



Agricultural Commodity Outlook No. 13 December 2014

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Office of Agricultural Economic (OAE)
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ASEAN FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (AFSIS)

Report on

ASEAN Agricultural Commodity Outlook

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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 Thirteenth 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

- ASEAN rice supply (milled rice) is forecasted to increase about 3.5 percent from 169.19 million tons in 2014 to 175.13 million tons in 2015 (Table 1).
- Rice production is forecasted to increase less than one percent, from 132.68 million tons in 2014 to 133.23 million tons in 2015 while the increase in supply is mostly due to the increase in beginning stock which is expected to increase about 16 percent, up from 34.62 million tons in 2014 to 40.17 million tons in 2015.
- The rice import is forecasted to decrease from 1.89 million tons in 2014 to 1.74 million tons in 2015 or down about 8 percent while the export is expected to increase from 18.47 million tons in 2014 to 18.77 million tons in 2015. These figures included within and outside ASEAN import and export.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) for the region is expected to be decrease about 1.63 percent from 120.02 million tons in 2014 to 118.39 million tons in 2015. But the beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is estimated to increase from 31.31 million tons in 2014 to 35.70 million tons in 2015 or about 4.4 percent (Table 1).

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

Unit: Million tons

Items	2014	2015	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	169.19	175.13	5.95	3.52
Beginning stock	34.62	40.17	5.56	16.05
Production	132.68	133.23	0.54	0.41
Import	1.89	1.74	-0.15	-8.05
Demand (Million tons)	169.19	175.13	5.95	3.52
Domestic utilization	110.55	112.53	1.99	1.80
Export	18.47	18.77	0.30	1.64
Ending stock	40.17	43.83	3.66	9.10
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	120.02	118.39	-1.63	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	31.31	35.70	4.39	-

ASEAN Rice Situation in 2014

Production

ASEAN paddy production in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) was estimated at 215.22 million tons, an increase of about 0.4 million tons which is less than one percent from 214.82 million tons in 2013. The increase was due to the increase in yield only. The increase was due to the increase in production in Brunei, Lao PDR, the Philippines, Myanmar, Vietnam and Cambodia. For Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, the estimated production has decreased. (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

In **Brunei**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in both planted area and harvested area, while the yield is forecasted to be the same.

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

For **Indonesia**, the decrease in production came from the decrease in planted area and harvested area due to the competition with other food crops commodity and the decrease in yield due to flood, drought, pests and diseases and the farmers applied less fertilizer .

For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production came from the increase in both area and yield which due to the farmer responded to the price increase and government policy. as result, the agricultural development has strongly been expanding the important outcome to the agricultural practice that relied on nature has been eliminated gradually , the agricultural infrastructure has been developed gradually including the irrigation system, reservoir and water pump station have been built in many places which has resulted two seasons farming expanded , technical scientific infrastructure such as research, experiment and the technical service center station have been built and developed which could support the agricultural production expansion.

In **Malaysia**, the decrease in production derived from the decrease in harvested area, and yield due to the impact from the flood and diseases, while the planted area has increased because favorable weather, during the growing season.

In **Myanmar**, the increase in production came from the increase in both area and yield due to farmers responded to price increase and land scrutinization and reconsolidation, scheme of the government.

For **the Philippines**, the increase in production derived from the increase in yield only due to farmers use more improved variety and use more fertilizer, while the planted area and harvested area have decreased due to apprehension of El Nino phenomenon.

For **Thailand**, the decrease in production came from the reduction in both area and yield due the farmer responded to the price decrease.

In **Vietnam**, the increase in production came from the increase in planted area due to the price of competing crop decrease and favorable weather and the increase in yield due to the farmers used 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 110.55 million tons a decrease of about 3 million tons or about 3 percent from 113.56 million tons in the previous year (Table 7-8).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self-sufficient ratio) of ASEAN in 2014 is estimated at 120.02 percent compared to 118.13 percent in 2013, up about 2 percent, indicated that rice production in ASEAN in year 2014 is sufficient for rice demand in ASEAN. The decrease in the ratio of production to domestic utilization occur in Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam .However, on the country by country basis, some countries in the region is still needed to import rice for their domestic consumption. The highest ratio was found in Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam respectively while the lowest ratio was in Brunei (Table 10, Figure 12).

The beginning stock in 2014 (January 2014) of ASEAN was estimated at 34.62 million tons up 6.83 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 7.1 million tons or about 20 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, up about 7 percent from the previous year. However, many countries in ASEAN have the ratio below 20 percent optimum level 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. Thailand the major exporting country in the region is estimate to increase the export while Vietnam is expected to export less than the previous year.

The import by the ASEAN in 2014 is estimated to be 1.89 million tons, down 0.22 million tons or about 10 percent from 2.11 million tons in 2013. In 2014, Malaysia 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 – October) are shown in Table 14-15.

For Cambodia, the average price of 5% milled rice is 614 US\$/ton in year 2014. For Thailand the average price is 426 US\$/ton while Vietnam the average price is 458 US\$/ton. The average prices of 2014 for both Cambodia and Thailand are 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 391 US\$/ton in 2013 and 2014 respectively. The average CIF prices in Indonesia in 2013 and 2014 are 519 US\$/ton and 452 US\$/ton respectively.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of paddy in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) was reported to be about 1.02 million hectares of which 0.81 million hectares or about 80 percent caused by the flood and drought. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand 0.66 million hectares or about 65 percent of the whole ASEAN. The damage caused by many factors such as the flood, drought, diseases and pests (Table 6).

Prospects for Rice in 2015

Production

Paddy production in ASEAN in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) is forecasted to be 214.08 million tons, a slight decrease from 215.22 million tons in 2014. The most increase in terms of quantity is expected in Myanmar, Cambodia and the Philippines due to both the area expansion and the increase in the yield due to farmers respond to price increase and farmers use more improved variety and use more fertilizer. Thailand and Indonesia are forecasted to decrease in its production due to farmers respond to price decrease and compete with other commodities (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of paddy rice in 2015 is projected to be 112.53 million tons, an increase of about 1.99 million tons or about 2 percent compared to 110.55 million tons in 2014 (Table 8-9).

The beginning stock in 2015 is predicted to be 40.17 million tons, up about 5.56 million tons or about 16 percent from 34.62 million tons in 2014. The ending stock in 2015 is forecasted to be 43.83 million tons, an increase of 3.66 million tons or about 9 percent from 40.17 million tons in 2014 (Table 8-9, Figure 11).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is forecasted to be 118 percent in 2015 which is down 1.63 percent from in 2014, indicated that rice production in ASEAN is still 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 31.31 percent in 2014 to 35.70 percent in 2015 (Table 11, Figure 13).

Trade

Rice export from ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 18.47 million tons in 2014 to 18.77 million tons in 2015 (Table 8-9, Figure 5 and 7). Only Myanmar is forecasted to export less than 2014.

For the import, the whole ASEAN is forecasted to import 1.74 million tons in 2015, a decrease 0.15 million tons or about 8 percent compared to 1.89 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	(%)
ASEAN	214,822.35	215,216.73	394.38	0.18	214,081.51	-1,135.22	-0.53
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	9,794.50	404.54	4.31
Indonesia	71,279.71	70,607.23	-672.48	-0.94	70,413.13	-194.10	-0.27
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	28,322.22	618.54	2.23	29,112.04	789.82	2.79
Philippines	18,439.42	18,876.34	436.92	2.37	19,270.19	393.85	2.09
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	38,000.19	36,838.83	-1,161.36	-3.06	33,805.53	-3,033.31	-8.23
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	(%)
ASEAN	51,437.87	50,969.66	-468.21	-0.91	50,182.59	-787.07	-1.54
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	3,113.88	14.97	0.48
Indonesia	13,925.92	13,863.16	-62.76	-0.45	13,711.77	-151.39	-1.09
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	7,349.37	65.39	0.90
Philippines	4,773.91	4,772.25	-1.66	-0.03	4,795.15	22.90	0.48
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,966.06	12,362.79	-603.27	-4.65	11,591.76	-771.03	-6.24
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	(%)
ASEAN	50,123.20	49,954.16	-169.03	-0.34	49,522.77	-431.39	-0.86
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	3,085.59	116.63	3.93
Indonesia	13,835.25	13,768.32	-66.93	-0.48	13,616.93	-151.39	-1.10
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	7,263.71	56.01	0.78	7,340.43	76.72	1.06
Philippines	4,746.09	4,743.88	-2.21	-0.05	4,795.15	51.27	1.08
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,956.78	11,705.96	-250.82	-2.10	11,130.37	-575.60	-4.92
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	(%)
ASEAN	4.29	4.31	0.02	0.47	4.32	0.01	0.23
Brunei	1.48	1.45	-0.03	-2.03	1.45	0.00	0.00
Cambodia	3.12	3.16	0.04	1.28	3.17	0.01	0.32
Indonesia	5.15	5.13	-0.02	-0.39	5.17	0.04	0.78
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	3.90	0.06	1.56	3.97	0.07	1.79
Philippines	3.89	3.98	0.09	2.31	4.02	0.04	1.01
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3.18	3.15	-0.03	-0.94	3.04	-0.11	-3.49
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)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Other	Unspecified	
ASEAN	446,320	366,068	80,789	111,339	-	10,979	1,015,495
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	21	-	3,084	20,267
Philippines	26,282	1,922	3	-	-	-	28,207
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	157,764	332,866	63,806	94,658	-	7,731	656,824
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
ASEAN	27,790,503	134,143,298	2,109,940	164,043,741	113,557,603	15,870,543	34,615,595	164,043,741
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	41,703,696	472,000	44,475,836	41,865,000	1,010	2,609,825	44,475,836
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	12,059,381	397,269	14,980,850	12,854,101	1,249	2,125,500	14,980,850
Singapore	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	10,907,000	6,612,000	24,328,520	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
ASEAN	34,615,595	132,681,737	1,887,641	169,184,974	110,547,060	18,467,192	40,170,722	169,184,974
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	2,609,825	41,306,423	230,241	44,146,489	41,956,000	2,285	2,188,204	44,146,489
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	12,345,129	512,579	14,983,208	12,833,297	340	2,149,571	14,983,208
Singapore ^{1/}	47,322	-	432,400	479,722	297,800	137,600	44,322	479,722
Thailand	24,328,520	24,313,630	10,000	48,652,150	10,777,000	9,000,000	28,875,150	48,652,150
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
ASEAN	40,170,722	133,225,553	1,735,719	175,131,994	112,534,289	18,769,522	43,828,184	175,131,994
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	2,188,204	41,191,758	230,241	43,610,204	41,966,000	2,285	1,641,919	43,610,204
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	-	586,621	2,834,171
Myanmar	1,918,158	18,375,522	-	20,293,680	16,100,579	736,526	3,456,575	20,293,680
Philippines	2,149,571	12,602,704	350,000	15,102,275	13,033,048	-	2,069,227	15,102,275
Singapore ^{1/}	44,322	-	432,500	476,822	297,900	137,900	41,022	476,822
Thailand	28,875,150	22,311,647	30,000	51,216,796	10,881,000	9,000,000	31,335,796	51,216,796
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: ^{1/} 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 (%)
ASEAN	134,143,298	113,557,603	118.13	132,681,737	110,547,060	120.02	133,225,553	112,534,289	118.39
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	41,703,696	41,865,000	99.61	41,306,423	41,956,000	98.45	41,191,758	41,966,000	98.16
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	18,375,522	16,100,579	114.13
Philippines	12,059,381	12,854,101	93.82	12,345,129	12,833,297	96.20	12,602,704	13,033,048	96.70
Singapore	-	294,755	-	-	297,800	-	-	297,900	-
Thailand	25,080,125	10,907,000	229.95	24,313,630	10,777,000	225.61	22,311,647	10,881,000	205.05
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 (%)
ASEAN	27,790,503	113,557,603	24.47	34,615,595	110,547,060	31.31	40,170,722	112,534,289	35.70
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	2,609,825	41,956,000	6.22	2,188,204	41,966,000	5.21
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	16,100,579	11.91
Philippines	2,524,200	12,854,101	19.64	2,125,500	12,833,297	16.56	2,149,571	13,033,048	16.49
Singapore	47,322	294,755	16.05	47,322	297,800	15.89	44,322	297,900	14.88
Thailand	16,742,371	10,907,000	153.50	24,328,520	10,777,000	225.74	28,875,150	10,881,000	265.37
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									1,222	34,831				
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						2,969,198								
Myanmar			500		14,500	5	1,260		4,118	1				
Philippines									0.08	6,540				
Singapore														
Thailand	32,274	36,443,704	3,511	1,355,785	126,527	50,589,807	10,645	4,361,480	322,210	135,814,186	751	467,195	146,803	58,256,479
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	185	342,876					1,407	377,707	878	384,906	2,285	762,613
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						3,008,968		15,180	0	3,024,148
Myanmar	10,047	4	2,578	1	5,125	2	38,128	13	698,397	266	736,526	279
Philippines	0.03	11,955			236	460,397	236	478,892	105	149,409	341	628,301
Singapore												
Thailand	118,238	96,774,532			2,759	1,661,425	763,720	385,724,593	6,792,405	3,295,809,864	7,556,125	3,681,534,457
Vietnam	357,000	163,000					1,529,000	787,000	3,449,000	1,504,000	4,978,000	2,291,000

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											8,560	2,794,280		
Lao PDR														
Malaysia				4,203,979										
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore			3,068	2,437,386	249	465,701			394	268,322	6,851	2,544,086		
Thailand			120	18,430			0.20	61	0.002	18	0.13	787		315
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of Origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia			95,589	44,183,190	31,760	14,912,760	135,909	61,890,230	94,332	37,661,571	230,241	99,551,801
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		27,612,458		27,284,730		54,897,188
Myanmar												
Philippines			74,345	28,469,380	436,619	175,463,402	510,964	203,932,782	1,615	6,448,146	512,579	210,380,928
Singapore			129,868	111,554,146	96,696	52,339,824	237,126	169,609,465	157,609	92,188,128	394,735	261,797,593
Thailand	18	30,627			432	269,615	570	319,853	6,404	6,560,520	6,974	6,880,373
Vietnam												

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

Table 14 FOB Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Cambodia	Milled Rice 5%	2013	550	640	610	560	650	690	620	580	565	670	740	750	635
		2014	580	650	620	570	650								614
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half or wholly milled rice, glazed or not in the form of other rice • Rice rupture of a kind used in animal feeding • Rice flour. • Rice husk, sharps and other residues of rice Hulled grain in the form of others	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	124	1,747	431	614	348	1,875					
Malaysia		2013	1,825	1,694	2,106	725	927	646	646	715	655	617	554	512	608
Myanmar	Milled Rice 25%	2013	393	379	408	388	384	373	390	393	390	374	374	364	384
		2014	360	361	374	362	371	373	372						368
Thailand	Milled Rice 5%	2013	596	597	574	569	555	534	524	481	444	438	438	451	517
		2014	449	459	416	395	389	399	445	445	432	427			426
	Hom Mali 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	974	1,028	1,028	1,024	1,012			985
Vietnam	Milled Rice 5%	2013	457	441	436	446	444	431	423	437	447	448	463	341	434
		2014	477	462	450	447	439	451	455	456	451	497			458

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	
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half or wholly milled rice, glazed or not in the form of sticky rice. • Crusted rice (paddy) suitable for sowing. • Broken rice, etc. Sake (fermented beverage of rice).	2013	494	538	635	514	524	446	430	534	532	546	539	493	519	
		2014	506	535	418	435	388	450	449	437						452
Malaysia		2013	640	585	559	534	509	626	577	597	532	532	547	567	557	
Philippines	Rice upon prior certification of NEDA that shortage exist	2013					525	467	477					489	490	
		2014	413	416	408		419	392	385						406	
	Other rice, more than 10% but not 25% broken	2013	476	571		437			314	337	356	356	353	425	403	
		2014	435	360	-	387	468	357	337						391	
	Broken rice	2013												356	364	360
		2014	279		120	261		329							247	
	Other rice not more than 5% broken	2013					334	318	321	352	330	319	338	390	338	
		2014	426	335			339	355	376						366	
Singapore	Not specified	2013	707	691	703	735	760	753	752	728	681	693	704	706	718	
		2014	703	673	633	635	638	710	684	665	642	658			664	

