**Table 52 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>974,061</b>	<b>1,406,748</b>	<b>5,277,467</b>	<b>7,658,276</b>	<b>6,758,128</b>	<b>142,548</b>	<b>757,600</b>	<b>7,658,276</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	622	622	622	-	n.a.	622
Cambodia	7,293	120,165	-	127,458	28,470	98,143	845	127,458
Indonesia	705,070	780,163	1,810,000	3,295,233	2,721,000	11,130	563,103	3,295,233
Lao PDR	3,947	22,790	12	26,749	16,242	3,735	6,772	26,749
Malaysia	-	-	588,994	588,994	563,603	25,391	-	588,994
Myanmar	-	237,914	-	237,914	237,559	355	-	237,914
Philippines	n.a.	828	22,560	23,388	23,386	2	n.a.	23,388
Singapore	-	-	19,602	19,602	19,069	533	-	19,602
Thailand	159,751	76,488	1,678,678	1,914,917	1,753,177	1,989	159,751	1,914,917
Vietnam	98,000	168,400	1,157,000	1,423,400	1,395,000	1,271	27,129	1,423,400

**Table 53 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>757,600</b>	<b>1,454,989</b>	<b>5,792,416</b>	<b>8,005,005</b>	<b>7,251,992</b>	<b>144,721</b>	<b>608,292</b>	<b>8,005,005</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	641	641	641	-	n.a.	641
Cambodia	845	131,092	-	131,937	29,324	101,591	1,022	131,937
Indonesia	563,103	822,385	1,943,000	3,328,488	2,924,473	1,000	403,015	3,328,488
Lao PDR	6,772	23,000	10	29,782	17,786	4,980	7,016	29,782
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	590,000	590,000	564,000	26,000	-	590,000
Myanmar	-	234,916	215	235,131	211,951	7,650	15,530	235,131
Philippines <sup>1/</sup>	n.a.	639	23,000	23,639	23,639	n.a.	n.a.	23,639
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Thailand	159,751	68,957	2,015,550	2,244,258	2,080,178	2,000	162,080	2,244,258
Vietnam	27,129	174,000	1,200,000	1,401,129	1,380,000	1,500	19,629	1,401,129

**Table 54 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>608,292</b>	<b>1,485,665</b>	<b>5,897,670</b>	<b>7,991,627</b>	<b>7,354,053</b>	<b>155,786</b>	<b>481,788</b>	<b>7,991,627</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	660	660	660	-	n.a.	660
Cambodia	1,022	138,600	-	139,622	30,202	107,509	1,911	139,622
Indonesia	403,015	835,612	1,943,000	3,181,627	2,924,473	1,000	256,154	3,181,627
Lao PDR	7,016	29,750	10	36,776	19,053	8,727	8,996	36,776
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	600,000	600,000	573,000	27,000	-	600,000
Myanmar <sup>1/</sup>	15,530	237,000	-	252,530	212,000	8,000	32,530	252,530
Philippines <sup>1/</sup>	n.a.	665	24,000	24,665	24,665	n.a.	n.a.	24,665
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Thailand	162,080	65,918	2,100,000	2,327,998	2,160,000	2,000	165,998	2,327,998
Vietnam	19,629	178,120	1,210,000	1,407,749	1,390,000	1,550	16,199	1,407,749

**Table 55 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries (Self-sufficiency ratio), 2013-2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	2013			2014			2015		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>1,406,748</b>	<b>6,758,128</b>	<b>20.82</b>	<b>1,454,989</b>	<b>7,251,992</b>	<b>20.06</b>	<b>1,485,665</b>	<b>7,354,053</b>	<b>20.20</b>
Brunei	-	622	-	-	641	-	-	660	-
Cambodia	120,165	28,470	422.08	131,092	29,324	447.05	138,600	30,202	458.91
Indonesia	780,163	2,721,000	28.67	822,385	2,924,473	28.12	835,612	2,924,473	28.57
Lao PDR	22,790	16,242	140.32	23,000	17,786	129.32	29,750	19,053	156.14
Malaysia	-	563,603	-	-	564,000	-	-	573,000	-
Myanmar	237,914	237,559	100.15	234,916	211,951	110.84	237,000	212,000	111.79
Philippines	828	23,386	3.54	639	23,639	2.70	665	24,665	2.70
Singapore	-	19,069	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	76,488	1,753,177	4.36	68,957	2,080,178	3.31	65,918	2,160,000	3.05
Vietnam	168,400	1,395,000	12.07	174,000	1,380,000	12.61	178,120	1,390,000	12.81

**Table 56 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries (Food security ratio), 2013-2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	2013			2014			2015		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>974,061</b>	<b>6,758,128</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>757,600</b>	<b>7,251,992</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>608,292</b>	<b>7,354,053</b>	<b>8.27</b>
Brunei	n.a.	622	-	n.a.	641	-	n.a.	660	-
Cambodia	7,293	28,470	25.62	845	29,324	2.88	1,022	30,202	3.38
Indonesia	705,070	2,721,000	25.91	563,103	2,924,473	19.25	403,015	2,924,473	13.78
Lao PDR	3,947	16,242	24.30	6,772	17,786	38.07	7,016	19,053	36.82
Malaysia	-	563,603	-	-	564,000	-	-	573,000	-
Myanmar	-	237,559	-	-	211,951	-	15,530	212,000	7.33
Philippines	n.a.	23,386	-	n.a.	23,639	-	n.a.	24,665	-
Singapore	-	19,069	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	159,751	1,753,177	9.11	159,751	2,080,178	7.68	162,080	2,160,000	7.50
Vietnam	98,000	1,395,000	7.03	27,129	1,380,000	1.97	19,629	1,390,000	1.41

**Table 57 Quantity and Value of Soybean Export by Countries of Destination in 2014**

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	74	129,662							120	194,845	78	135,501	40	51,360
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						4,532,524								
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand			81	30,232	100	108,921	661.03	430,395	47.79	27,229	0.43	2,391		
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	45	31,258					356	542,626	28,726	18,725,904	29,082	19,268,530
Lao PDR					12	10,758	12	10,758	4,968	10,758	4,980	21,517
Malaysia		439,258						4,971,783		39,707		5,011,490
Myanmar									7,650	5	7,650	5
Philippines												
Singapore												
Thailand	16	28,495			475	367,610	1,382	995,273	537	517,422	1,918	1,512,695
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 2014**

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									493	512,485				
Cambodia														
Indonesia									3,160	2,230,410				
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						37,218								
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore									569	529,841	0	89		
Thailand			24,450	11,771,116						60	72	23,033		
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							493	512,485	129	139,837	622	652,322
Cambodia												
Indonesia	68	157,014	119	110,685			3,347	2,498,109	346,800	200,854,662	350,147	203,352,771
Lao PDR							0		10	99,667	10	99,667
Malaysia							0	37,218		44,278,357	0	44,315,575
Myanmar	107	0.03					107	0.03	107	0.03	214	0.06
Philippines							0	0	6,620	4,080,251	6,620	4,080,251
Singapore			10	20,429	0	710	579	551,069	9,432	7,827,543	10,011	8,378,612
Thailand							24,522	11,794,209	2,095,419	1,194,683,126	2,119,941	1,206,477,335
Vietnam												

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		2013	500	510	540	525	540	530	525	530	520	540	500	520	523
		2014	510	530	550	530	560								536
Indonesia		2013	1,241	1,286	1,413	1,444	1,389	1,451	1,319	1,370	1,119	1,426	1,458	1,101	1,335
		2014	640	149											395

**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		2013	653	635	628	629	621	601	621	640	709	641	621	603	634
		2014	580	581											581
Philippines		2013	589	622	631	689	678	627	664	640	660	651	557	590	633
		2014	622	608											615
Singapore		2013	849	865	859	855	839	893	888	872	883	843	862	827	861
		2014	853	840	807	838	834	861							839
Thailand		2013	693	659	686	626	568	564	603	613	592	628	590	555	603
		2014	564	584	576										575
Vietnam		2013	644	643	605	594	597	613	613	598	651	630	625	572	615
		2014	580	600	584	585	598	602	629						597

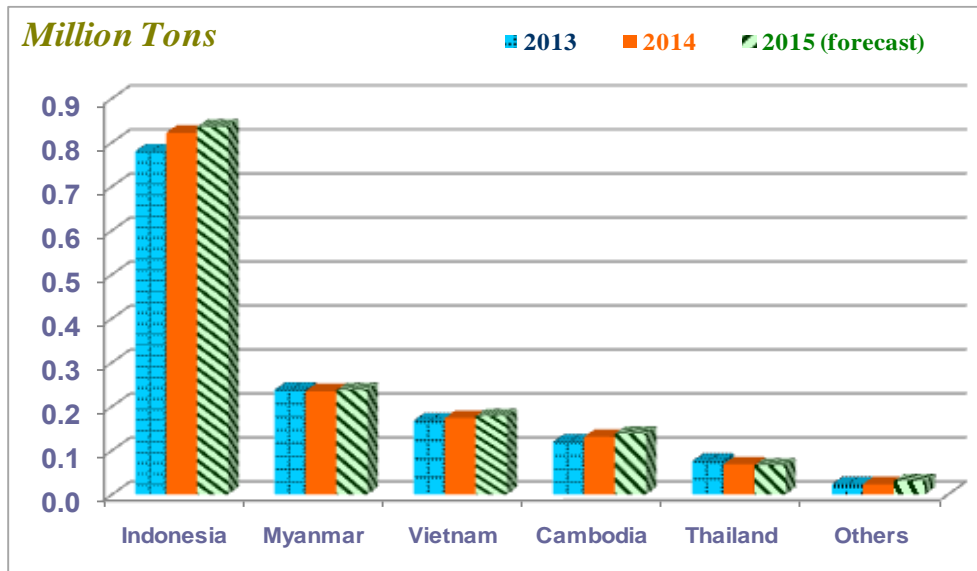


Figure 47 Soybean production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