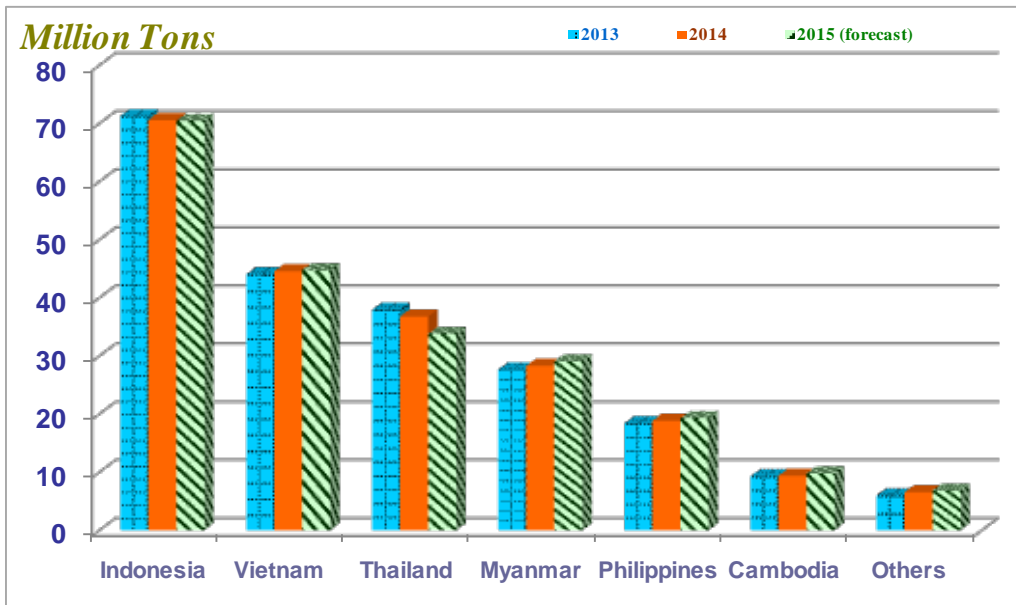


Figure 1 Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

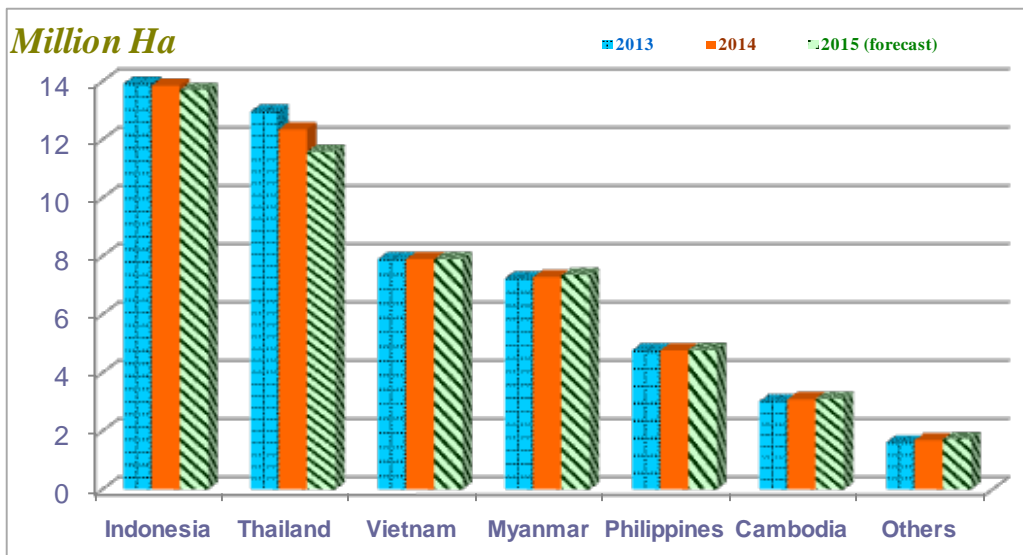


Figure 2 Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

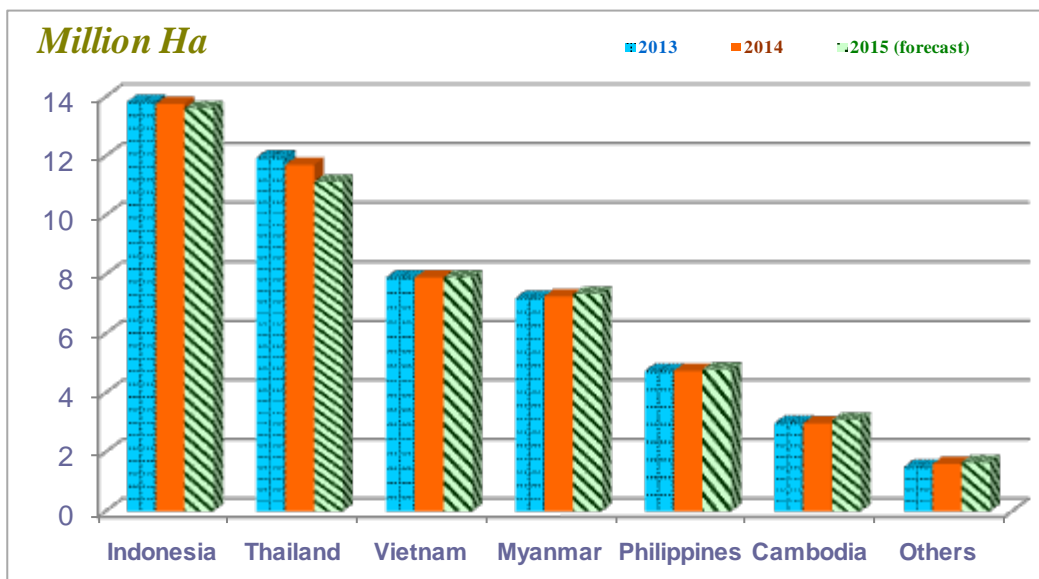


Figure 3 Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

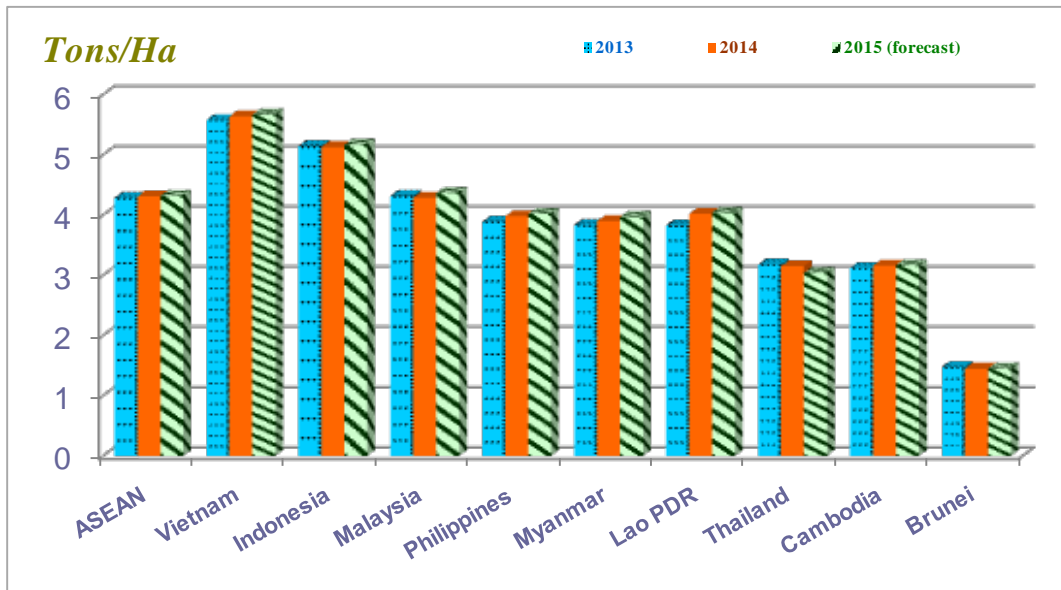


Figure 4 Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

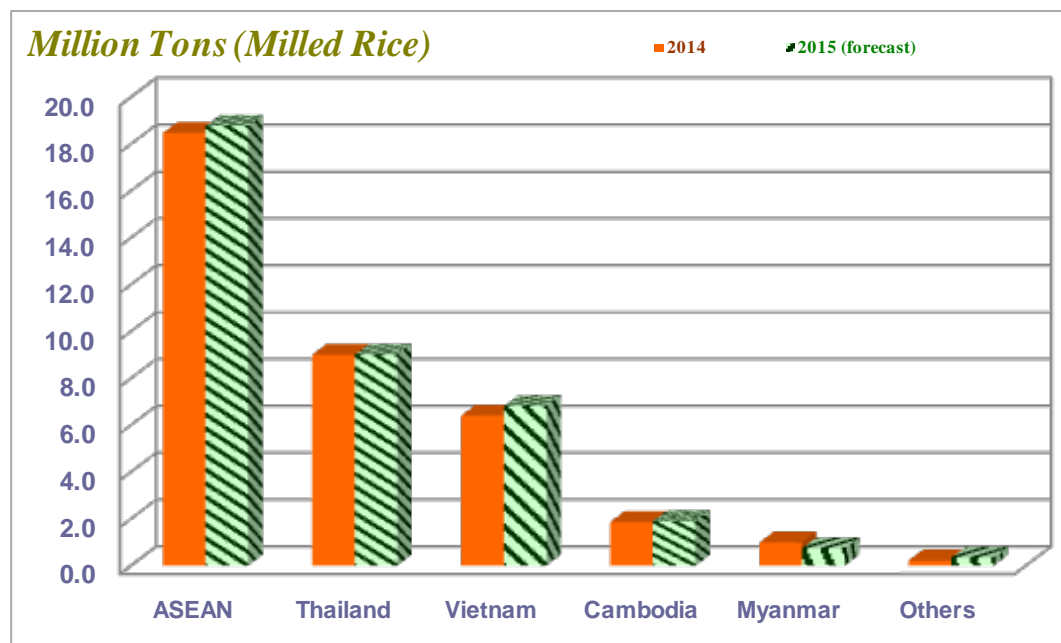


Figure 5 Amount of rice export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

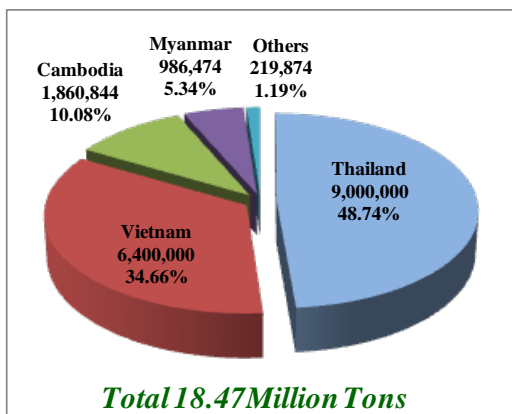


Figure 6 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

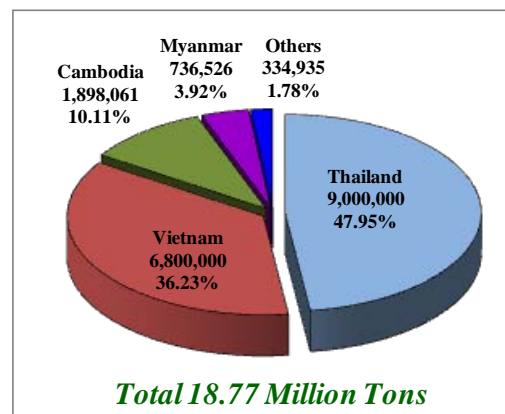


Figure 7 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

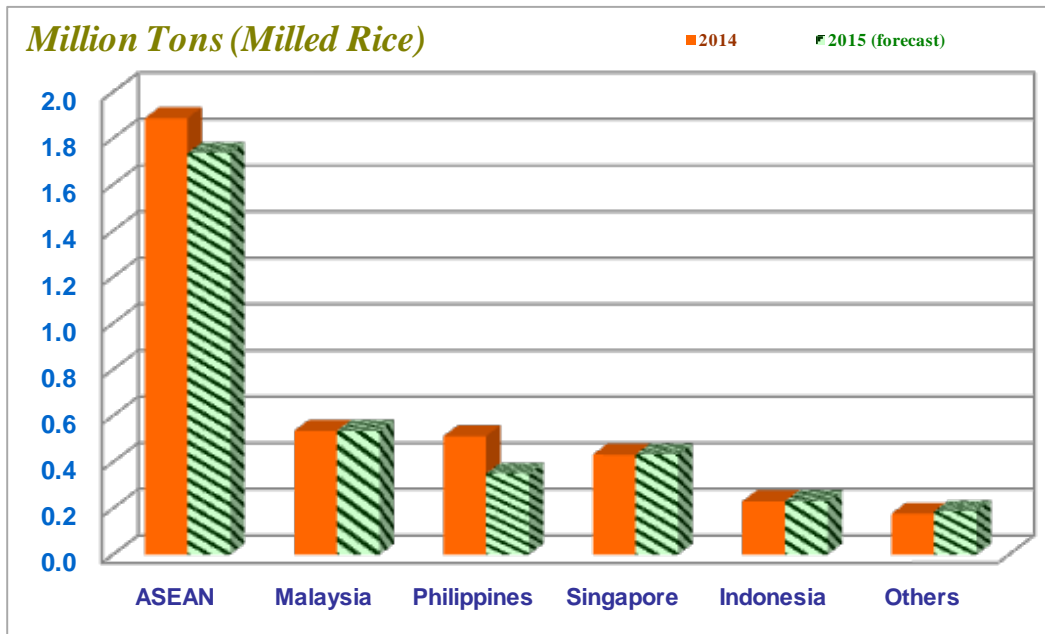


Figure 8 Amount of rice import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