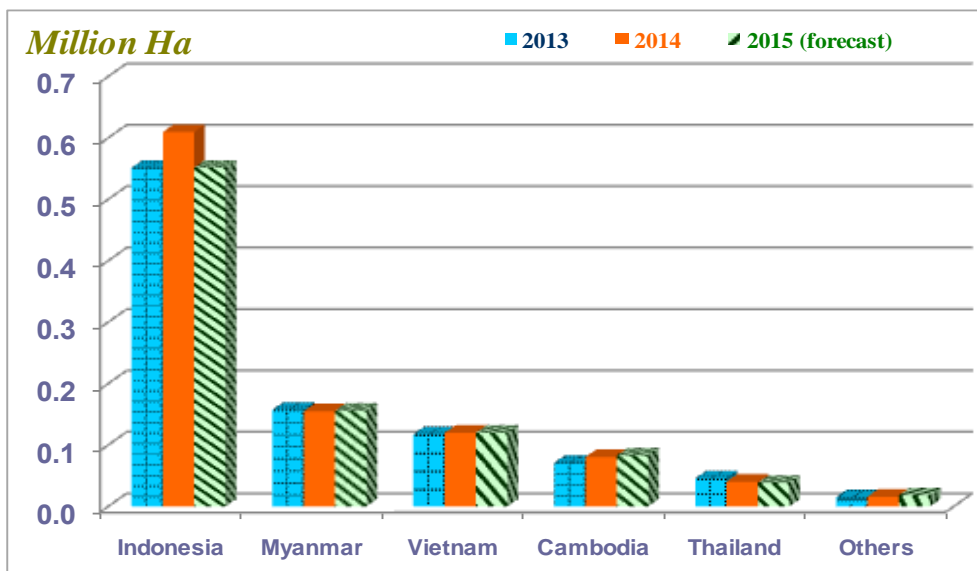


Figure 48 Soybean planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

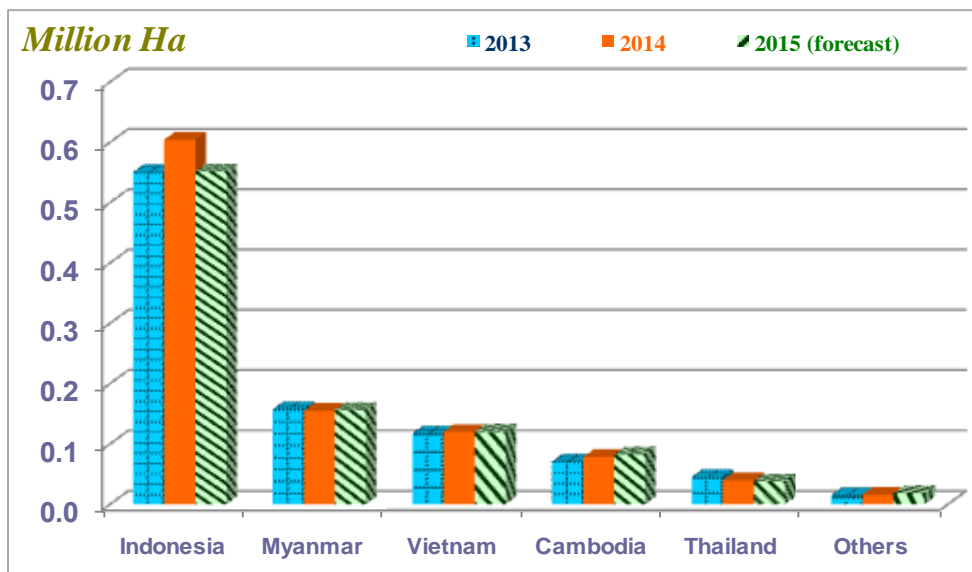


Figure 49 Soybean harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

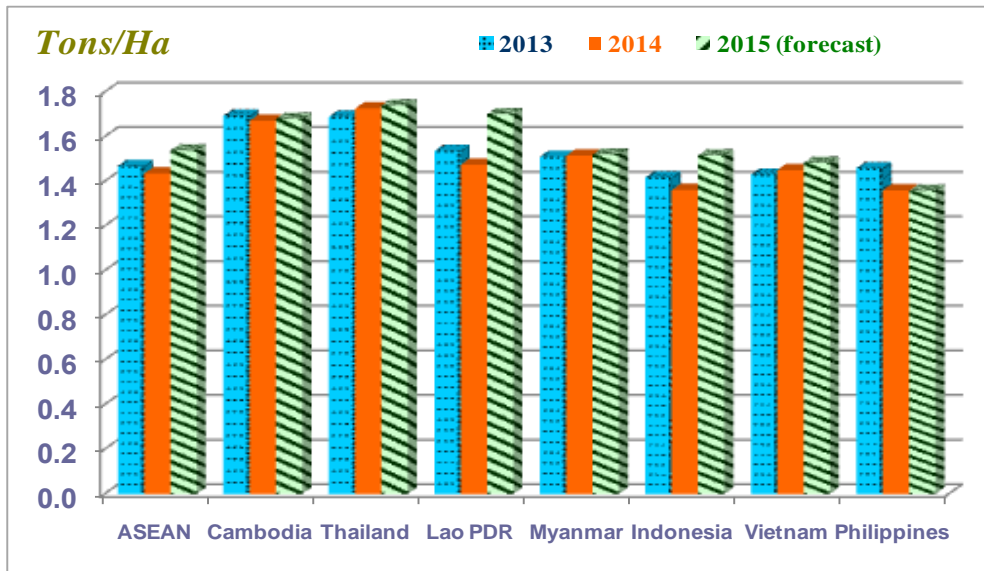


Figure 50 Soybean yield of countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

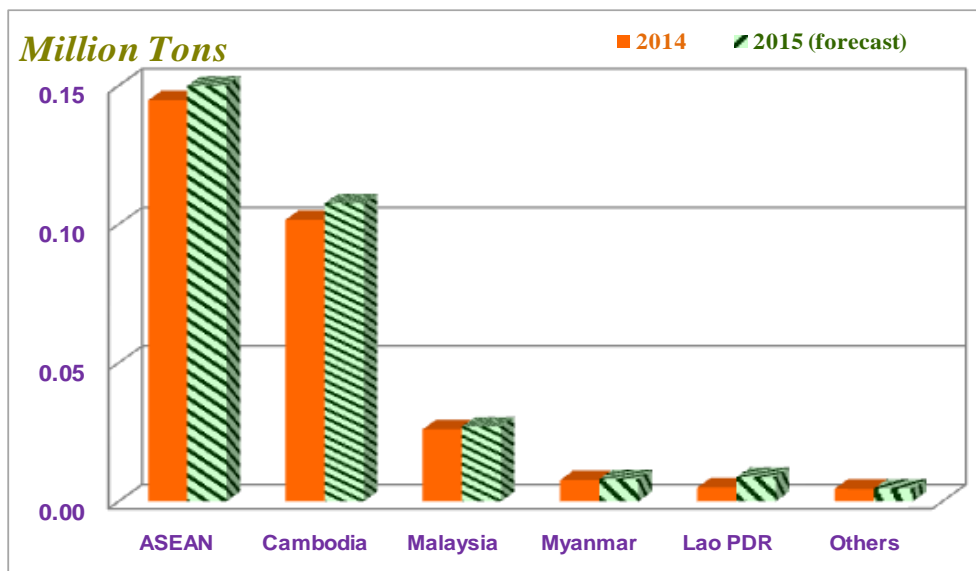


Figure 51 Amount of Soybean export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014 -2015

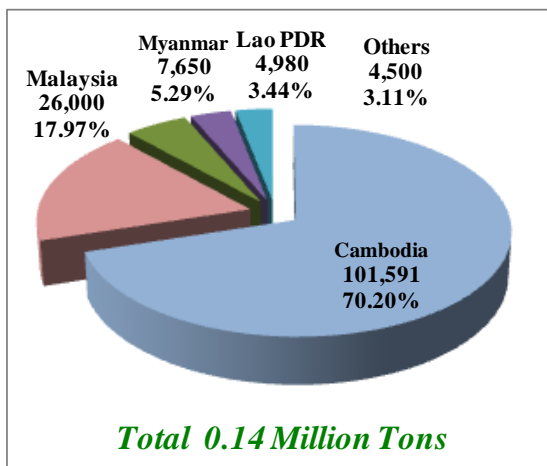


Figure 52 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

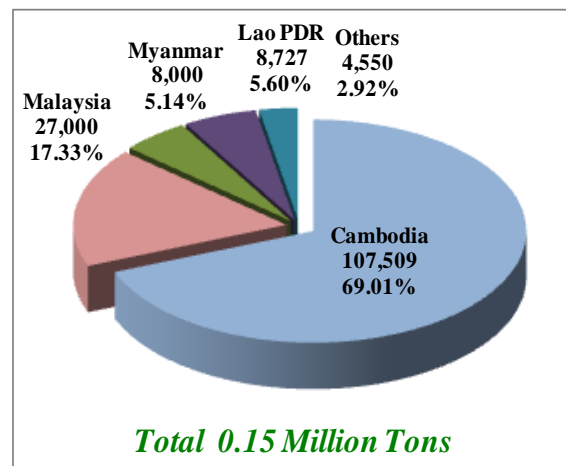


Figure 53 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

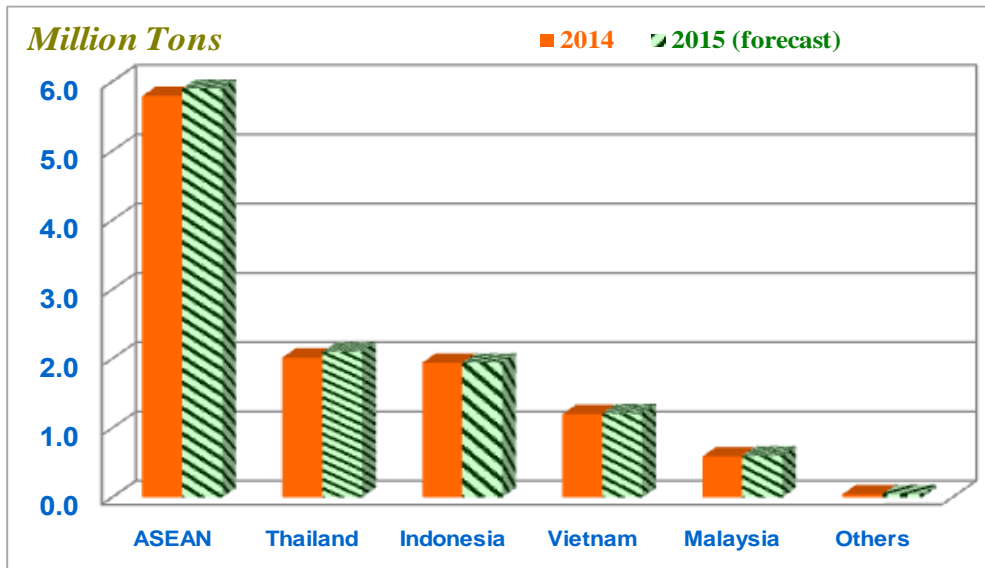


Figure 54 Amount of soybean import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014 – 2015