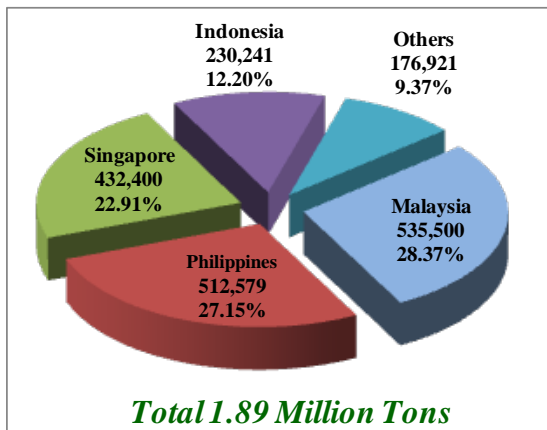


Figure 9 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

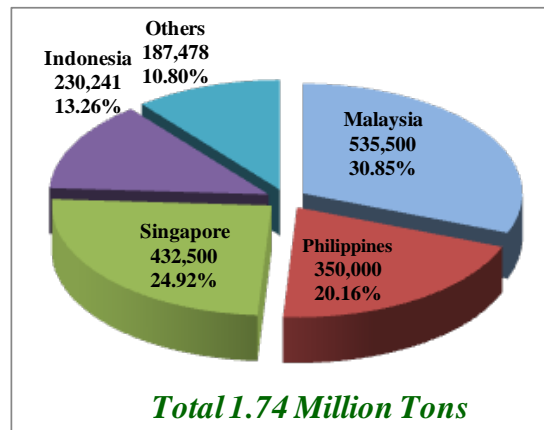


Figure 10 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

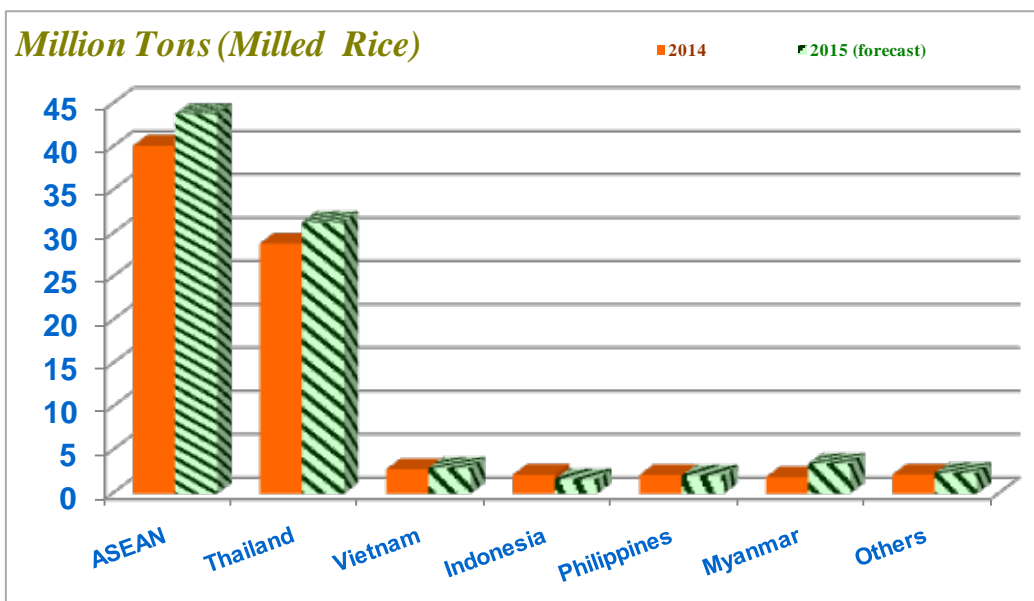


Figure 11 Amount of ending stock of rice in ASEAN countries, 2014-2015

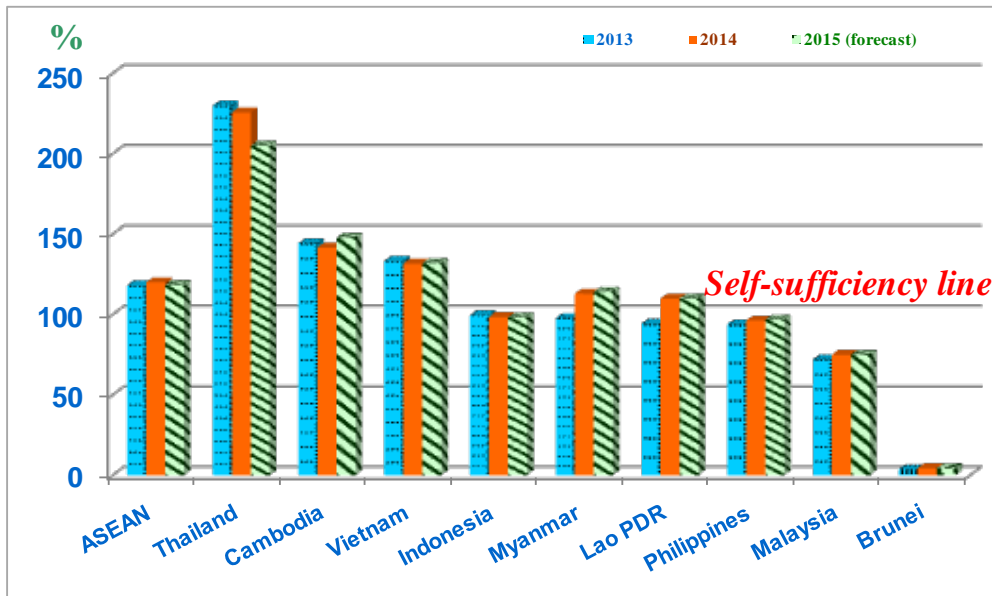


Figure 12 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

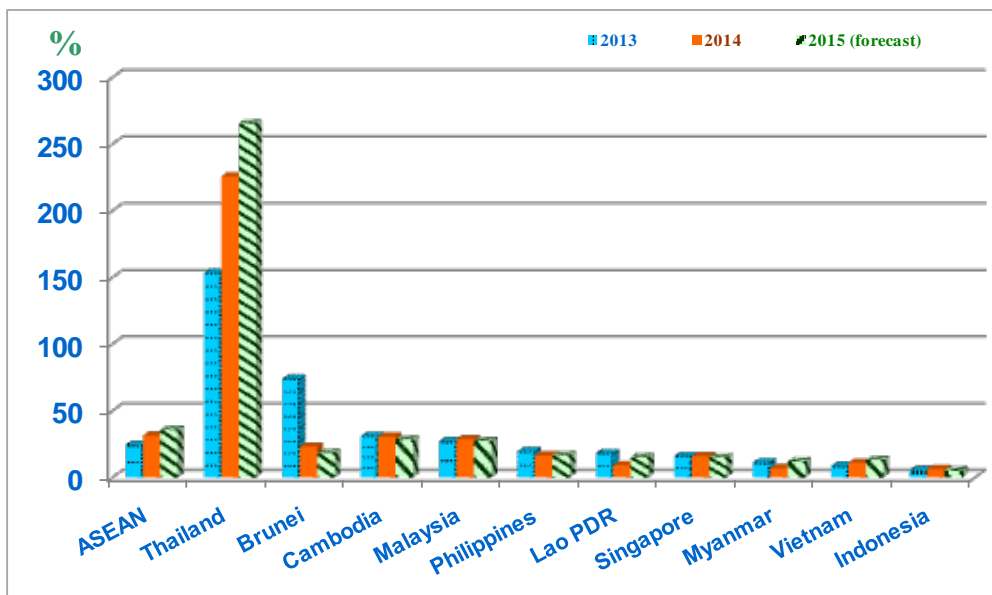


Figure 13 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

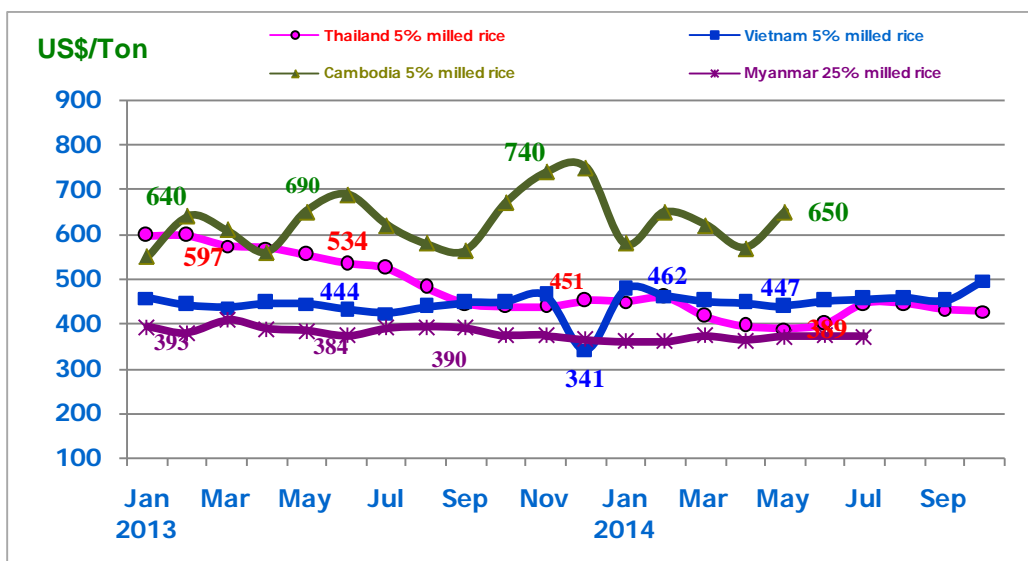


Figure 14 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

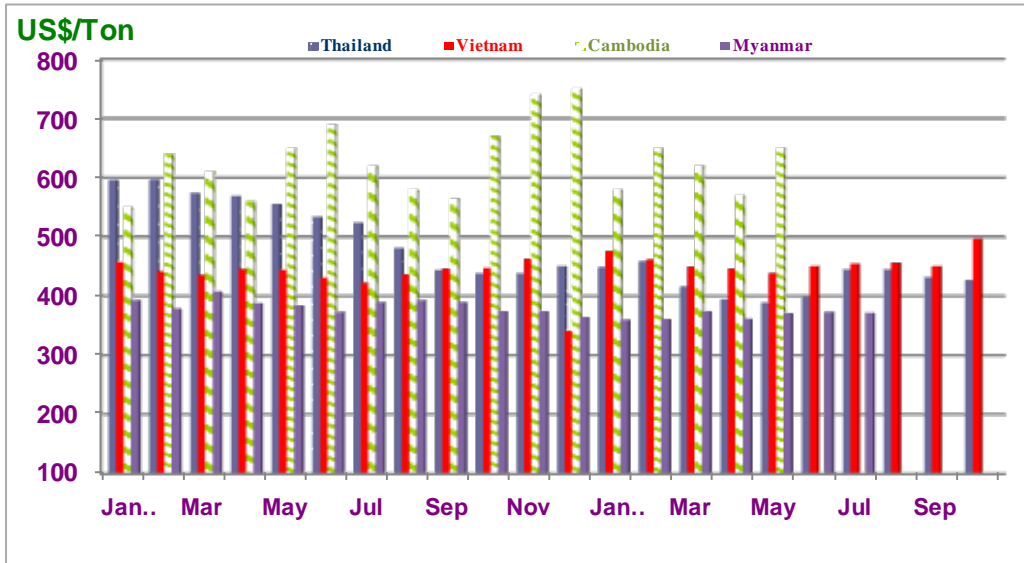


Figure 15 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

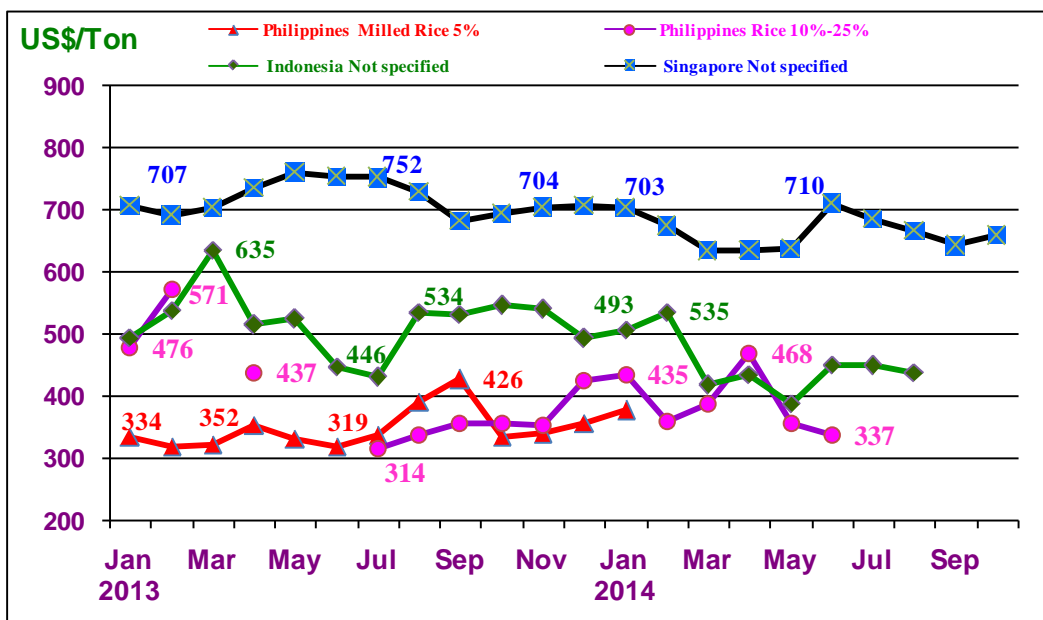


Figure 16 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

Highlights of Maize Outlook for 2015

- In 2015 (crop year 2014/15) maize supply in ASEAN is forecasted to be 60.01 million tons, an increase of 1.11 million tons or about 2 percent from 58.90 million tons in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) due to mainly on the increase in the beginning stock (Table 16).
- Maize production is forecasted to be 42.12 million tons in 2015 an increase of 1.32 million tons or about 3 percent compare to 40.80 million tons in 2014 (Table 16).
- The beginning stock is forecasted to increase from 4.83 million tons in 2014 to 6.52 million tons in 2015 while the ending stock is forecasted to increase from 6.52 million tons to 10.26 million tons.
- Maize export from ASEAN is predicted to be 2.03 million tons in 2015 compared to 2.61 million tons in 2014, a decrease of about 22 percent. For the import, it is forecasted to be 11.38 million tons in 2015, a decrease of about 2 million tons or about 14 percent from 13.27 million tons in 2014.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) is forecasted to be about 88 percent in 2015 which is increase about 6 percent from the previous year but it 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 14 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

Items	2014	2015	Change	
			Quantity	%
			Supply (Million tons)	58.90
Beginning stock	4.83	6.52	1.69	35.03
Production	40.80	42.12	1.32	3.23
Import	13.27	11.38	-1.89	-14.27
Demand (Million tons)	58.90	60.01	1.11	1.89
Domestic utilization	49.77	47.72	-2.05	-4.11
Export	2.61	2.03	-0.58	-22.38
Ending stock	6.52	10.26	3.74	57.41
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	81.98	88.25	6.27	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	9.70	13.66	3.96	-

ASEAN Maize Situation in 2014

Production

Maize production in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) was estimated at 40.80 million tons, an increase of 1.23 million tons or about 3 percent from 39.58 million tons in 2013. The increase has occurred in every country except in Thailand. The most increase, in terms of percentage, was found in Lao PDR. In terms of quantity, it was found in Indonesia and followed by the Philippines. (Table 17, Figure 17).

The increase in production in **Indonesia** came from the increase in planted area and yield due to the favorable weather, the government policy and the special assistant combined with the farmers use more improved variety, use more fertilizer and taking care their crop better.

For **the Philippines**, the increase in production because of the increase in planted area and yield. The increase in area came from farmer responded to the price increase and the increase in yield came from 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 and by the government policy promoted method of using good quality and high production seed together with educated farmer to do contract farming.

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 farmers used more improved variety and taking care their 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 and used more fertilizer.

Thailand, the production has decrease due to the decrease in planted area because of the prices of competing crop increase. (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20).

Utilization and Stock

Maize utilization in ASEAN in 2014 was estimated at 49.77 million tons, an increase of about 2 million tons compared to 47.61 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 4.83 million tons, an increase of 0.79 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 81.98 percent compared to 83.12 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 and the Philippines the ratio is at the border line of

self-sufficiency. For the rest of maize producing countries (Indonesia 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 9.7 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 2.61 million tons compared to 13.27 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 – May) is 623 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 is 404 US\$ /ton for in-quota and 269 US\$/ton for out-quota which is lower than in 2013.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of maize in 2014 was reported to be 100,329 hectares of which 60,403 hectares caused by the drought, 37,274 hectares caused by the flood, 2,583 hectares caused by the diseases and only 69 hectares caused by the pests. The most affected area caused by the drought had occurred in Thailand while the most affected area by the flood had occurred in Cambodia (Table 21).

Prospects for Maize in 2015

Production

Maize production in 2015 in ASEAN is forecasted to be 42.12 million tons, an increase of 1.32 million tons or about 3 percent from 40.80 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 use more improved variety and more fertilizer as well as 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. For **Cambodia**, the maize production is projected to the slightly increase in planted area due to farmer respond to price increase and price of competing crop decrease. For **Thailand**, the increase in production is predicted due to the increase in planted area and the slightly increase in yield due to favorable weather. In **Myanmar**, the increases in production is expected to come from the increase in both area and yield. For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production is predicted to come from the increase in area due to farmer respond to the price increase and government policy while the yield is forecasted to decrease. (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of maize in ASEAN is forecasted to be 47.72 million tons in 2015, down about 2 million tons from 49.77 million tons in 2014 (Table 23-24). The estimated of the beginning stock for the year 2015 is about 6.52 million tons, an increase of 1.69 million tons from 4.83 million tons in 2014.

In 2015 the ratio of production to domestic utilization is expected to be 88.25 percent, an increase of about 6 percent from 81.98 percent in year 2014 (Table 25, Figure 28). The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is expected to be 13.66 percent which increase from 9.7 percent in 2014 (Table 26, Figure 29).