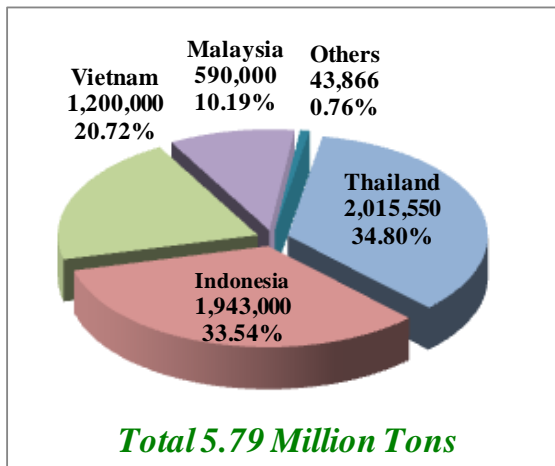


Figure 55 Share of Soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

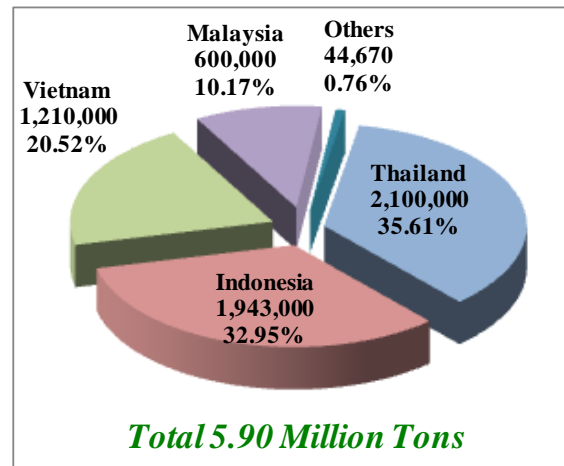


Figure 56 Share of soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

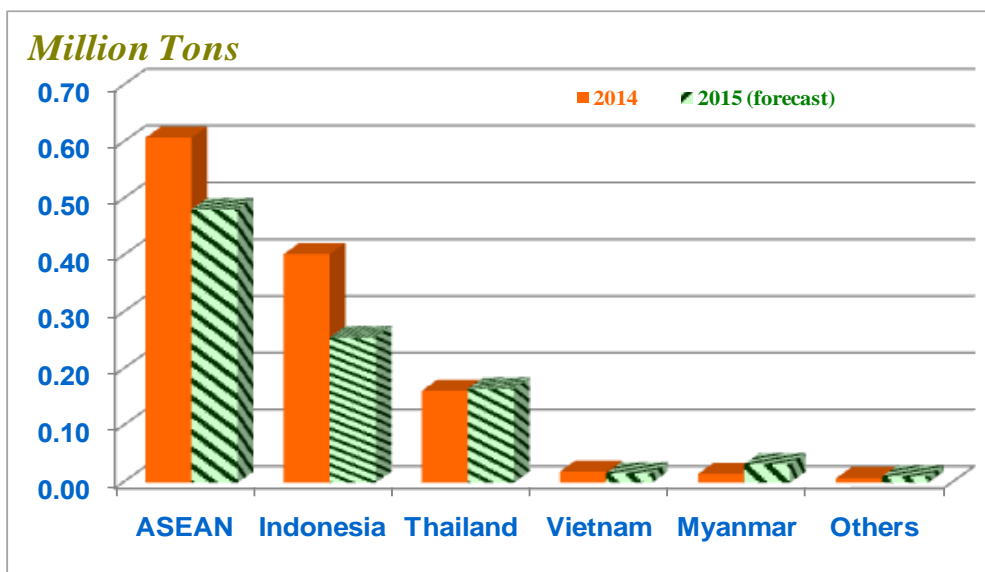
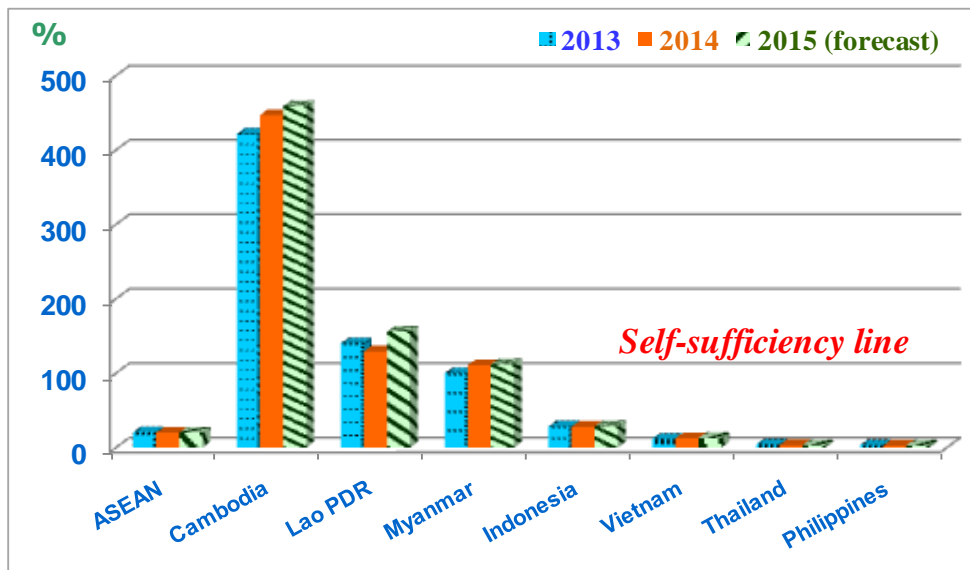
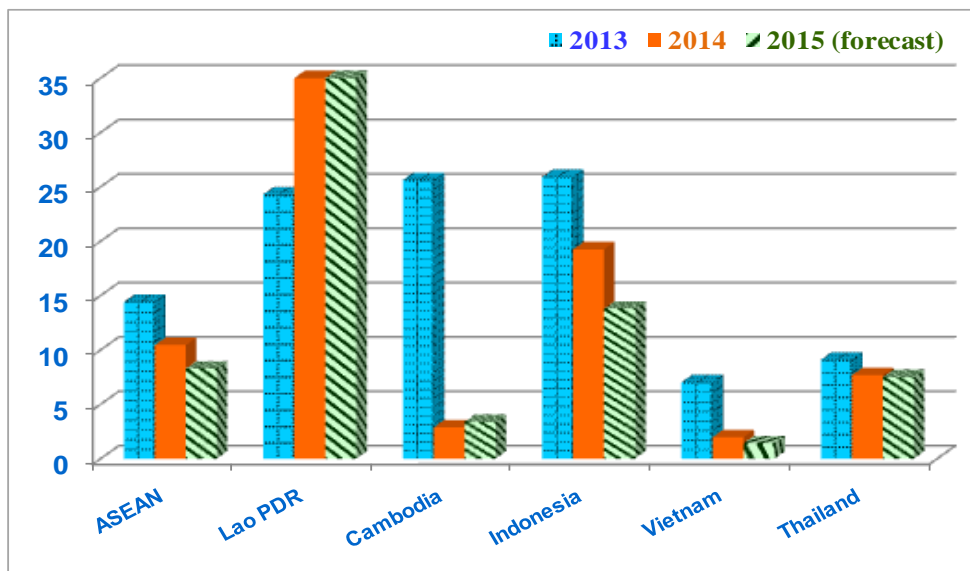


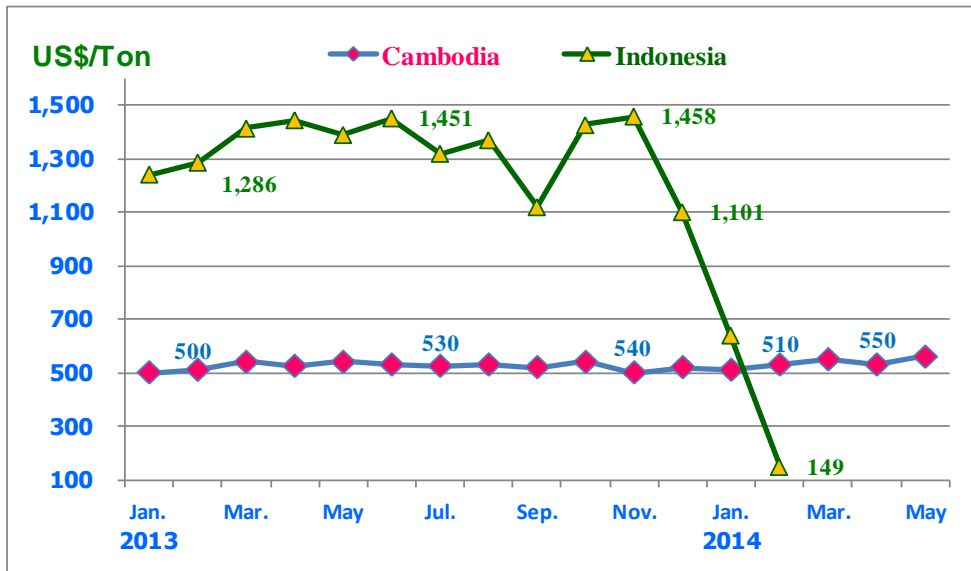
Figure 57 Amount of ending stock of soybean in ASEAN countries in 2014 – 2015



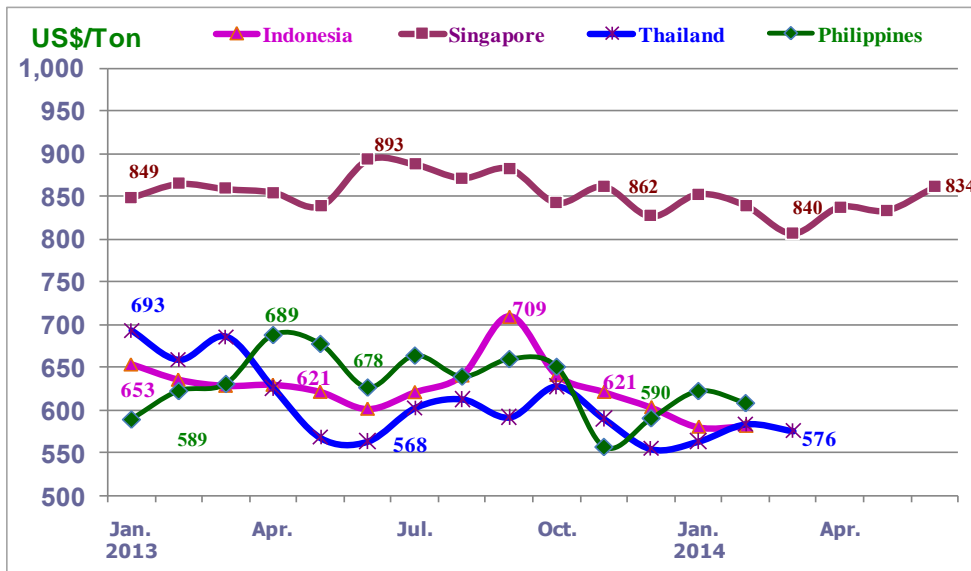
**Figure 58 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013 – 2015**



**Figure 59 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**



**Figure 60 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014**



**Figure 61 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014**

## Highlights of Cassava Outlook for 2015

- The supply of cassava in ASEAN is forecasted to be 88.58 million tons in 2015, an increase of 4.16 million tons or about 5 percent from 84.42 million tons in 2014. (Table 61). The increase is due to the increase in the beginning stock and the expected increase in production.
- The beginning stock of cassava in 2015 is projected to be at 5.71 million tons, up from 3.50 million tons in 2014 due to the increase in stock of Indonesia while the ending stock in 2015 is expected to be 8.22 million tons, up from 5.71 million tons in 2014.
- The export of cassava is expected to increase 0.80 million tons or an increase of about 3 percent from 30.82 million tons in 2014 to 31.61 million tons in 2015.
- The import of cassava is forecasted to increase a little from 3.03 million tons in 2014 to 3.04 million tons in 2015.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2015 is forecasted to be about 164 percent, compared to about 163 percent in 2014. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2015 is forecasted to be about 12 percent, a significant increase from about 7 percent in 2014.

**Table 61 Summary of the ASEAN cassava situation, 2014-2015**

Unit: Million tons

Items	2014	2015	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	84.42	88.58	4.16	4.93
Beginning stock	3.50	5.71	2.21	63.00
Production	77.89	79.83	1.95	2.50
Import	3.03	3.04	0.01	0.33
Demand (Million tons)	84.42	88.58	4.16	4.93
Domestic utilization	47.89	48.75	0.86	1.79
Export	30.82	31.61	0.80	2.59
Ending stock	5.71	8.22	2.51	43.96
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	162.62	163.76	1.14	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	7.31	11.71	4.40	-

## ASEAN Cassava situation in 2014

### Production

The estimated cassava (root fresh) in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) is 77.89 million tons which was decreased from 75.61 million tons in 2014. The increase has occurred in Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam. For Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand, the production has decreased. (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

The estimated cassava production in 2014 in **Indonesia** has increased due to the increase in area as a result of the favorable weather and the special assistant by government while the yield was slightly decreased due to farmers used less fertilizer. In **Thailand**, the decrease in production was due to the decline in planted area because the farmer responded to the increase in price of other crops. In **Vietnam**, the increase in production came from the increase in both area and yield due to the price of competing crop decrease together with favorable weather and farmer used more improved variety and taking care their crop better. For **Cambodia**, the increase in production came from the expanded planted area. In the **Philippines**, the increase in production came from the area expansion from the increase in contract growing scheme of some private companies and farmers used more improved variety and taking care their crop better as well as favorable weather. For **Lao PDR** and **Myanmar**, the production have decreased. In **Lao PDR**, planted area has decreased due to unfavorable weather and farmers used less fertilizer. For **Myanmar**, the planted area has declined due to the low demand 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 2014 was estimated at 47.89 million tons, an increase of 0.073 million tons from 47.821 million tons in 2013 (Table 67-68).

The beginning stock in 2014 was estimated at 3.5 million tons, a decrease of 2.74 million tons compared to 6.24 million tons in 2013. The ending stock of cassava in 2014 was estimated to be 5.71 million tons, an increase of 2.21 million tons compared to 3.5 million tons in 2013.

The ratio of the production to the domestic utilization in 2014 was estimated to be about 163 percent, compared to about 158 percent in 2013, 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 2014 is estimated to be about 7 percent compared to about 13 percent in 2013 (Table 71, Figure 74).



## Trade

The cassava exported from ASEAN in 2014 is expected to be 30.82 million tons, a decrease of 1.03 million tons from 31.85 million tons in 2013. The cassava imported by the ASEAN in 2014 is estimated to be 3.03 million tons, 1.71 million tons increase from 1.32 million tons in 2013. (Table 67-68, Figure 66, 67, 69, and 70).

The quantity and value of cassava exported by countries of destination and the quantity and value of imported 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 2013 - 2014 and the CIF prices in Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore are shown in Table 74 – 75.

## Damaged Area

The cassava damaged area in 2014 in the ASEAN is reported to be 161,879 hectares of which 117,536 hectares or about 73 percent has occurred in Thailand due to the heavy rain during the cassava planting season and the pests.

## Prospects for Cassava in 2015

### Production

The cassava production in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to be 79.83 million tons which is 1.94 million tons or about 3 percent increase from 77.89 million tons in 2014. The increase in production is forecasted in every country except in Lao PDR. The most increase in terms of quantity is expected in **Indonesia**, the second cassava producer in ASEAN, which is forecasted to be 27.40 million tons or an increase of 0.74 million ton. The increase came from the increase in area due to favorable weather and special assistant by the government and farmers used more improved variety and fertilizer and taking care their crop better. The highest increase in percentage is found in **Cambodia**. The increase in production came from the increase in both area and yield. Similarly, for **Thailand**, the increase in production also attributed to the increase in area and yield (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

### Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of cassava is predicted to increase from 47.89 million tons in 2014 to 48.75 million tons in 2015, an increase of 0.85 million tons. The beginning stock in 2015 is forecasted to be 5.71 million tons, an increase of about 2.21 million tons, compared to 3.5 million tons in 2014. The ending stock in 2015 is predicted to be 8.22 million tons, a significant increase from 5.71 million tons in 2014.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for 2015 is forecasted to be about 164 percent, compared to about 163 percent in 2014 indicated that the self-sufficiency in cassava in the ASEAN is increasing slightly (Table 70). The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2015 is predicted to be about 12 percent, compared to about 7 percent in 2014 indicated that the cassava supply situation in the ASEAN is increased (Table 71).

## Trade

The cassava export from the ASEAN is expected to increase to 31.61 million tons in 2015 compared to 30.82 million tons in 2014. For the import, it is expected to slightly increase from 3.03 million tons in 2014 to 3.04 million tons in 2015 (Table 68-69, Figure 66, 68, 69 and 71)

**Table 62 Cassava production in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>75,611.02</b>	<b>77,886.27</b>	<b>2,275.25</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>79,830.73</b>	<b>1,944.46</b>	<b>2.50</b>
Brunei	0.16	0.17	0.01	4.99	0.18	0.01	4.99
Cambodia	7,540.96	7,933.38	392.42	5.20	8,441.30	507.92	6.40
Indonesia	23,824.01	26,662.54	2,838.53	11.91	27,403.25	740.72	2.78
Lao PDR	1,254.19	1,028.50	-225.69	-17.99	953.00	-75.50	-7.34
Malaysia	81.79	81.87	0.08	0.10	81.95	0.08	0.10
Myanmar	578.64	524.21	-54.43	-9.41	525.00	0.79	0.15
Philippines	2,361.54	2,487.62	126.08	5.34	2,530.00	42.39	1.70
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	30,227.54	29,199.49	-1,028.05	-3.40	29,927.55	728.06	2.49
Vietnam	9,742.20	9,968.50	226.30	2.32	9,968.50	0.00	0.00

**Table 63 Cassava planted area in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>3,806.95</b>	<b>3,911.95</b>	<b>105.01</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>3,933.78</b>	<b>21.83</b>	<b>0.56</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	396.76	421.38	24.61	6.20	434.00	12.63	3.00
Indonesia	1,061.25	1,193.12	131.87	12.43	1,188.92	-4.20	-0.35
Lao PDR	45.19	40.00	-5.19	-11.48	38.00	-2.00	-5.00
Malaysia	2.97	2.99	0.02	0.71	3.01	0.02	0.70
Myanmar	43.71	39.07	-4.64	-10.62	40.00	0.93	2.38
Philippines	217.14	222.47	5.32	2.45	223.00	0.53	0.24
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,495.82	1,448.03	-47.79	-3.19	1,461.95	13.92	0.96
Vietnam	544.10	544.90	0.80	0.15	544.90	0.00	0.00

**Table 64 Cassava harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
			<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>3,647.48</b>		<b>3,750.07</b>	<b>102.59</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	348.33	377.24	28.91	8.30	389.00	11.76	3.12
Indonesia	1,061.25	1,193.12	131.87	12.43	1,188.92	-4.20	-0.35
Lao PDR	45.19	40.00	-5.19	-11.48	38.00	-2.00	-5.00
Malaysia	2.75	2.78	0.04	1.38	2.82	0.04	1.40
Myanmar	43.61	39.07	-4.54	-10.42	40.00	0.93	2.38
Philippines	217.14	222.47	5.32	2.45	223.00	0.53	0.24
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,385.11	1,330.49	-54.62	-3.94	1,347.87	17.38	1.31
Vietnam	544.10	544.90	0.80	0.15	544.90	0.00	0.00