Trade

The maize export from ASEAN is projected to be 2.03 million tons in 2015, a decrease of 0.59 million tons compare to 2.61 million tons in 2014. For the import by the ASEAN, it is forecasted to be 11.38 million tons in 2015, a decrease of 1.9 million tons or about 14 percent from 13.27 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	(%)
ASEAN	39,575.35	40,802.32	1,226.98	3.10	42,118.09	1,315.77	3.22
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	911.13	926.85	15.72	1.73	974.84	47.99	5.18
Indonesia	18,511.85	19,127.41	615.56	3.33	19,914.68	787.27	4.12
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	1,695.21	68.92	4.24
Philippines	7,377.31	7,752.95	375.64	5.09	7,945.12	192.17	2.48
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	5,061.13	5,004.15	-56.98	-1.13	5,201.21	197.06	3.94
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	(%)
ASEAN	9,640.09	9,767.03	126.94	1.32	9,955.97	188.94	1.93
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	228.84	239.75	10.91	4.77	241.00	1.25	0.52
Indonesia	3,826.90	3,895.23	68.32	1.79	3,976.57	81.35	2.09
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	454.82	14.30	3.25
Philippines	2,594.22	2,618.91	24.69	0.95	2,662.38	43.47	1.66
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,206.96	1,184.46	-22.49	-1.86	1,220.90	36.43	3.08
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	(%)
			ASEAN	9,518.00		9,666.70	148.70
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	206.14	217.22	11.08	5.38	218.96	1.74	0.80
Indonesia	3,821.50	3,880.22	58.72	1.54	3,976.57	96.35	2.48
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	454.59	14.62	3.32
Philippines	2,563.72	2,611.37	47.65	1.86	2,662.38	51.02	1.95
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,146.44	1,129.75	-16.69	-1.46	1,162.57	32.82	2.90
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	(%)
			ASEAN	4.16		4.22	0.06
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	4.42	4.27	-0.15	-3.39	4.45	0.18	4.22
Indonesia	4.84	4.93	0.09	1.86	5.01	0.08	1.62
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	3.73	0.03	0.81
Philippines	2.88	2.97	0.09	3.13	2.98	0.01	0.34
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4.41	4.43	0.02	0.45	4.47	0.04	0.90
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	
ASEAN	37,274	60,403	69	2,583	-	-	100,329
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	22,507	20	-	-	-	-	22,527
Indonesia	8,497	6,450	58	-	-	-	15,005
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	509	33	-	-	-	-	542
Philippines	5,761	1,770	11	-	-	-	7,542
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	52,130	-	2,583	-	-	54,713
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
ASEAN	4,042,343	39,575,345	10,424,257	54,041,945	47,610,123	1,604,472	4,827,349	54,041,945
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	18,511,853	3,255,231	23,027,784	21,278,800	20,490	1,728,493	23,027,784
Lao PDR	28,530	994,750	3,441	1,026,721	773,861	222,143	30,717	1,026,721
Malaysia ^{1/}	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	7,377,310	341,604	7,880,214	7,671,345	69	208,800	7,880,214
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	2,189,000	7,444,500	7,208,300	28,422	207,778	7,444,500

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
ASEAN	4,827,349	40,802,322	13,270,301	58,899,972	49,770,701	2,611,517	6,517,754	58,899,972
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	1,728,493	19,127,409	4,324,807	25,180,709	21,600,170	5,698	3,574,841	25,180,709
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	7,752,951	319,448	8,281,199	8,022,164	670	258,365	8,281,199
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	49,000	49,000	47,000	2,000	-	49,000
Thailand	2,019,570	5,004,149	120,000	7,143,719	5,001,668	550,000	1,592,051	7,143,719
Vietnam	207,778	5,268,677	4,000,000	9,476,455	9,008,300	34,871	433,284	9,476,455

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
ASEAN	6,517,754	42,118,088	11,377,038	60,012,881	47,723,293	2,026,275	10,263,313	60,012,881
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	3,574,841	19,914,681	1,889,431	25,378,954	21,600,170	10,000	3,768,784	25,378,954
Lao PDR	65,000	1,105,000	2,005	1,172,005	829,073	265,006	77,926	1,172,005
Malaysia ^{1/}	389,885	-	4,500,000	4,889,885	4,550,000	7,000	332,885	4,889,885
Myanmar	200,394	1,695,206	828	1,896,428	543,202	663,613	689,613	1,896,428
Philippines	258,365	7,945,120	230,000	8,433,485	8,210,282	-	223,203	8,433,485
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	50,000	50,000	48,000	2,000	-	50,000
Thailand	1,592,051	5,201,213	200,000	6,993,264	5,081,789	300,000	1,611,475	6,993,264
Vietnam	433,284	5,282,028	4,500,000	10,215,312	6,639,000	25,000	3,551,312	10,215,312

Note: ^{1/} 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 (%)
ASEAN	39,575,345	47,610,123	83.12	40,802,322	49,770,701	81.98	42,118,088	47,723,293	88.25
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	18,511,853	21,278,800	87.00	19,127,409	21,600,170	88.55	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	1,695,206	543,202	312.08
Philippines	7,377,310	7,671,345	96.17	7,752,951	8,022,164	96.64	7,945,120	8,210,282	96.77
Singapore	-	46,367	-	-	47,000	-	-	48,000	-
Thailand	5,061,133	4,716,029	107.32	5,004,149	5,001,668	100.05	5,201,213	5,081,789	102.35
Vietnam	5,193,500	7,208,300	72.05	5,268,677	9,008,300	58.49	5,282,028	6,639,000	79.56

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 (%)
ASEAN	4,042,343	47,610,123	8.49	4,827,349	49,770,701	9.70	6,517,754	47,723,293	13.66
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	1,728,493	21,600,170	8.00	3,574,841	21,600,170	16.55
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	543,202	36.89
Philippines	161,300	7,671,345	2.10	208,800	8,022,164	2.60	258,365	8,210,282	3.15
Singapore	-	46,367	-	-	47,000	-	-	48,000	-
Thailand	2,053,425	4,716,029	43.54	2,019,570	5,001,668	40.38	1,592,051	5,081,789	31.33
Vietnam	62,000	7,208,300	0.86	207,778	9,008,300	2.31	433,284	6,639,000	6.53

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			45	51,394					664	238,362			12	22,618
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar														
Philippines				8,332										
Singapore														
Thailand					2,600	607,514	202	31,881	1,100	231,602	87	28,473	375,556	91,824,452
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	206	168,523	645	338,208	134	203,983	1,706	1,023,088	3,993	2,913,774	5,698	3,936,862
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	460	0.13			150	0.35	610	0.48	663,003	195	663,613	196
Philippines							0	8,332	670	2,497,566	670	2,505,898
Singapore												
Thailand	0.00	66			19,950	4,620,893	399,495	97,344,881	119,686	30,182,895	519,181	127,527,776
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									3,675	2,480,508				2,877
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						10,897								4,488
Myanmar														
Philippines					23	354,202			24	31,716	2,177	736,575		
Singapore					280	212,004			287	154,458	690	202,856	7	40,927
Thailand			27,220	122,251,116			971.40	4,151,457						
Vietnam			50,000	15,000			15,000	3,500						

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	550	202,162	3,797	4,652,927			8,022	7,338,474	4,316,786	1,974,791,200	4,324,807	1,982,129,674
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			83	0.33	745	2	828	1.97			828	1.97
Philippines			265,064	80,106,524	22,997	6,225,220	290,285	87,454,237	29,164	29,437,058	319,448	116,891,295
Singapore			33	47,825			1,297	658,069	35,693	8,796,581	36,990	9,454,650
Thailand							28,192	126,402,573			28,192	126,402,573
Vietnam			130,000	70,000			195,000	88,500	2,850,000	920,000	3,045,000	1,008,500

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	485	582	426	1,082	1,063	473	366					623
Malaysia	2013	397	383	384	374	407	454	704	511	778	332	320	319	337
Myanmar	2013	322	351	369	371	373	370	379	379	355	305	290	288	346
	2014	289	288	289	289	290	290	293						290
Thailand	2013	351	353	355	362	343	343	330	303	275	268	261	235	315
	2014	236	268	280	294	296	329	337	318	282	266			290

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	445	410	400	492	436	465	491	487					453	
Philippines	In-quota	2013		572			1,526			338		291		682	
		2014	295	322		542	385	558	321					404	
	Out-quota	2013	309	365		491	423	421	437	424	413	305	256	368	383
		2014	396	182	208	265	260	291	283						269
Malaysia	2013	306	317	317	309	292	291	351	312	311	295	273	246	293	
Singapore	2013	304	297	319	300	292	304	306	319	318	300	253	248	296	
	2014	239	243	228	249	247	273	279	270	271	265			256	
Vietnam	2013	351	375	335	329	321	311	301	294	321	303	302	271	318	
	2014	260	259	255	252	261	263	269	260	266	253			260	

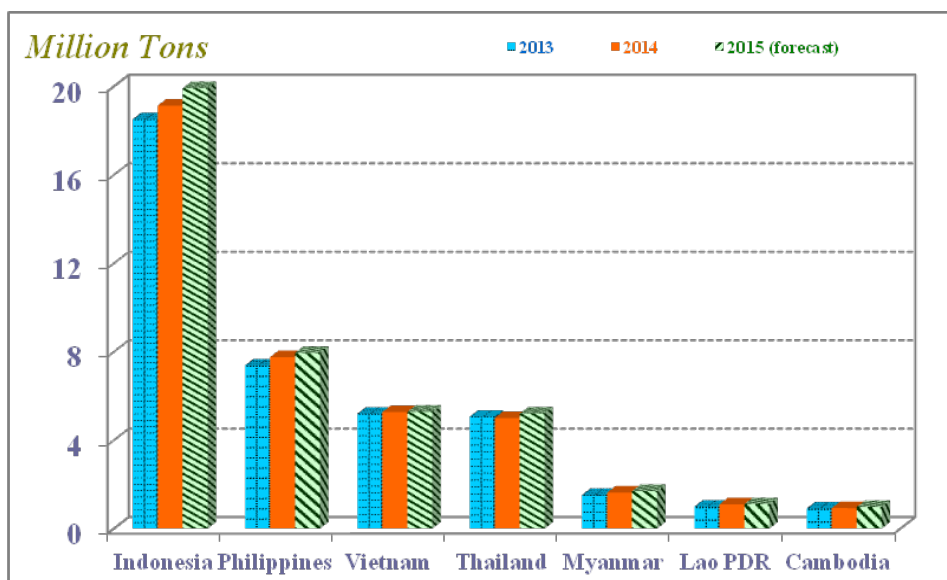


Figure 17 Maize production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

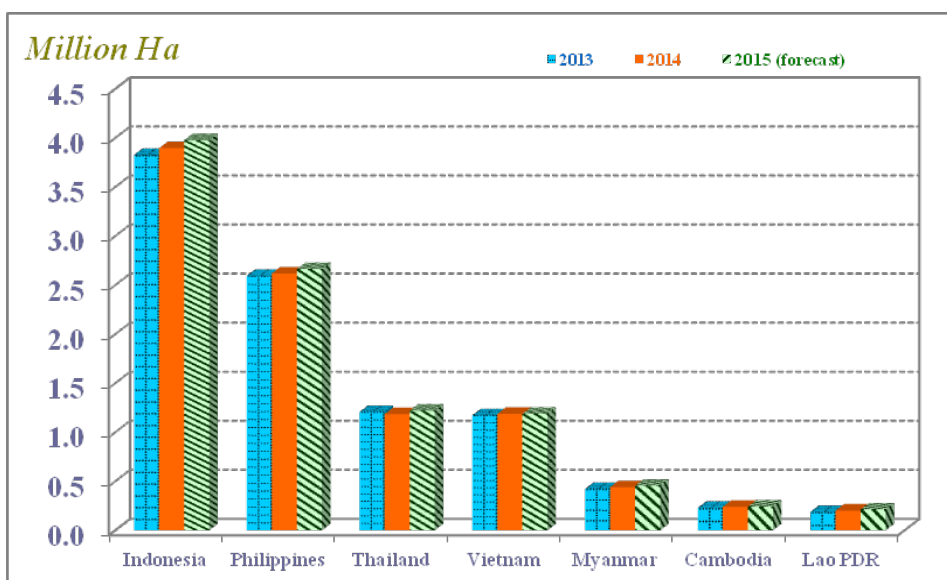


Figure 18 Maize planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

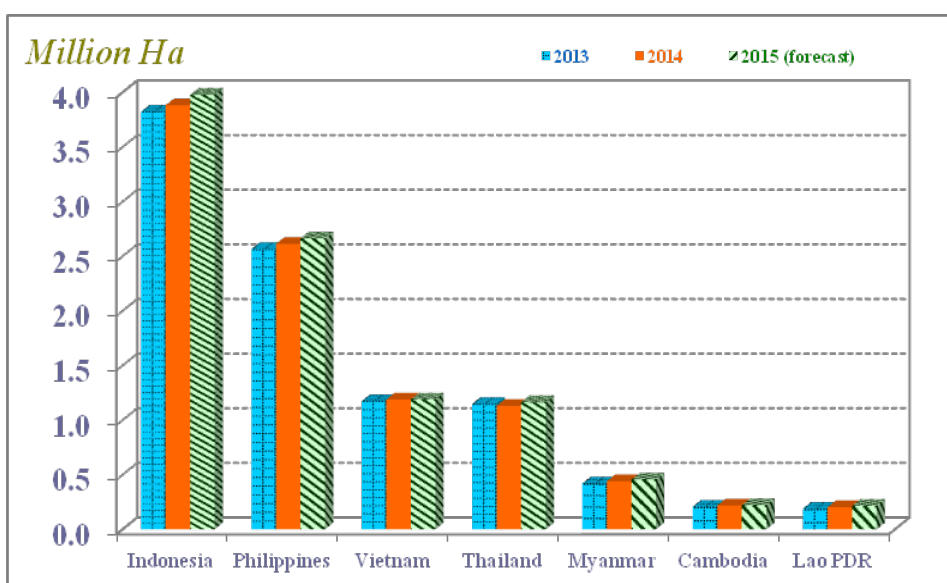


Figure 19 Maize harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

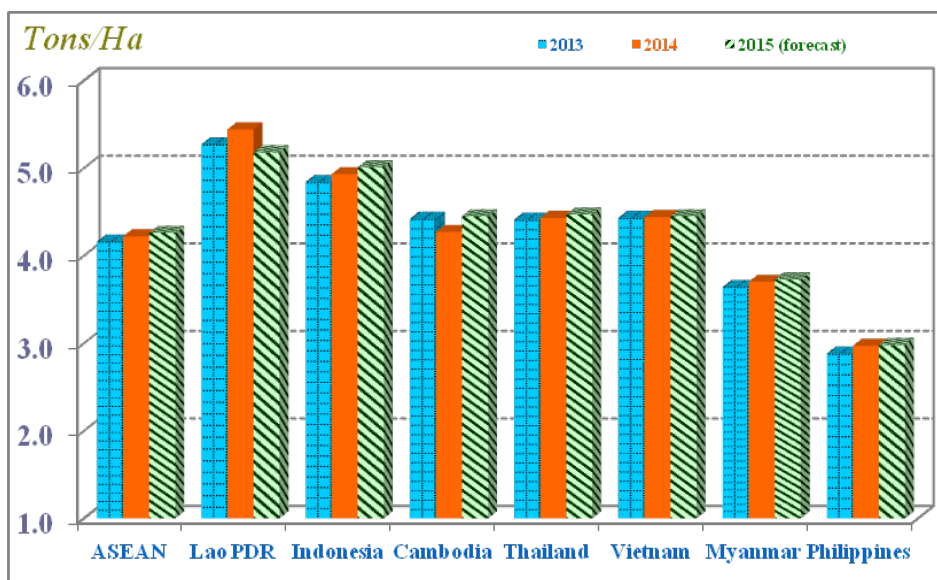


Figure 20 Maize yield of countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