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

**Table 65 Cassava yield in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2013 (2012/13)	2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013		2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
			<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>20.73</b>		<b>20.77</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	21.65	21.03	-0.62	-2.86	21.70	0.67	3.19
Indonesia	22.45	22.35	-0.10	-0.45	23.05	0.70	3.13
Lao PDR	27.76	25.71	-2.05	-7.38	25.08	-0.63	-2.45
Malaysia	29.79	29.42	-0.37	-1.24	29.04	-0.38	-1.29
Myanmar	13.27	13.42	0.15	1.13	13.13	-0.29	-2.16
Philippines	10.88	11.18	0.30	2.76	11.35	0.17	1.52
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	21.82	21.95	0.13	0.60	22.20	0.25	1.14
Vietnam	17.91	18.29	0.38	2.12	18.29	0.00	0.00

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

**Table 66 Cassava damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2014**

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>29,591</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88,152</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>161,879</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	40,000	4,136	-	-	-	-	44,136
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	207	-	-	-	207
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	29,384	-	88,152	-	117,536
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**Table 67 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
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>6,243,159</b>	<b>75,611,021</b>	<b>1,319,342</b>	<b>83,173,523</b>	<b>47,821,187</b>	<b>31,849,750</b>	<b>3,502,586</b>	<b>83,173,523</b>
Brunei	n.a.	160	2	163	163	-	n.a.	163
Cambodia	-	7,540,962	-	7,540,962	6,047,852	1,493,110	-	7,540,962
Indonesia	2,184,533	23,824,008	-	26,008,541	23,823,000	36,852	2,148,689	26,008,541
Lao PDR	46,013	1,254,188	155,044	1,455,245	995,523	174,884	284,838	1,455,245
Malaysia	496	81,786	100	82,382	42,000	40,000	382	82,382
Myanmar	-	578,636	-	578,636	560,813	17,823	-	578,636
Philippines	72,533	2,361,539	62,780	2,496,852	2,350,000	79	146,773	2,496,852
Singapore	-	-	1,416	1,416	1,414	2	-	1,416
Thailand	3,849,584	30,227,542	1,100,000	35,177,126	7,653,000	26,945,000	579,126	35,177,126
Vietnam	90,000	9,742,200	-	9,832,200	6,347,422	3,142,000	342,778	9,832,200

Note: <sup>1/</sup> The value is estimated by AFSIS, n.a. = not available

**Table 68 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
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>3,502,586</b>	<b>77,886,271</b>	<b>3,032,834</b>	<b>84,421,691</b>	<b>47,894,438</b>	<b>30,816,819</b>	<b>5,710,434</b>	<b>84,421,691</b>
Brunei	n.a.	168	2	171	171	-	n.a.	171
Cambodia	-	7,933,381	-	7,933,381	6,229,286	1,704,095	-	7,933,381
Indonesia	2,148,689	26,662,536	-	28,811,225	24,367,000	36,852	4,407,374	28,811,225
Lao PDR	284,838	1,028,500	1,200	1,314,538	896,800	220,572	197,166	1,314,538
Malaysia	382	81,868	100	82,350	42,000	40,000	350	82,350
Myanmar	-	524,211	32	524,243	508,097	15,000	1,146	524,243
Philippines <sup>1/</sup>	146,773	2,487,615	30,000	2,664,388	2,550,000	200	114,188	2,664,388
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	1,500	1,500	1,400	100	-	1,500
Thailand	579,126	29,199,491	3,000,000	32,778,617	6,800,000	25,400,000	578,617	32,778,617
Vietnam	342,778	9,968,500	-	10,311,278	6,499,685	3,400,000	411,593	10,311,278

Note: <sup>1/</sup> The value is estimated by AFSIS, n.a. = not available

**Table 69 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015 (Cassava roots fresh)**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>5,710,434</b>	<b>79,830,733</b>	<b>3,042,655</b>	<b>88,583,822</b>	<b>48,749,184</b>	<b>31,614,340</b>	<b>8,220,298</b>	<b>88,583,823</b>
Brunei	n.a.	177	2	179	179	-	n.a.	179
Cambodia	-	8,441,300	-	8,441,300	6,416,165	2,025,135	-	8,441,300
Indonesia	4,407,374	27,403,252	-	31,810,626	24,715,000	36,852	7,058,774	31,810,626
Lao PDR	197,166	953,000	11,053	1,161,219	780,255	200,953	180,011	1,161,219
Malaysia	350	81,950	100	82,400	42,000	40,000	400	82,400
Myanmar	1,146	525,000	-	526,146	509,500	10,800	5,846	526,146
Philippines <sup>1/</sup>	114,188	2,530,000	30,000	2,674,188	2,500,000	500	173,688	2,674,188
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	1,500	1,500	1,400	100	-	1,500
Thailand	578,617	29,927,554	3,000,000	33,506,171	7,200,000	25,800,000	506,171	33,506,171
Vietnam	411,593	9,968,500	-	10,380,093	6,584,685	3,500,000	295,408	10,380,093

Note: <sup>1/</sup> The value is estimated by AFSIS, n.a. = not available

**Table 70 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	2013			2014			2015		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>75,611,021</b>	<b>47,821,187</b>	<b>158.11</b>	<b>77,886,271</b>	<b>47,894,438</b>	<b>162.62</b>	<b>79,830,733</b>	<b>48,749,184</b>	<b>163.76</b>
Brunei	160	163	98.65	168.30	171	98.65	176.7	179	98.60
Cambodia	7,540,962	6,047,852	124.69	7,933,381	6,229,286	127.36	8,441,300	6,416,165	131.56
Indonesia	23,824,008	23,823,000	100.00	26,662,536	24,367,000	109.42	27,403,252	24,715,000	110.88
Lao PDR	1,254,188	995,523	125.98	1,028,500	896,800	114.69	953,000	780,255	122.14
Malaysia	81,786	42,000	194.73	81,868	42,000	194.92	81,950	42,000	195.12
Myanmar	578,636	560,813	103.18	524,211	508,097	103.17	525,000	509,500	103.04
Philippines	2,361,539	2,350,000	100.49	2,487,615	2,550,000	97.55	2,530,000	2,500,000	101.20
Singapore	-	1,414	-	-	1,400	-	-	1,400	-
Thailand	30,227,542	7,653,000	394.98	29,199,491	6,800,000	429.40	29,927,554	7,200,000	415.66
Vietnam	9,742,200	6,347,422	153.48	9,968,500	6,499,685	153.37	9,968,500	6,584,685	151.39

**Table 71 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015**

Unit: Tons

Country	2013			2014			2015		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>6,243,159</b>	<b>47,821,187</b>	<b>13.06</b>	<b>3,502,586</b>	<b>47,894,438</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>5,710,434</b>	<b>48,749,184</b>	<b>11.71</b>
Brunei	n.a.	163	-	n.a.	171	-	n.a.	179	-
Cambodia	-	6,047,852	-	-	6,229,286	-	-	6,416,165	-
Indonesia	2,184,533	23,823,000	9.17	2,148,689	24,367,000	8.82	4,407,374	24,715,000	17.83
Lao PDR	46,013	995,523	4.62	284,838	896,800	31.76	197,166	780,255	25.27
Malaysia	496	42,000	1.18	382	42,000	0.91	350	42,000	0.83
Myanmar	-	560,813	-	-	508,097	-	1,146	509,500	0.22
Philippines	72,533	2,350,000	3.09	146,773	2,550,000	5.76	114,188	2,500,000	4.57
Singapore	-	1,414	-	-	1,400	-	-	1,400	-
Thailand	3,849,584	7,653,000	50.30	579,126	6,800,000	8.52	578,617	7,200,000	8.04
Vietnam	90,000	6,347,422	1.42	342,778	6,499,685	5.27	411,593	6,584,685	6.25

**Table 72 Quantity and Value of Cassava Export by Countries of Destination in 2014**

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									3,820	1,572,837			273	114,450
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar									1,310	0.34				
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand	178	58,115	256	30,482	80,463	9,640,185	287,718	31,278,745	3,047	397,155	3,560	383,818	43,129	3,227,734
Vietnam									30,000	15,000			65,000	24,500

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	186	84,689	1	2,559			4,280	1,774,535	26,967	7,646,464	31,247	9,420,999
Lao PDR			1,000	100,000	99,315	6,931,470	100,315	7,031,470	120,257	5,025,725	220,572	12,057,195
Malaysia		40,244						40,244		7,255		47,499
Myanmar	291	0.08					1,601	0.42	6,178	1	7,779	1
Philippines									12	77,681	12	77,681
Singapore												
Thailand	66,736	6,873,250			192,997	25,685,120	678,083	77,574,604	8,680,387	917,807,073	9,358,470	995,381,677
Vietnam							95,000	39,500	2,350,220	7,105,100	2,445,220	7,144,600