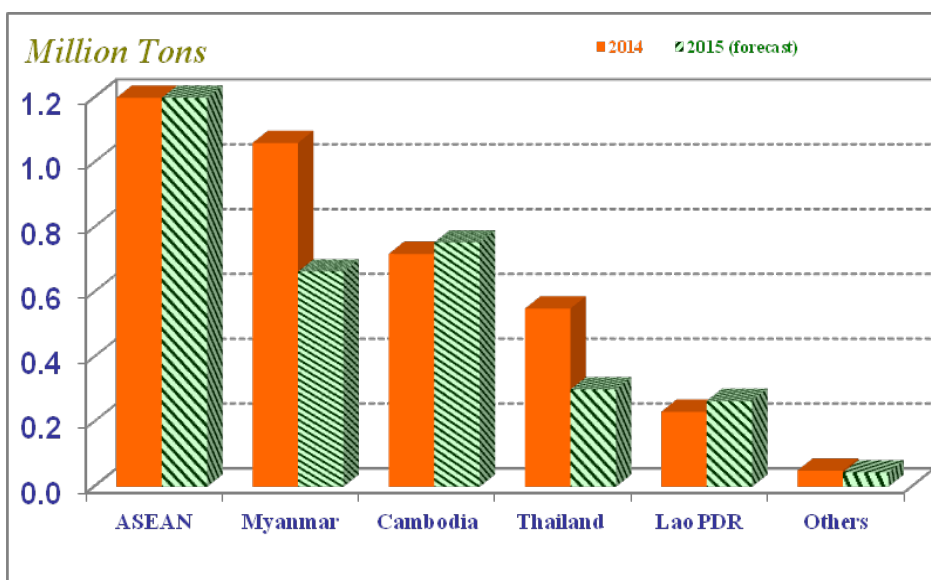


Figure 21 Amount of maize export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

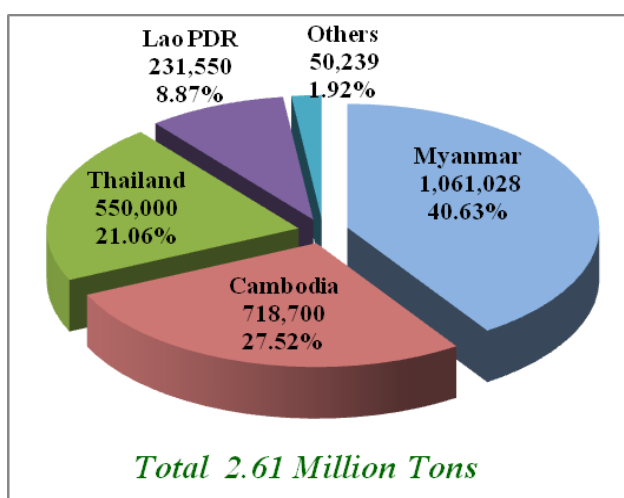


Figure 22 Share of maize export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

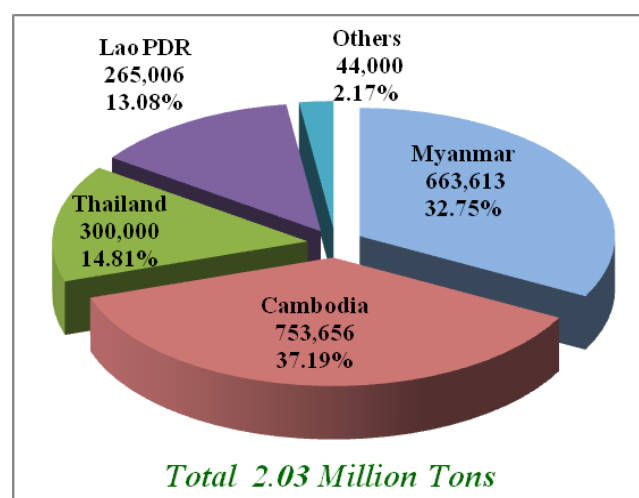


Figure 23 Share of maize export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

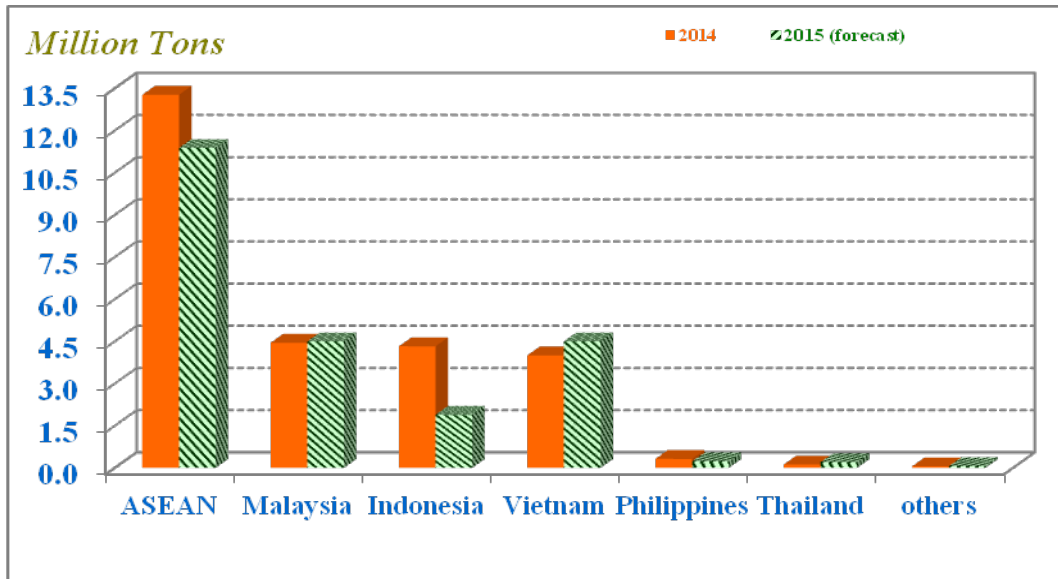


Figure 24 Amount of maize import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

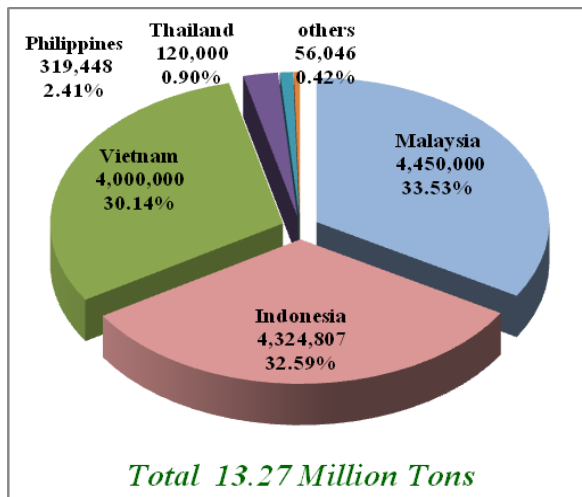


Figure 25 Share of maize import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

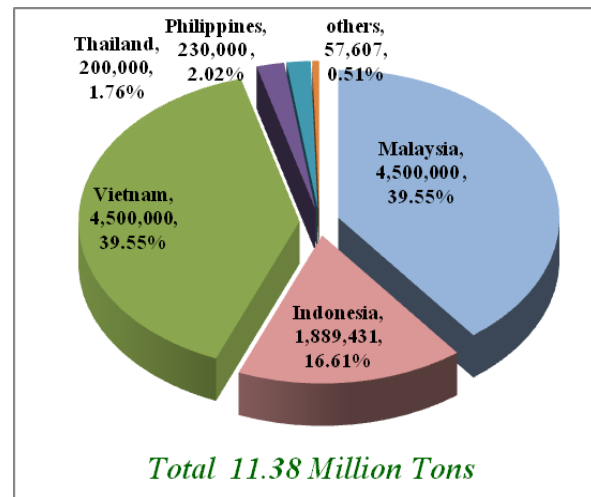


Figure 26 Share of maize import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

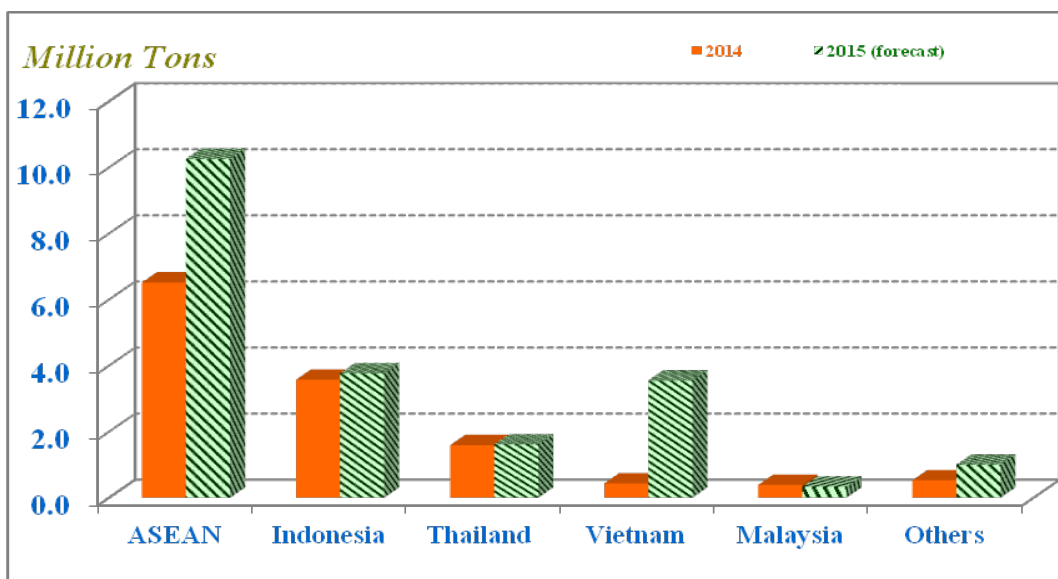


Figure 27 Amount of ending stock of Maize in ASEAN countries

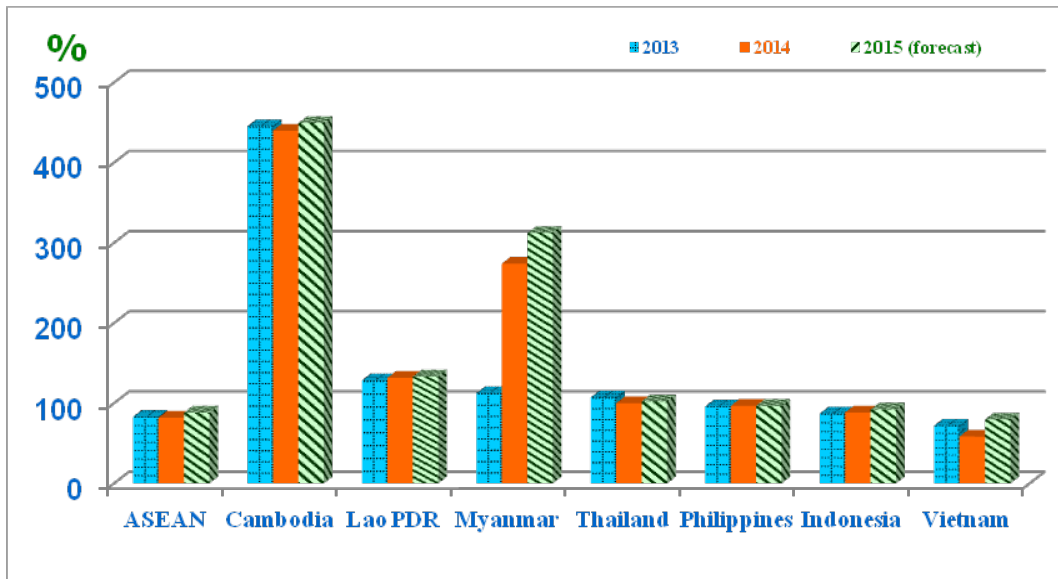


Figure 28 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

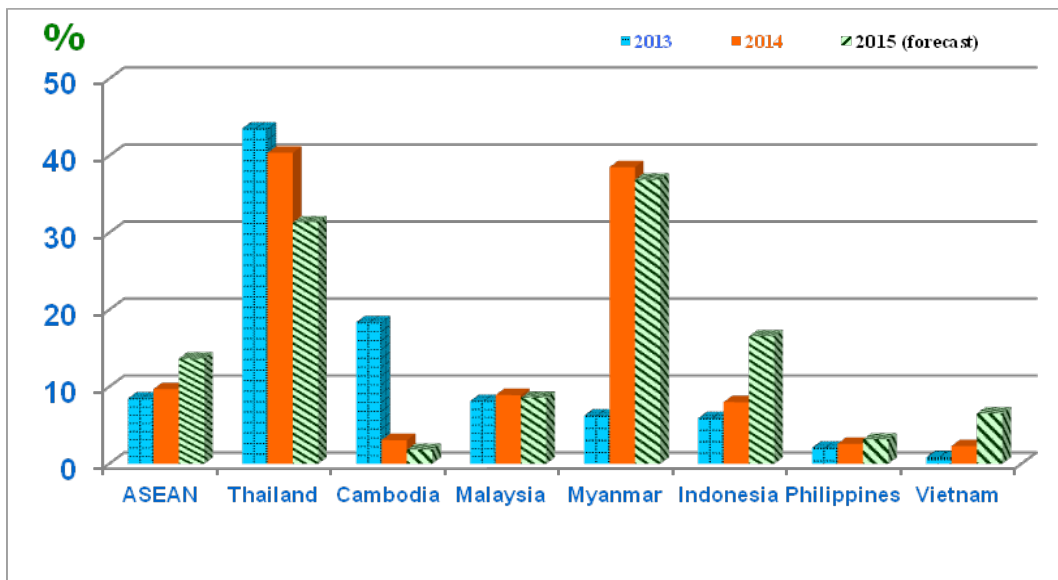


Figure 29 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

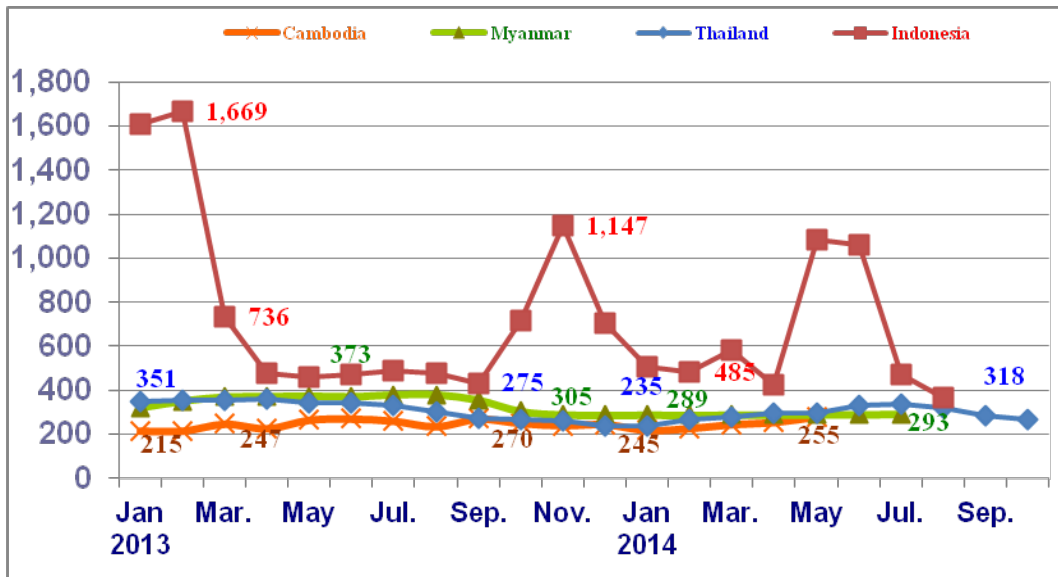


Figure 30 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

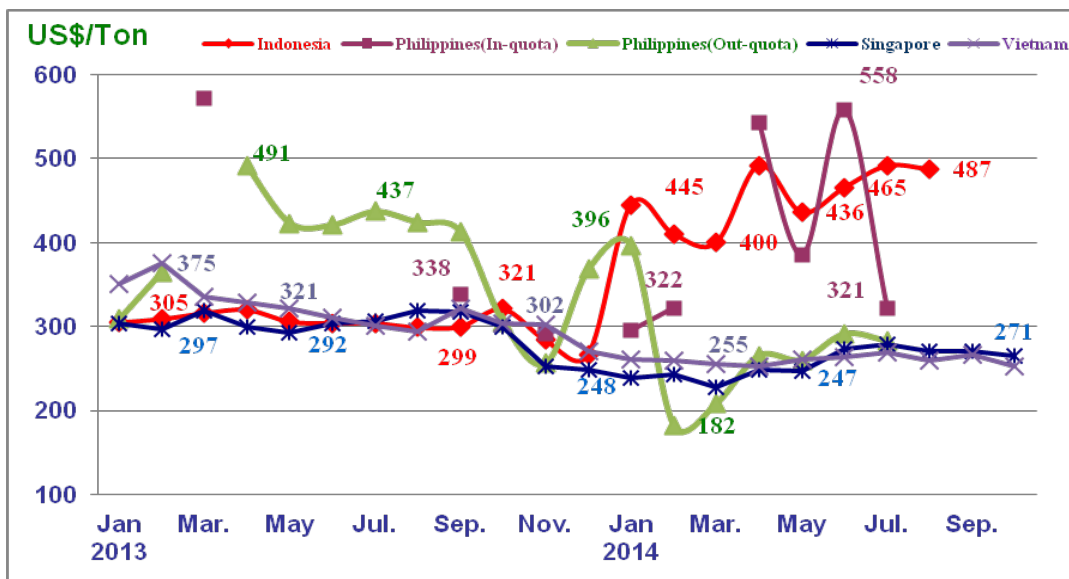


Figure 31 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

Highlight of Sugar Outlook for 2015

- ASEAN sugar supply in 2015 is forecasted to be 32.98 million tons down from 33.36 million tons in 2014 or less than one percent, due to the decrease in production (Table 31).
- The sugar production in ASEAN is forecasted to decrease about 4 percent from 19.33 million tons in 2014 to 18.56 million tons in 2015. The decrease in production mostly attributed to the decrease in yield. (Table 32-35).
- The beginning stock of sugar in 2015 is forecasted at 9.07 million tons, up from 9.00 million tons in 2014. The ending stock is expected to decrease from 9.07 million tons in 2014 to 9.00 million tons in 2015 (Table 31).
- The sugar export from the ASEAN is forecasted to slightly decrease from 9.96 million tons in 2014 to 9.34 million tons in 2015 while the import is expected to slightly increase from 5.04 million tons to 5.36 million tons (Table 31).
- The ratio of the production to domestic utilization in 2015 is forecasted to be about 127 percent which is slightly decreased from about 135 percent in 2014. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization is forecasted to be about 62 percent in 2015, a slightly increase 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)	33.36	32.98	-0.38	-1.13
Beginning stock	9.00	9.07	0.07	0.77
Production	19.33	18.56	-0.77	-3.97
Import	5.04	5.36	0.32	6.39
Demand (Million tons)	33.36	32.98	-0.38	-1.13
Domestic utilization	14.34	14.64	0.31	2.13
Export	9.96	9.34	-0.62	-6.18
Ending stock	9.07	9.00	-0.07	-0.74
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	134.78	126.73	-8.05	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	62.74	61.90	-0.84	-

ASEAN Sugar Situation in 2014

Production

The sugarcane production in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) was estimated at 178.11 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 planted area and the decrease of damage area (Table 33 and 34). In most countries in ASEAN the production has increased, except Cambodia and the Philippines. The average yield of sugarcane in ASEAN in 2014 was estimated at 64.26 tons per hectare down 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 biggest 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 demand from private sector. 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 slightly decreased from 24.35 million tons in 2013 to 24.18 million tons in 2014. The decrease in production was due to the effect of typhoon "Yolanda" in Western Visayas in November 2013 effect to yield.

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 and taking care their crop better.

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 planted area and yield. 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 9.06 million tons. The ratio of production to domestic utilization for 2014 was about 135 percent (Table 40, Figure 43). This implied that ASEAN as a whole produced about 35 percent more than utilization within the region.

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. The high ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2014 found in Thailand. (Table 41, Figure 44).

The ending sugar stock of ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 9.06 million tons. Thailand carried the highest stock in the region which equal to 7.34 million tons (Table 38, Figure 42).

Trade

In 2014, ASEAN altogether is forecasted to export about 9.96 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 8.00 million tons which is about 85 percent of the total ASEAN sugar export.

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 in the region 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 in 2014, the data are available in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The annual average FOB price for white sugar in 2014 (from January – August) in Indonesia was 117 US\$/ton, in Thailand (from January – September) was 470 US\$/ton respectively (Table 44).

For year 2014 CIF price, the data are available in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. The annual average CIF price for white sugar in 2014 in Indonesia (from January – August) was 443 US\$/ton and in Singapore (from January – October) was 501 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 5,078 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 179.40 million tons, up 1.28 million tons from 178.11 million tons in 2014. The increase in production is predicted in every country except Thailand. In terms of quantity, Myanmar is expected to increase the most compared to other countries in the region. In terms of percentages, the most increase is in Lao PDR which is about 11 percent. The increase in production is mainly attributed to the increase in area while the yield is forecasted to slightly decrease (Table 32, Figure 32).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of sugar in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to be 14.64 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 about 127 percent which decrease about 8 percent from about 135 percent in 2014. (Table 40, Figure 43).

The beginning stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted at 9.07 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 62 percent which decrease less than one percent from 63 percent in 2014 (Table 41, Figure 44).

Trade

Sugar exports by ASEAN countries are forecasted to decrease from 9.96 million tons in 2014 to 9.34 million tons in 2015 (Table 39, Figure 37 and 38). Thailand, the only major exporting country in ASEAN is predicted to decrease its export from 8.00 million tons to 7.87 million tons.

Regarding the imports, all ASEAN countries together is forecasted to increase in 2015 except Vietnam (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 2.51 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	(%)
ASEAN	172,897.71	178,110.62	5,212.91	3.02	179,395.25	1,284.64	0.72
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	11,139.25	831.89	8.07
Philippines	24,352.89	24,175.30	-177.59	-0.73	24,866.13	690.83	2.86
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	100,095.58	103,697.01	3,601.43	3.60	103,101.82	-595.19	-0.57
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	(%)
ASEAN	2,784.93	2,831.21	46.28	1.66	2,870.00	38.79	1.37
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	180.86	11.44	6.75
Philippines	414.90	419.64	4.75	1.14	419.42	-0.22	-0.05
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	(%)
ASEAN	2,727.75	2,771.56	43.81	1.61	2,815.65	44.08	1.59
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	180.81	11.42	6.74
Philippines	414.90	419.64	4.75	1.14	419.42	-0.22	-0.05
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	(%)
ASEAN	63.38	64.26	0.88	1.39	63.71	-0.55	-0.86
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	61.61	0.76	1.25
Philippines	58.70	57.61	-1.09	-1.86	59.29	1.68	2.92
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	75.74	76.64	0.90	1.19	75.62	-1.02	-1.33
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	
ASEAN	417	54,150	-	-	2	5,078	59,647
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
ASEAN	7,450,651	17,847,260	4,891,831	30,189,741	13,990,034	7,203,428	8,996,279	30,189,741
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	300	14,955,681	2,460,000	5,990,000	6,505,681	14,955,681
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
ASEAN	8,996,279	19,324,854	5,038,952	33,360,086	14,337,858	9,957,350	9,064,878	33,360,086
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	525,104	136,900	5,695,714
Lao PDR	7,800	224,750	7,231	239,782	211,447	20,223	8,112	239,782
Malaysia ^{1/}	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	2,351,739	-	3,045,185	2,140,000	280,000	625,185	3,045,185
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	400,000	400,000	260,000	140,000	-	400,000
Thailand	6,505,681	11,330,000	400	17,836,081	2,500,000	8,000,000	7,336,081	17,836,081
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
ASEAN	9,064,878	18,557,166	5,361,450	32,983,493	14,643,449	9,342,019	8,998,025	32,983,493
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	136,900	2,614,843	2,513,360	5,265,103	5,249,894	1,000	14,209	5,265,103
Lao PDR	8,112	249,841	7,259	265,212	232,051	25,022	8,139	265,212
Malaysia ^{1/}	20,800	-	1,960,000	1,980,800	1,660,000	300,000	20,800	1,980,800
Myanmar 1/	42,112	891,140	104,830	1,038,082	798,827	10,997	228,258	1,038,082
Philippines	625,185	2,418,942	-	3,044,126	2,150,000	290,000	604,126	3,044,126
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	410,000	410,000	265,000	145,000	-	410,000
Thailand	7,336,081	10,370,000	500	17,706,581	2,500,000	7,870,000	7,336,581	17,706,581
Vietnam	892,063	1,918,800	360,000	3,170,863	1,688,500	700,000	782,363	3,170,863

Note: ^{1/}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 (%)
ASEAN	17,847,260	13,990,034	127.57	19,324,854	14,337,858	134.78	18,557,166	14,643,449	126.73
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	891,140	798,827	111.56
Philippines	2,369,014	2,132,196	111.11	2,351,739	2,140,000	109.89	2,418,942	2,150,000	112.51
Singapore	-	245,667	-	-	260,000	-	-	265,000	-
Thailand	10,024,147	2,460,000	407.49	11,330,000	2,500,000	453.20	10,370,000	2,500,000	414.80
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 (%)
ASEAN	7,450,651	13,990,034	53.26	8,996,279	14,337,858	62.74	9,064,878	14,643,449	61.90
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	136,900	5,249,894	2.61
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	798,827	5.27
Philippines	734,071	2,132,196	34.43	693,446	2,140,000	32.40	625,185	2,150,000	29.08
Singapore	-	245,667	-	-	260,000	-	-	265,000	-
Thailand	4,931,234	2,460,000	200.46	6,505,681	2,500,000	260.23	7,336,081	2,500,000	293.44
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	5	5,010							13,132	1,437,480	18	45,987	37,750	4,000,003
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						1,889,180								
Myanmar					1,165	0.95								
Philippines									8	11,076				
Singapore														
Thailand	2,100	1,273,834	624,579	284,814,492	1,509,801	606,020,622	35,360	16,676,782	284,480	130,348,964	113,845	53,596,395	69,989	34,362,581
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	117	78,406	12,899	1,355,932	21,479	2,309,992	85,399	9,232,810	439,705	51,246,035	525,104	60,478,845
Lao PDR			7,321	4,605,264			7,321	4,605,264			7,321	4,605,264
Malaysia		5,919,163					0	7,808,343		11,614,367	0	19,422,710
Myanmar	92	0.07					1,257	1.02	9,740	5.97	10,997	6.99
Philippines	137	66,377					145	77,453	171,905	92,153,966	172,050	92,231,419
Singapore												
Thailand	107,706	55,049,914			187,960	83,890,827	2,935,821	1,266,034,411	3,059,125	1,339,711,513	5,994,946	2,605,745,924
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									3,766	2,026,219				
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore					189	121,808			63,328	34,292,883	3	2,453	37	28,139
Thailand										154	2	286		10
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	83	285,762	63,389	31,971,409			67,238	34,283,390	75,725	24,156,125	142,963	58,439,515
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	10,425	6	91,325	15			101,750	22	3,080	2	104,830	23
Philippines												
Singapore			103,344	52,400,857	2,143	1,008,195	169,045	87,854,335	140,098	65,203,426	309,143	153,057,761
Thailand							2	450	312	340,822	314	341,272
Vietnam				25,000				25,000				25,000

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	123	113	109	111	116	117	126	126					117
Philippines	Muscovado Sugar In-Quota	2013	1,657	1,888	1,508	2,041	1,639	1,545	1,633	1,799	1,785	1,997	1,387	1,184	1,672
		2014	1,787	1,980	2,207		1,773	1,204	1,492						1,740
	Centrifugal Sugar In-Quota	2013	814	560	658	606	1,374	502	411	453	597	445	451	612	624
		2014		1,032	488	1,345	1,083	499	470						820
Malaysia		2013	597	582	572	564	547	553	546	548	549	538	540	536	555
Thailand	Raw Sugar	2013	464	456	480	486	430	417	412	385	390	422	400	407	429
		2014	396	402	411	391	398	407	415	417	406				405
	White Sugar	2013	541	497	530	525	512	488	497	507	508	514	498	483	508
		2014	452	454	454	475	471	482	486	479	478				470

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	546	467	374	531	519	325					443
Malaysia		2013	530	505	502	470	531	521	439	561	439	529	513	463	502
Singapore	Raw Sugar	2013	586	558	548	579	538	533	562	536	520	542	530	546	548
		2014	547	529	512	552	288	515	531	517	514	507			501

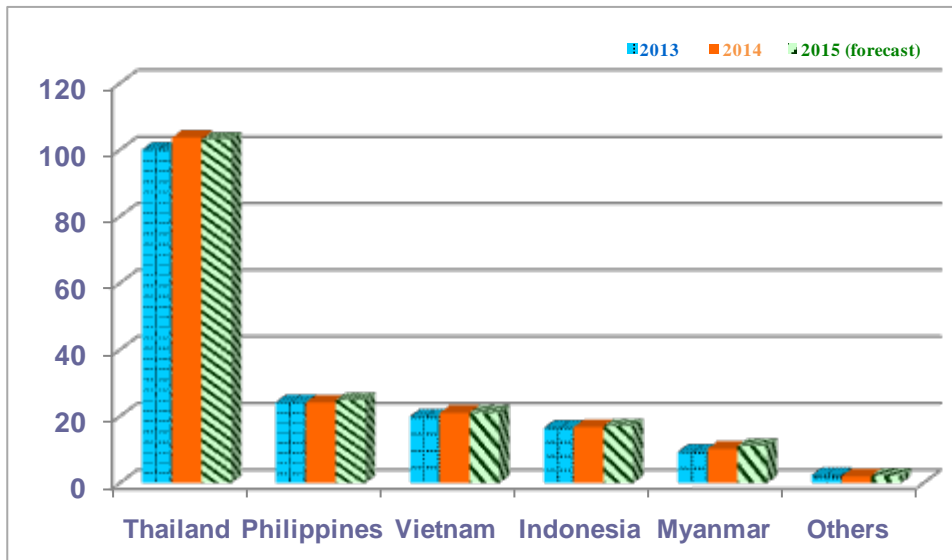


Figure 32 Sugarcane production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