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 2014**

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									2	1,697				
Cambodia														
Indonesia														
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						932								
Myanmar														
Philippines					165	76,424								
Singapore					1	712			591	145,483				
Thailand	771,788	43,161,945				3	34	14,880			75,942	6,675,004	661	56,755
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							2	1,697			2	1,697
Cambodia												
Indonesia												
Lao PDR									1,200	120,000	1,200	120,000
Malaysia								932		419		1,351
Myanmar			32	0.01			32	0.01			32	0.01
Philippines			17,554	7,112,578	961	386,031	18,681	7,575,033	425	150,231	19,105	7,725,264
Singapore				369	5	2,557	597	149,147	1	657	597	149,803
Thailand	3	4,652			193	31,492	76,833	49,944,733	19,413	5,742,602	96,246	55,687,335
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	
<b>Cambodia</b>	Flour	2013	460	470	500	540	620	670	630	700	650	550	630	560	582	
		2014	450	480	510	550	630								524	
	Shredded	2013	216	240	237	245	250				210	220	240		340	244
		2014	220	250	240	255	260									245
<b>Indonesia</b>	Flour	2013	732	326	500	478	594	768	746	746	454	256	273	288	513	
		2014	305	291												298
<b>Philippines</b>	Sliced or In form of Pellets	2013	1,700	1,630	620	1,300	1,680	1,820	1,680		1,310	1,510	1,020	1,670	1,449	
		2014	580	5,300												2,940
	Other than Sliced or In form of Pellets	2013	7,090	7,550	10,000	11,920	10,080	7,930	8,770	690	830	1,530	900	5,410	6,058	
		2014	610	10,140												5,375
	Flour	2013													10,090	10,090
		2014		12,450												12,450
<b>Thailand</b>	Starch	2013	457	448	510	463	460	484	497	485	471	457	442	441	468	
		2014	427	409	417											418
	Pellets	2013	236	227	231	239	226	306	278	1,877	233	277	279	325	395	
		2014	260	294	226											260
	Shredded	2013	235	224	234	238	230	227	227	224	224	224	224	224	208	227
		2014	218	221	222											220
<b>Vietnam</b>		2013	238	238	245	253	261	259	276	273	250	264	240	234	252	
		2014	249	243	244	242	244	244	241						244	

**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	
<b>Indonesia</b>	Flour	2013	467	462	462	466	466	514	520	518	511	510	490	482	489	
		2014	483	458												
<b>Philippines</b>	Flour	2013		290		310	730		320					140	358	
		2014	130	270												200
	Starch	2013	460	530	500	500	470	280	500	500	520	500	490	520	481	
		2014	510	470												
	Residues	2013	240	300	290		170	170	200	190	330	190	190		227	
		2014	200													
	Other than Sliced or in form of Pellets	2013			360	12,220							350		13,450	6,595
		2014	350													350
<b>Singapore</b>	Not specified	2013	267	272	256	258	251	255	250	277	257	248	272	260	260	
		2014	252	246	257	246	255	247							251	

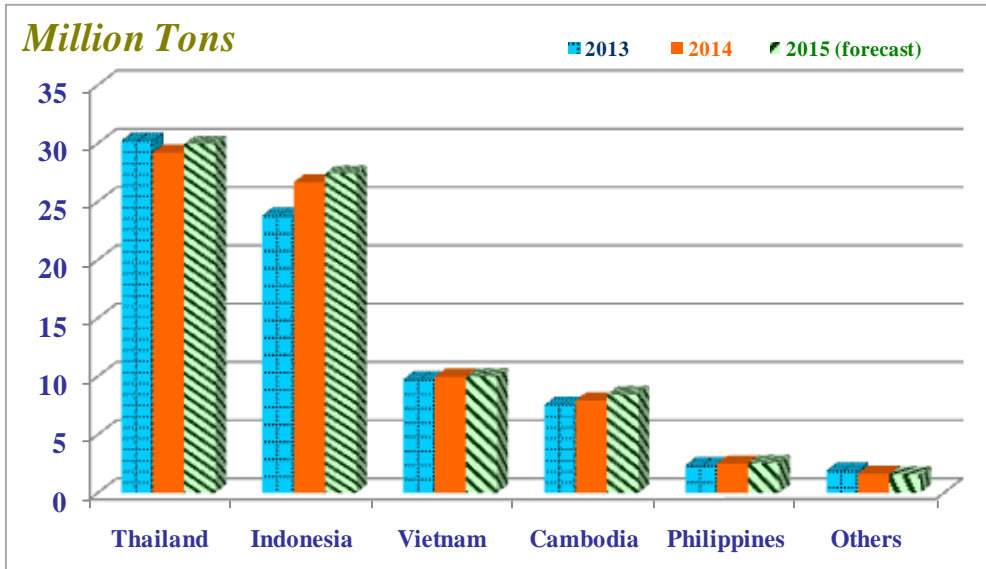


Figure 62 Cassava production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

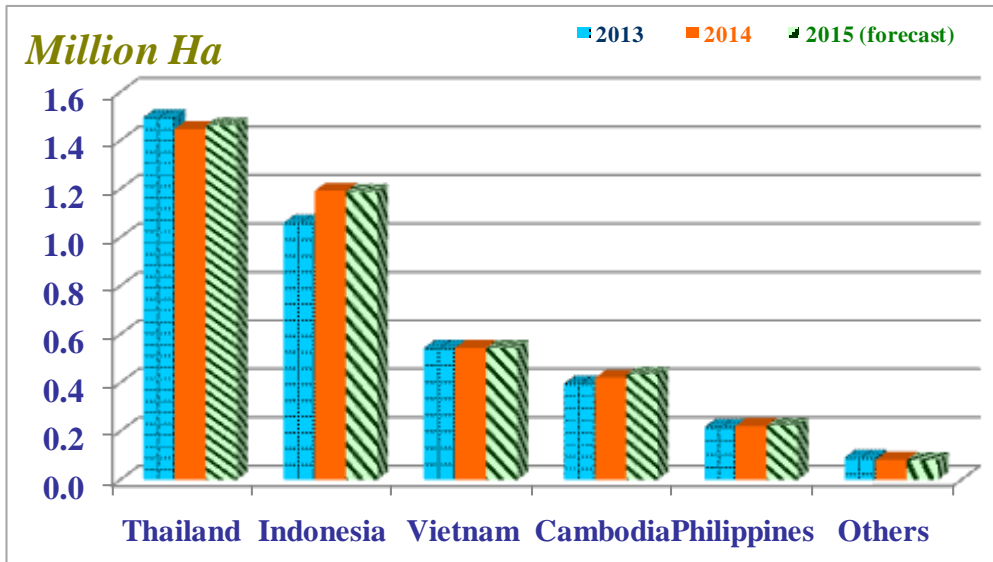


Figure 63 Cassava planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

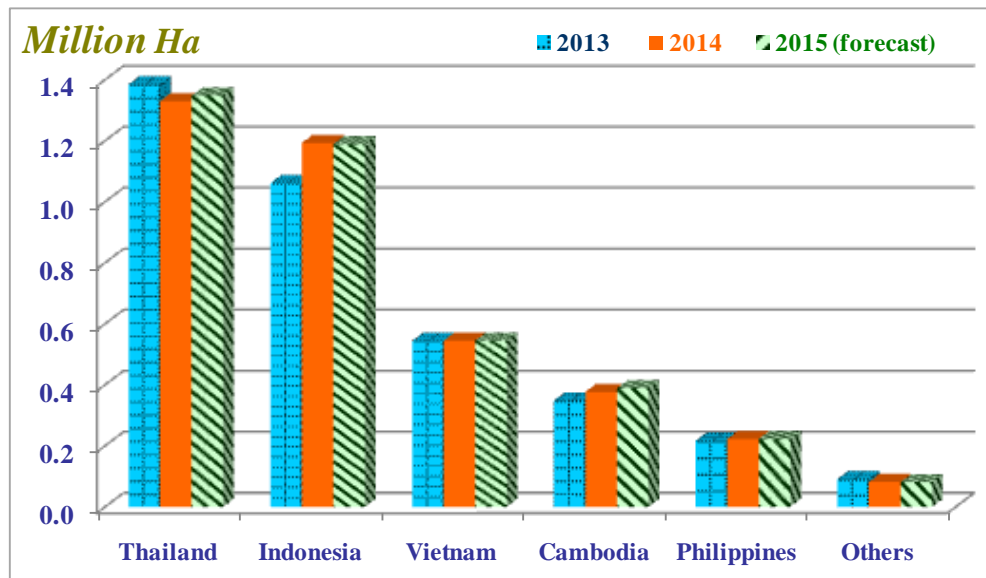


Figure 64 Cassava harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

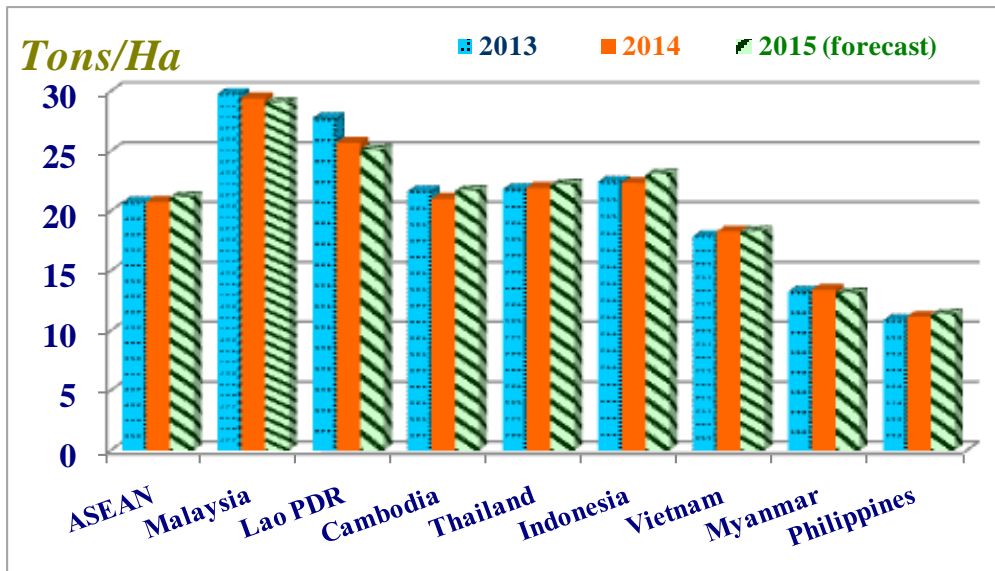


Figure 65 Cassava yield of countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