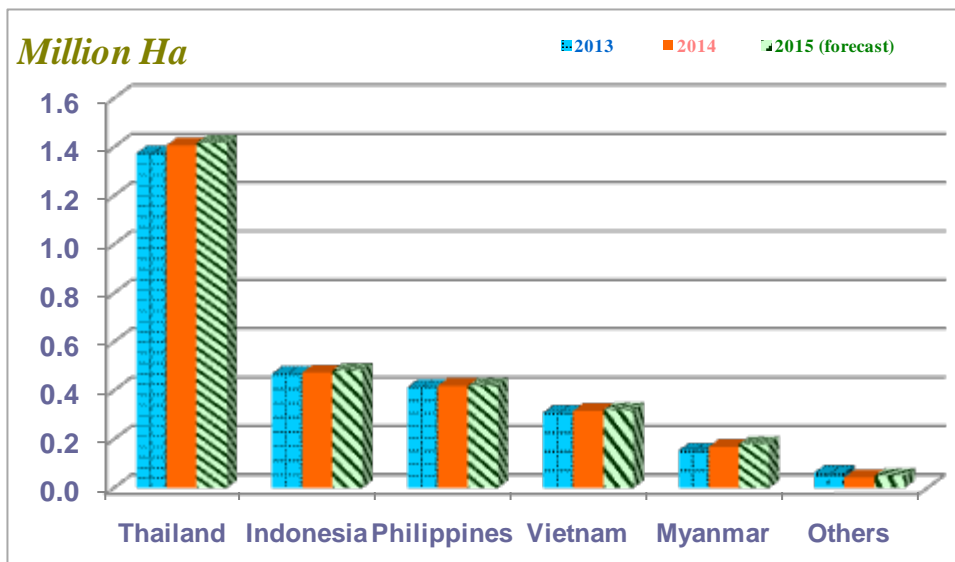


Figure 33 Sugarcane planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

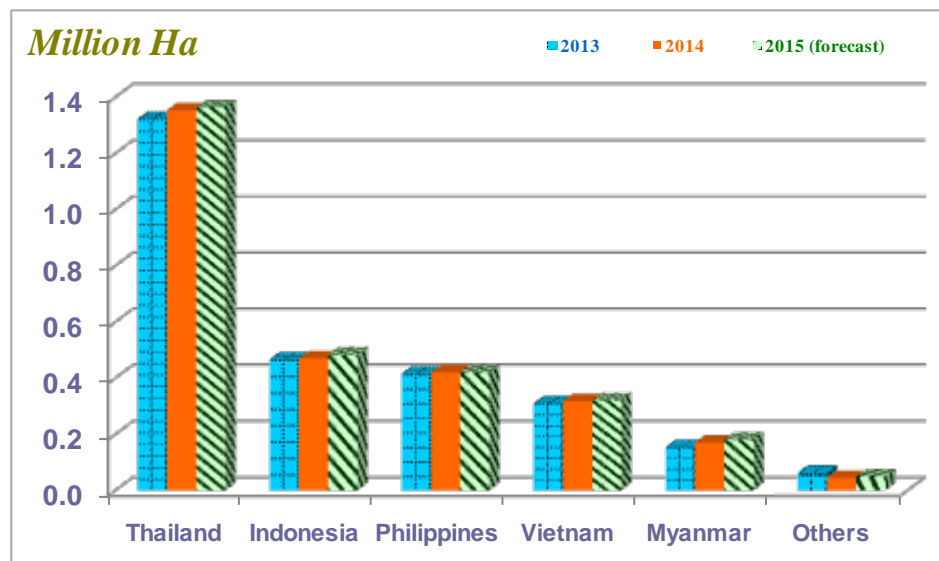


Figure 34 Sugarcane harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

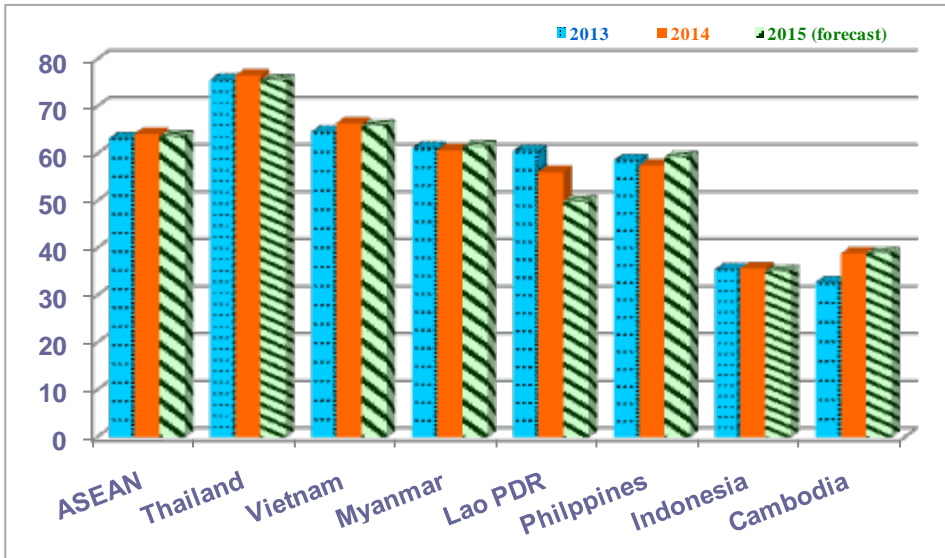


Figure 35 Sugarcane yield of countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

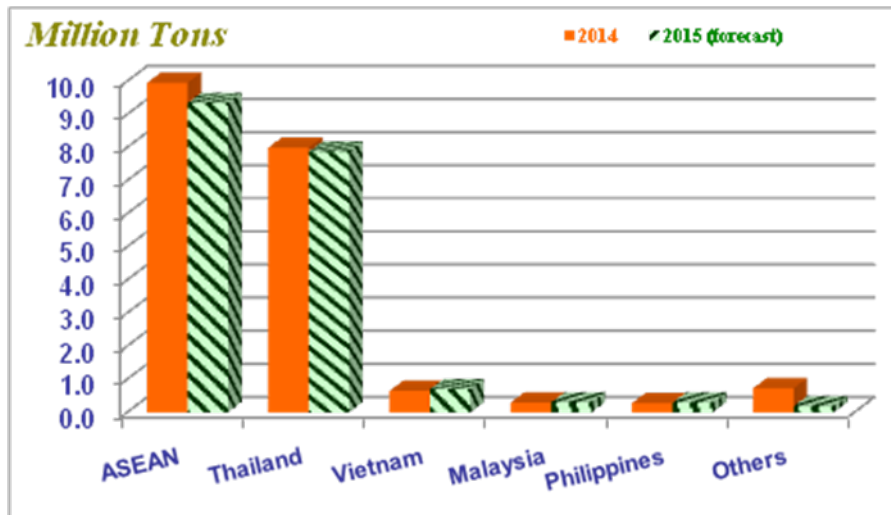


Figure 36 Amount of Sugar export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

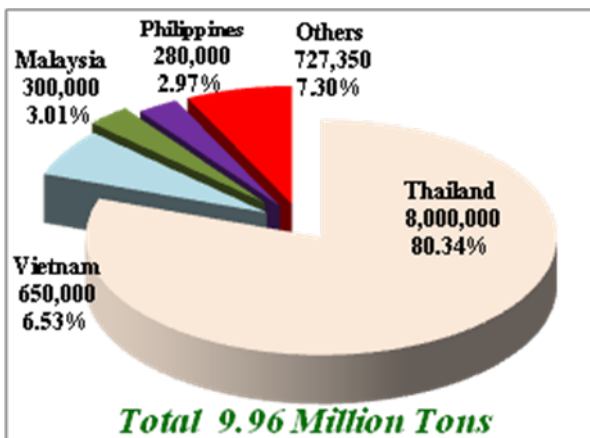


Figure 37 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

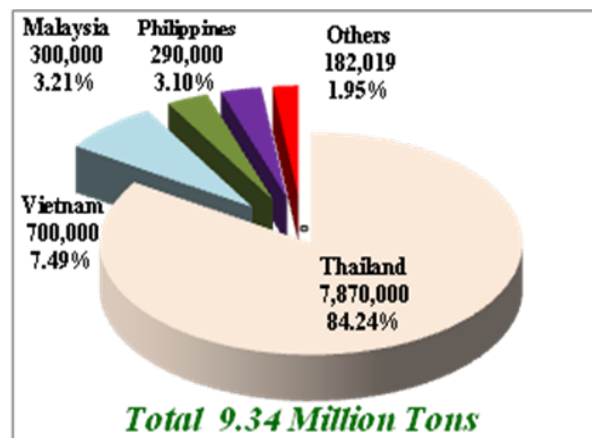


Figure 38 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

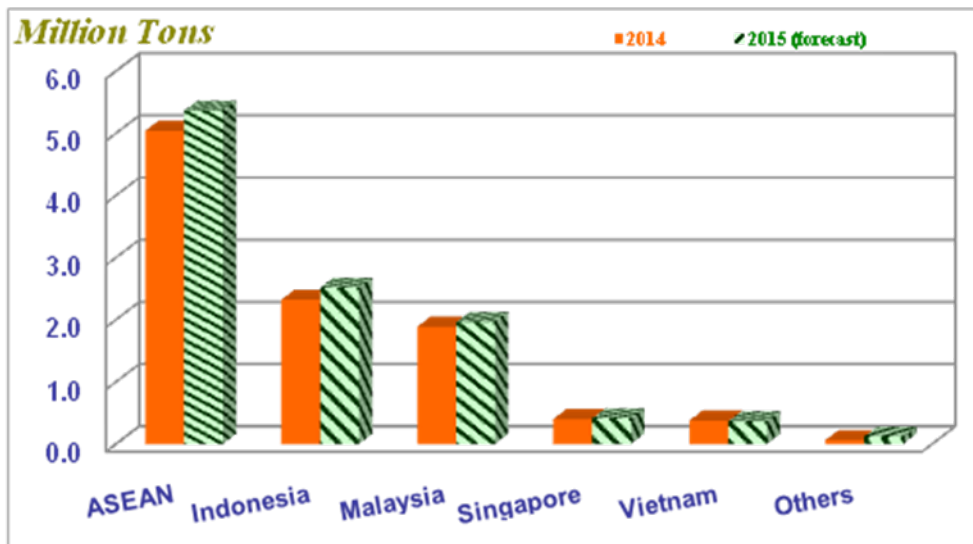


Figure 39 Amount of sugar import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

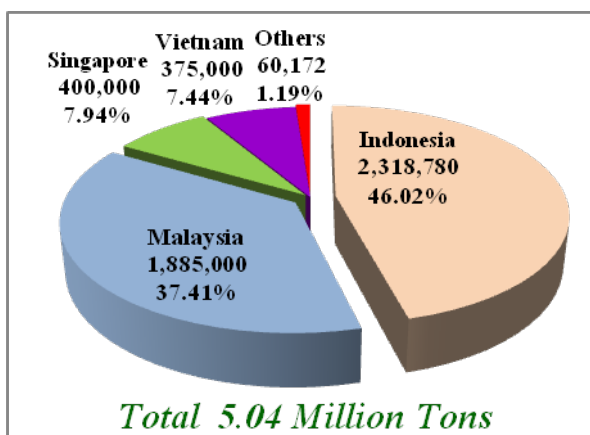


Figure 40 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

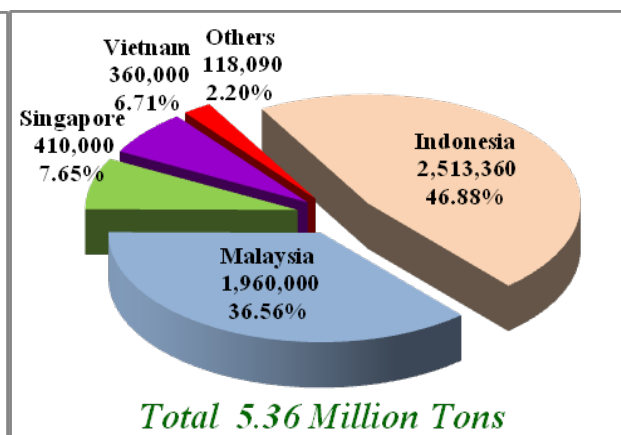


Figure 41 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

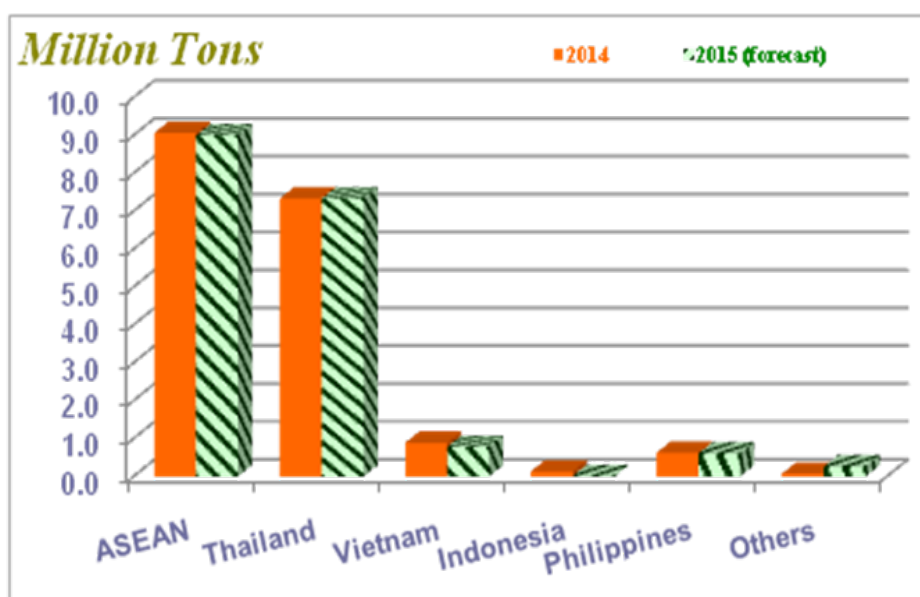


Figure 42 Amount of ending stock of Sugar in ASEAN countries

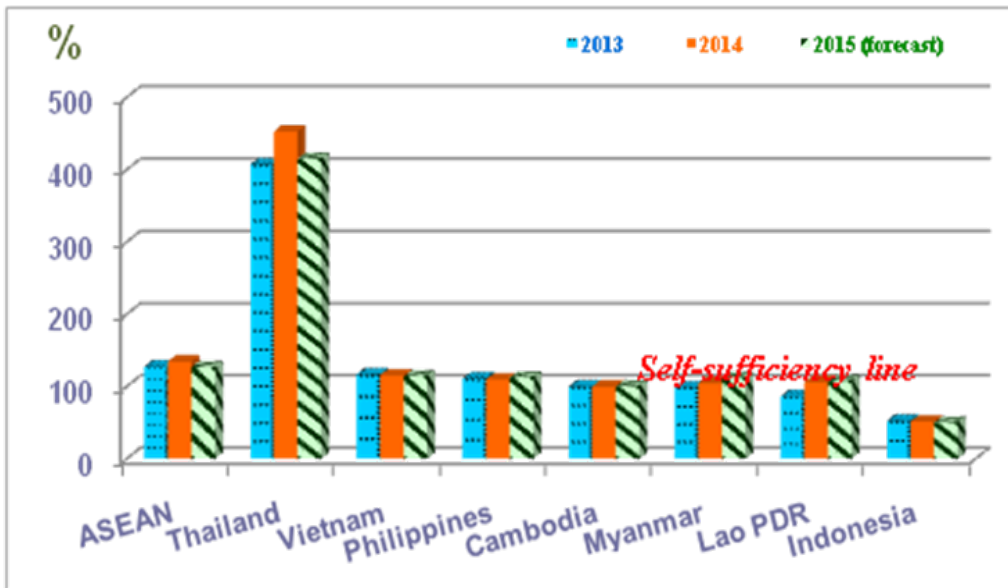


Figure 43 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

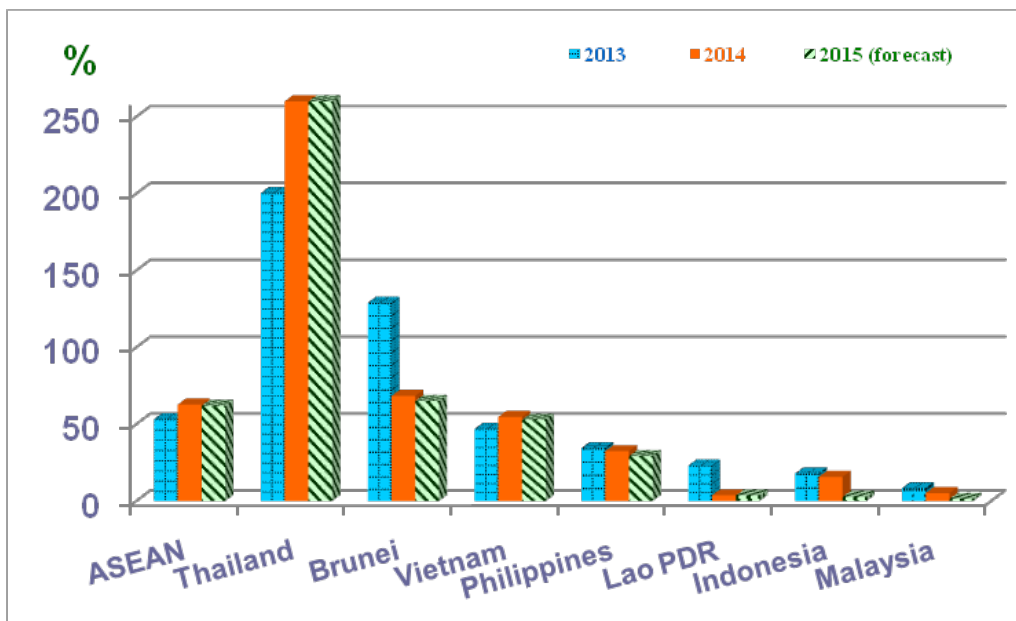


Figure 44 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

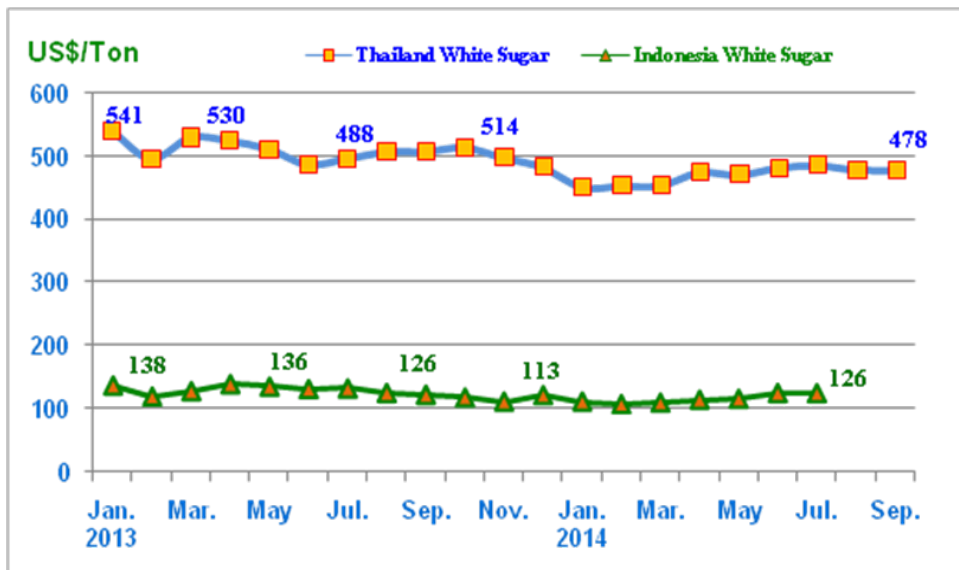


Figure 45 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014



Figure 46 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of white sugar 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 7.92 million tons in 2014 to 7.90 million tons in 2015 (Table 46). The decrease in supply come from the reduction in the beginning stock which dominates the increase in import.
- The soybean production is predicted to slightly decrease from 1.54 million tons in 2014 to 1.46 million tons in 2015.
- The beginning stock of soybean in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to be 0.29 million tons, down 0.46 million tons from 0.75 million tons in 2014. The ending stock is expected to be 0.18 million tons in 2015, a decrease of 0.11 million ton or about 38 percent from 0.20 million tons in 2014.
- In terms of soybean demand in ASEAN in 2015, the domestic utilization is estimated at 7.56 million tons, compared to 7.44 million tons in 2014. The export of soybean from the ASEAN is forecasted to be 0.16 million tons or about 11 percent decrease from 0.18 million tons in the previous year.
- The soybean import is forecasted to be increase from 5.63 million tons in 2014 to 6.15 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 19 percent which is down from about 21 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 decrease about 4 percent in 2015 compare to 10 percent in 2014.