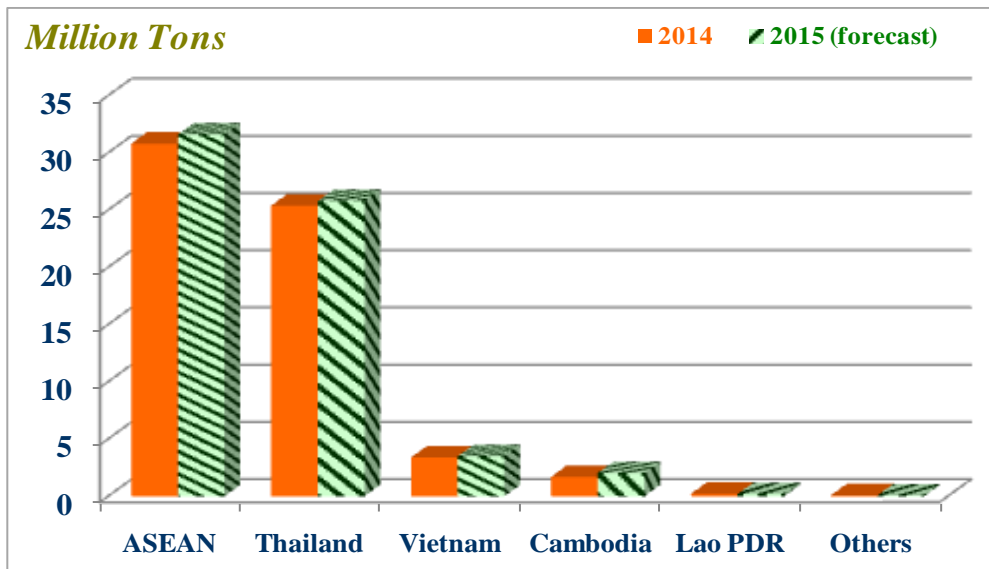


Figure 66 Amount of cassava export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

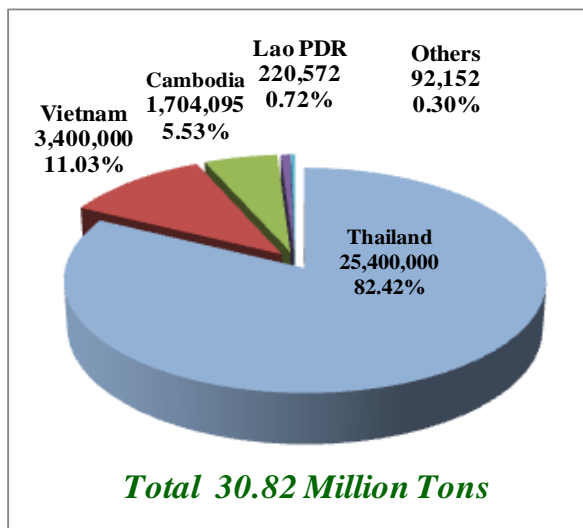


Figure 67 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

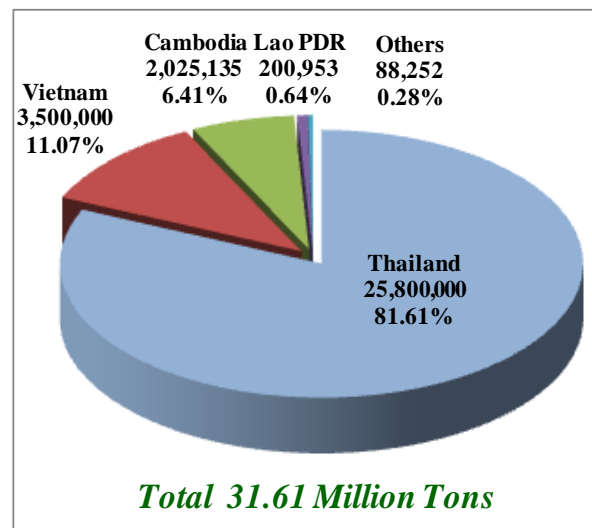
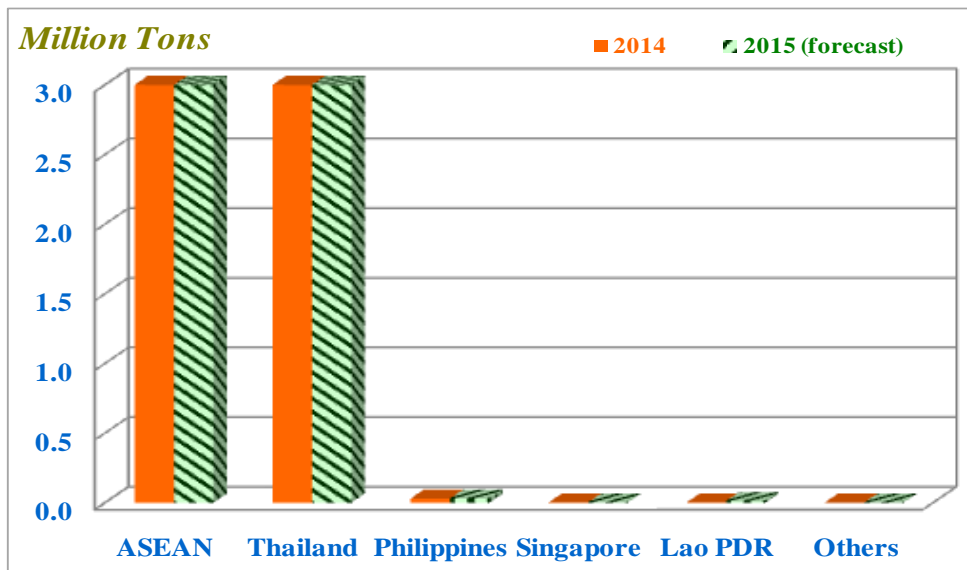
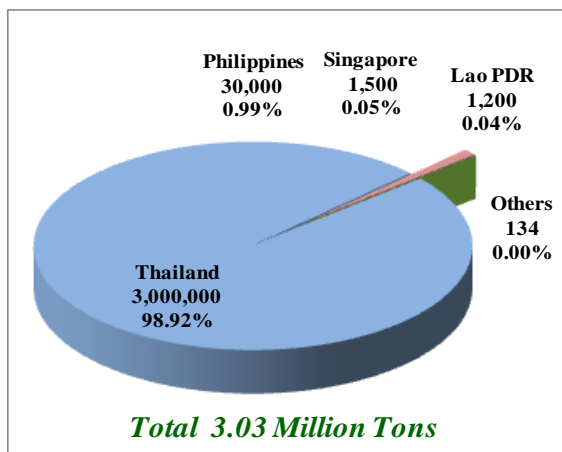


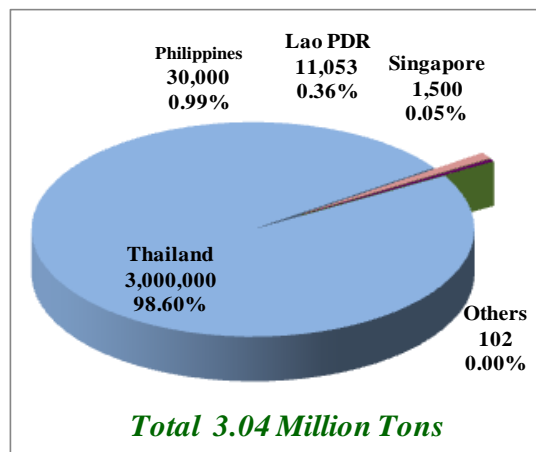
Figure 68 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015



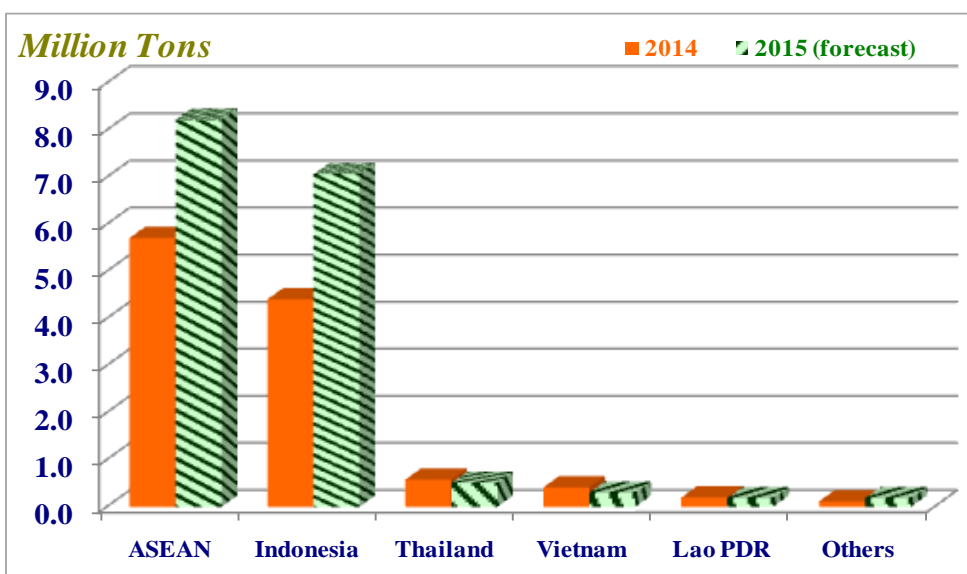
**Figure 69** Amount of cassava import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015



**Figure 70** Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014



**Figure 71** Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015



**Figure 72** Amount of ending stock of cassava in ASEAN countries in 2014-2015

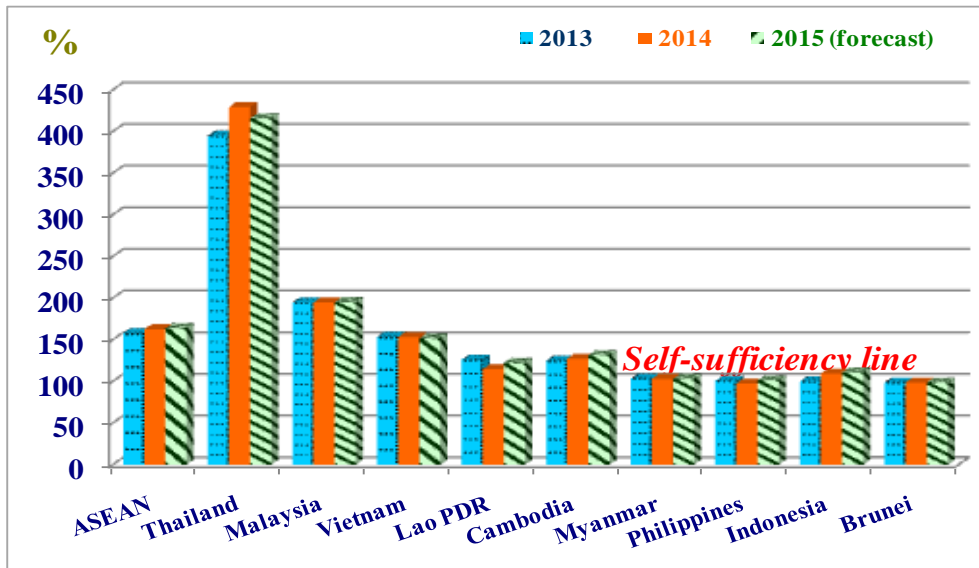


Figure 73 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

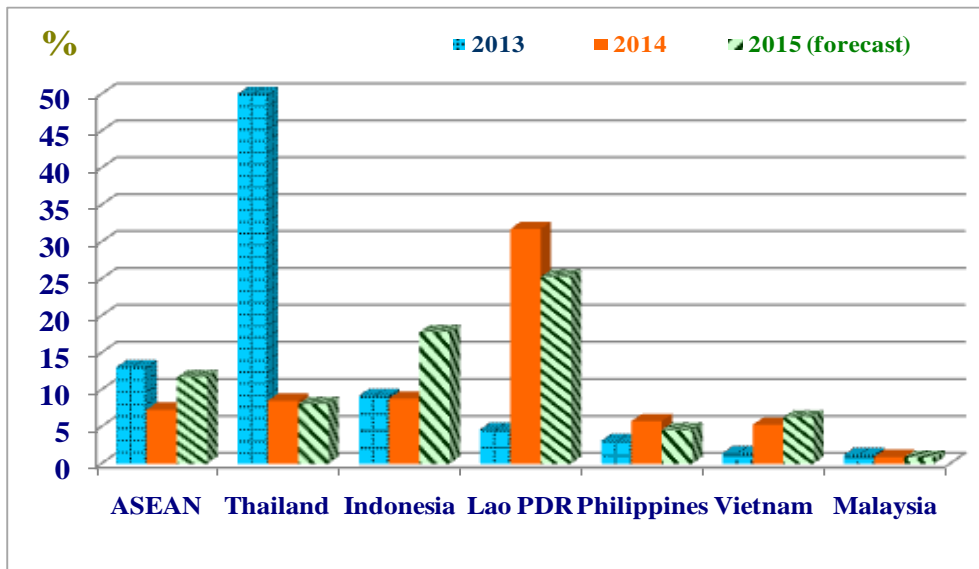


Figure 74 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

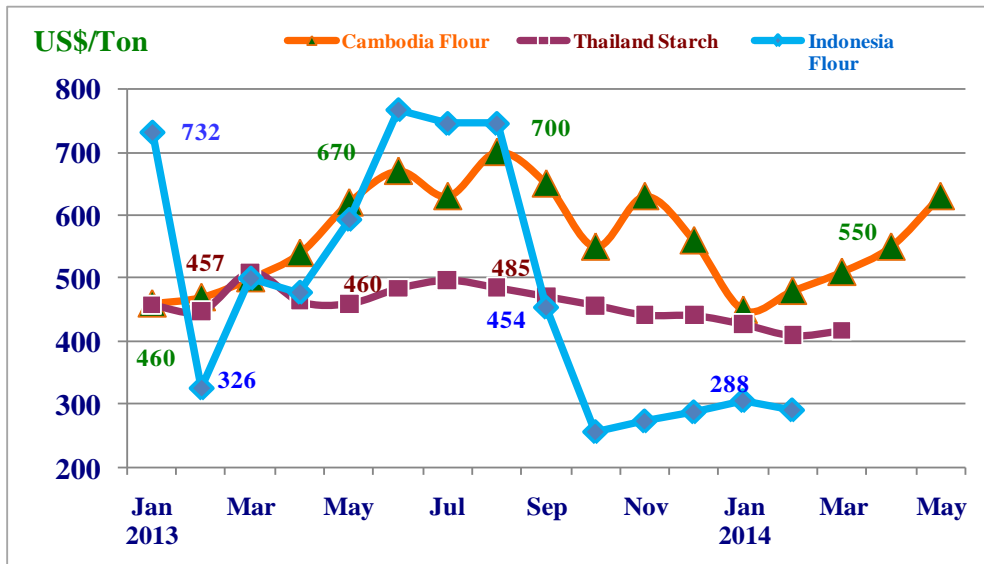


Figure 75 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava flour of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

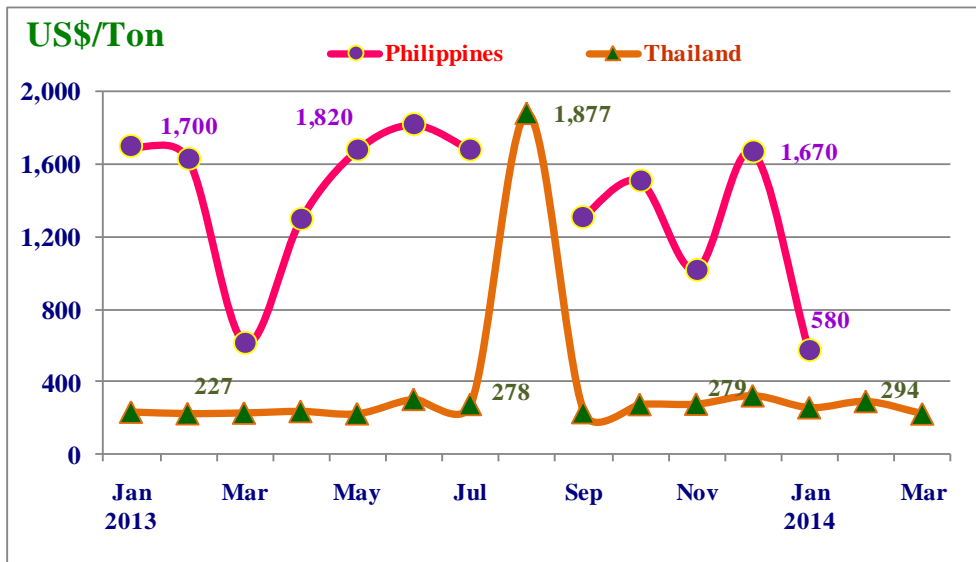


Figure 76 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava pellets of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

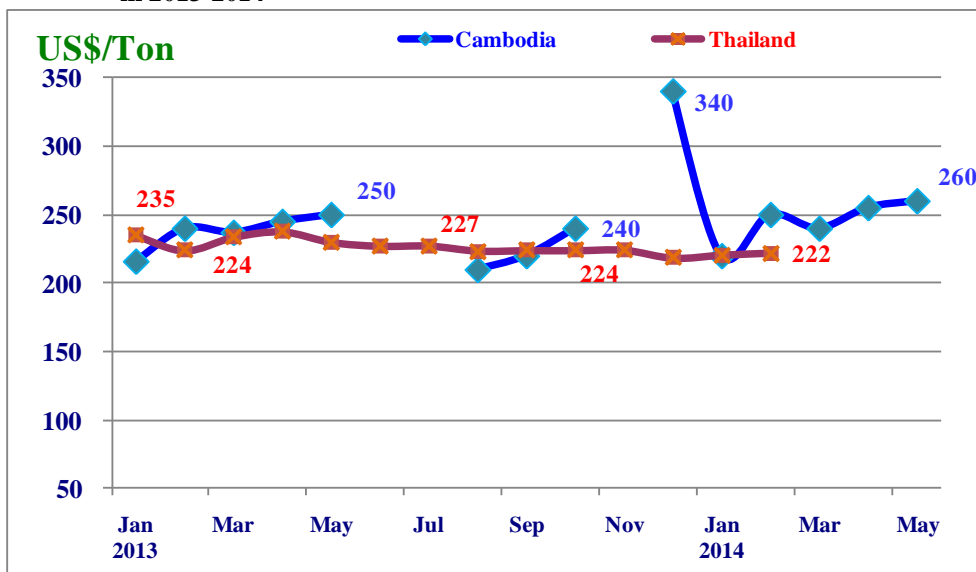


Figure 76 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava shredded of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

## **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:

- 1<sup>st</sup> crop harvested during January to April 2014.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> crop harvested during May to August 2014.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> 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:

- 1<sup>st</sup> crop harvested during January to March 2014.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> crop harvested during April to September 2014.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> 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:

- 1<sup>st</sup> crop harvested during January to April 2014.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> crop harvested during May to August 2014.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> 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:

- 1<sup>st</sup> crop harvested during January to April 2014.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> crop harvested during May to August 2014.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> 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:

- 1<sup>st</sup> crop harvested during January to June 2014.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

<b>Country</b>	<b>Paddy</b>	<b>Rice</b>
ASEAN	1	0.62
Brunei	1	0.65
Cambodia	1	0.64
Indonesia	1	0.59
Lao PDR	1	0.60
Malaysia	1	0.63
Myanmar	1	0.63
Philippines	1	0.65
Thailand	1	0.66
Vietnam	1	0.63

### **Extraction rate of Sugar (2014)**

Unit: Tons

<b>Country</b>	<b>Sugarcane</b>	<b>Sugar</b>
ASEAN	1,000	108.33
Cambodia	1,000	100.00
Indonesia	1,000	153.85
Lao PDR	1,000	200.00
Myanmar	1,000	80.00
Philippines	1,000	97.28
Thailand	1,000	108.91
Vietnam	1,000	90.91

# ANNEX 1

Rice crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-12 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																		
Myanmar	Wet season	←→																	
	Dry season					←→													
Philippines	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-12 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	■	■	■	■	■															■	■



ANNEX 4





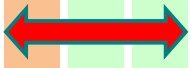
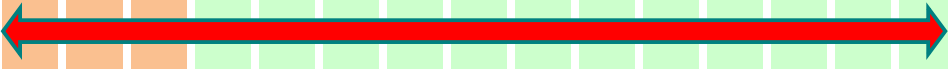





Soybean crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-12 report

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																↔				



## ANNEX 5

Cassava crop calendar(harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-12 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													