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

Items	2014	2015	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	7.92	7.90	-0.02	-0.25
Beginning stock	0.75	0.29	-0.46	-61.33
Production	1.54	1.46	-0.08	-5.19
Import	5.63	6.15	0.52	9.24
Demand (Million tons)	7.92	7.90	-0.02	-0.25
Domestic utilization	7.44	7.56	0.12	1.61
Export	0.18	0.16	-0.02	-11.11
Ending stock	0.29	0.18	-0.11	-37.93
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	20.66	19.32	-1.34	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	10.02	3.83	-6.19	-

ASEAN Soybean Situation 2014

Production

The estimate of soybean production in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) was 1.54 million tons, an increase of 0.14 million tons or about 10 percent from 1.39 million tons in 2013. The increase in production was due to the increase in planted area, harvested area and yield. 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 in the region, the estimated soybean production in 2014 has increased; the increase in production was due to the increase in planted area, harvested area and yield. The area expansion attributed to the government policy and the favorable weather while the increase in yield attributed to the increase in using improved variety and farmers applied more fertilizer in response to the price increase.

For **Myanmar**, the second largest soybean producing country in ASEAN, the production estimate has decreased. The reduction of the planted area was due to farmers responded to price decrease. The estimated production has decreased from 234.92 million tons in 2013 to 237.91 million tons in 2014.

In **Vietnam** and **Cambodia**, The increase in production was due to the increase in planted area and harvested area. The increase in production came from the farmers responded to the price increase and favorable weather while the soybean yield in Cambodia in 2014 has decreased.

For **the Philippines**, the reduction of the planted area and harvested area were due to the shifting to other cash crops while the reduction in yield was due to the farmers used less fertilizer because of high cost.

For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production was due to the increase in planted area, harvested area. The area expansion attributed to the government policy while the decrease in yield attributed to the decrease because the farmers use less fertilizer. Even through the increase in production is very eminent but the total production is still very small compared to other countries while Brunei and Singapore do not produce any soybeans.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybean in ASEAN in 2014 was estimated at 7.44 million tons, an increase of 0.68 million tons or about 10 percent from 6.76 million tons in 2013. In 2014, the beginning stock was estimated at 0.75 million tons, and decrease of about 0.23 million tons or about 23 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 21 percent which is about the same as in 2013, indicated that the soybean production in ASEAN is self-sufficient for the soybean demand in ASEAN. Moreover, 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 31.50 and 11.07 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 0.18 million tons which increase about 0.04 million ton compare to 0.14 million ton in 2013. Cambodia is the number one in terms of soybeans export in the ASEAN which exported about 0.10 million tons or about 55 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, Indonesia and Malaysia between years 2013-2014 are shown in Table 59. The CIF prices of Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand are given in Table 60. The annual average FOB price in 2013 in was 523 US\$/ton, 1,335 US\$/ton and 699 US\$/ton in Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia respectively (Table 59).

For CIF price, the data are available in Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand .The annual average of CIF prices in 2014 in Indonesia was 611 US\$/ton, in the Philippines was 633 US\$/ton, in Singapore was 847 US\$/ton ,in Thailand was 589 US\$/ton and in Vietnam was 604 US\$/ton (Table 60).

Damaged Area

The total damaged area of soybean in the ASEAN in 2014 was reported to be 8,004 hectares. The major cause of damage was the flood which has the damage area about 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 1.46 million tons, down 0.08 million tons which is about 5 percent from 1.54 million tons in 2014 (Table 47, Figure 47). The decrease in production is expected for most countries in ASEAN. Indonesia, the biggest soybean producing country in ASEAN, is also forecasted to decrease in its production about 9 percent. For Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Vietnam the production is predicted to be increased. The increase in production in most countries is mainly due to the expected increase in both area and 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 about 2 percent from 7.44 million tons in 2014 to 7.56 million tons in 2015 (Table 46).

The beginning stock in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to decrease 0.46 million ton or about 6 percent from 0.75 million ton in 2014 to 0.29 million ton in 2015. The ending stock is forecasted to decrease about 39 percent from 0.29 million tons in 2014 to 0.18 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 down less than one percent from the previous year (Table 55, Figure 58). The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization (food security ratio) is forecasted to be about 4 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, a decrease of about 15 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 6.15 million tons, compared to 5.63 million tons in 2014, an increase of about 9 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	(%)
ASEAN	1,394.44	1,537.53	143.09	10.26	1,461.66	-75.87	-4.93
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	120.17	131.09	10.93	9.09	138.60	7.51	5.73
Indonesia	779.99	921.34	141.34	18.12	835.61	-85.72	-9.30
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	230.68	-4.24	-1.80
Philippines	0.83	0.65	-0.18	-21.79	0.67	0.02	2.68
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	64.36	52.54	-11.81	-18.36	51.25	-1.29	-2.46
Vietnam	168.40	174.00	5.60	3.33	175.11	1.11	0.64

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	(%)
ASEAN	952.83	1,019.98	67.15	7.05	954.53	-65.44	-6.42
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	71.34	80.69	9.35	13.11	83.00	2.31	2.87
Indonesia	551.41	617.10	65.69	11.91	551.51	-65.59	-10.63
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	151.94	-3.18	-2.05
Philippines	0.57	0.49	-0.08	-13.51	0.49	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	39.27	30.98	-8.29	-21.12	29.90	-1.08	-3.49
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	(%)
ASEAN	951.10	1,011.97	60.87	6.40	953.61	-58.37	-5.77
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	70.97	78.44	7.46	10.52	82.50	4.07	5.18
Indonesia	550.79	611.81	61.01	11.08	551.51	-60.30	-9.86
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	151.94	-3.18	-2.05
Philippines	0.57	0.49	-0.08	-13.51	0.49	0.00	-0.23
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	38.54	30.52	-8.01	-20.80	29.47	-1.05	-3.44
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	(%)
			ASEAN	1.47		1.52	0.05
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1.69	1.67	-0.02	-1.29	1.68	0.01	0.52
Indonesia	1.42	1.51	0.09	6.34	1.52	0.01	0.61
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	0.25
Philippines	1.46	1.32	-0.14	-9.57	1.36	0.04	2.91
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1.67	1.72	0.05	3.08	1.74	0.02	1.01
Vietnam	1.43	1.45	0.02	1.43	1.46	0.01	0.47

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

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

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
ASEAN	7,307	691	6	-	-	-	8,004
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,253	-	-	-	-	-	2,253
Indonesia	5,054	233	6	-	-	-	5,293
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	458	-	-	-	-	458
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
ASEAN	974,061	1,394,444	5,283,621	7,652,126	6,764,281	142,549	745,296	7,652,126
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	779,992	1,810,000	3,295,062	2,721,000	11,130	562,932	3,295,062
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	28,714	29,542	29,539	3	n.a.	29,542
Singapore	-	-	19,602	19,602	19,069	533	-	19,602
Thailand	159,751	64,355	1,678,678	1,902,784	1,753,177	1,989	147,618	1,902,784
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
ASEAN	745,296	1,537,533	5,632,462	7,915,291	7,441,659	184,136	289,496	7,915,291
Brunei	n.a.	-	641	641	641	-	n.a.	641
Cambodia	845	131,092	-	131,937	29,324	101,591	1,022	131,937
Indonesia	562,932	921,336	1,583,047	3,067,315	2,924,473	34,915	107,927	3,067,315
Lao PDR	6,772	23,000	10	29,782	17,786	4,980	7,016	29,782
Malaysia1/	-	-	590,000	590,000	564,000	26,000		590,000
Myanmar	-	234,916	214	235,130	211,951	7,650	15,529	235,130
Philippines1/	n.a.	648	23,000	23,648	23,648	n.a.	n.a.	23,648
Singapore1/	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Thailand	147,618	52,541	2,015,550	2,215,709	2,078,507	6,000	131,202	2,215,709
Vietnam	27,129	174,000	1,400,000	1,601,129	1,571,329	3,000	26,800	1,601,129

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
ASEAN	289,496	1,461,662	6,147,641	7,898,799	7,563,699	157,221	177,879	7,898,799
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	107,927	835,612	1,981,934	2,925,473	2,924,473	1,000	0	2,925,473
Lao PDR	7,016	29,750	10	36,776	19,053	8,727	8,996	36,776
Malaysia1/	-	-	600,000	600,000	573,000	27,000	-	600,000
Myanmar	15,529	230,676	237	246,442	207,927	2,485	36,030	246,442
Philippines1/	n.a.	665	24,000	24,665	24,665	n.a.	n.a.	24,665
Singapore1/	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Thailand	131,202	51,246	2,100,800	2,283,248	2,158,998	6,500	117,750	2,283,248
Vietnam	26,800	175,113	1,420,000	1,621,913	1,604,721	4,000	13,192	1,621,913

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 (%)
ASEAN	1,394,444	6,764,281	20.61	1,537,533	7,441,659	20.66	1,461,662	7,563,699	19.32
Brunei	-	622	-	-	641	-	-	660	-
Cambodia	120,165	28,470	422.08	131,092	29,324	447.05	138,600	30,202	458.91
Indonesia	779,992	2,721,000	28.67	921,336	2,924,473	31.50	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	230,676	207,927	110.94
Philippines	828	29,539	2.80	648	23,648	2.74	665	24,665	2.70
Singapore	-	19,069	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	64,355	1,753,177	3.67	52,541	2,078,507	2.53	51,246	2,158,998	2.37
Vietnam	168,400	1,395,000	12.07	174,000	1,571,329	11.07	175,113	1,604,721	10.91

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 (%)
ASEAN	974,061	6,764,281	14.40	745,296	7,441,659	10.02	289,496	7,563,699	3.83
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	562,932	2,924,473	19.25	107,927	2,924,473	3.69
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	-	15,529	207,927	7.47
Philippines	n.a.	29,539	-	n.a.	23,648	-	n.a.	24,665	-
Singapore	-	19,069	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	159,751	1,753,177	9.11	147,618	2,078,507	7.10	131,202	2,158,998	6.08
Vietnam	98,000	1,395,000	7.03	27,129	1,571,329	1.73	26,800	1,604,721	1.67

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	175	311,155							512	859,470	163	289,054	618	444,104
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						4,532,524								
Myanmar														
Philippines								0.06	641					
Singapore														
Thailand	0.600	516	40	30,871			663	472,291	17	27,749	10.49	24,626		
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	129	159,563	100	62,250	30	54,244	1,728	2,179,840	33,187	24,079,321	34,915	26,259,161
Lao PDR					12	10,758	12	10,758	4,968	2,355,840	4,980	2,366,598
Malaysia		439,258					0	4,971,783		39,707	0	5,011,490
Myanmar			42.50	0.0025			43	0	2,443	2	2,485	2
Philippines							0.06	641	20	12,027	20	12,668
Singapore												
Thailand	11	18,790			302	258,805	1,045	833,648	4,611	3,252,186	5,656	4,085,834
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									15,108	10,690,969				
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						37,218								
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore									847.466	790,740	1	976		
Thailand			1,964	874,965	100.00	64,205					149	57,220		
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	580	878,392	732	701,012			16,420	12,270,373	1,566,627	954,922,458	1,583,047	967,192,831
Lao PDR									10	99,667	10	99,667
Malaysia								37,218		44,278,357		44,315,575
Myanmar									237	0.07	237	0.07
Philippines									27,212	17,106,635	27,212	17,106,635
Singapore			10	20,644		710	859	813,070	16,561	13,912,618	17,420	14,725,689
Thailand		15				16	2,213	996,421	1,361,543	786,872,398	1,363,756	787,868,819
Vietnam									1,570,000	925,000,000	1,570,000	925,000,000

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	1,479	1,299	1,304	1,383	1,077	1,002	603					1,098
Malaysia		2013	642	653	662	687	689	717	733	799	766	773	737	765	699

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	599	614	616	623	640	636					611
Philippines		2013	590	622	631	699	678	627	665	639	662	651	557	570	633
		2014	622	608	624	624	660	644	651						633
Malaysia		2013	662	605	616	565	581	662	573	642	690	665	593	656	620
Singapore		2013	849	865	859	855	839	893	888	872	883	843	862	827	861
		2014	853	840	807	838	834	861	839	850	871	872			847
Thailand		2013	693	659	686	626	568	564	603	613	592	628	590	555	603
		2014	567	586	579	593	600	615	623	600	556	526			589
Vietnam		2013	644	643	605	594	597	613	613	598	651	630	625	572	615
		2014	580	600	584	585	602	602	779	542	600	571			604

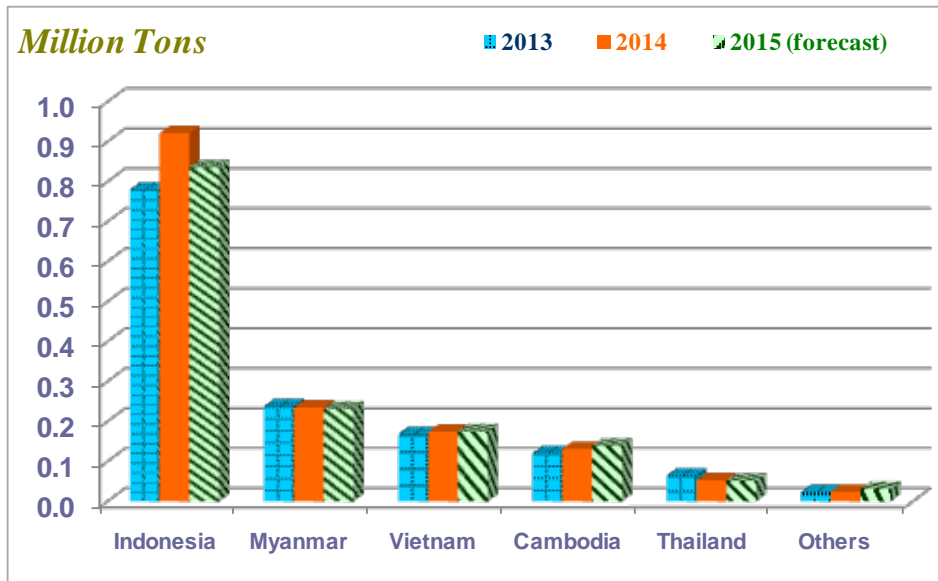


Figure 47 Soybean production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

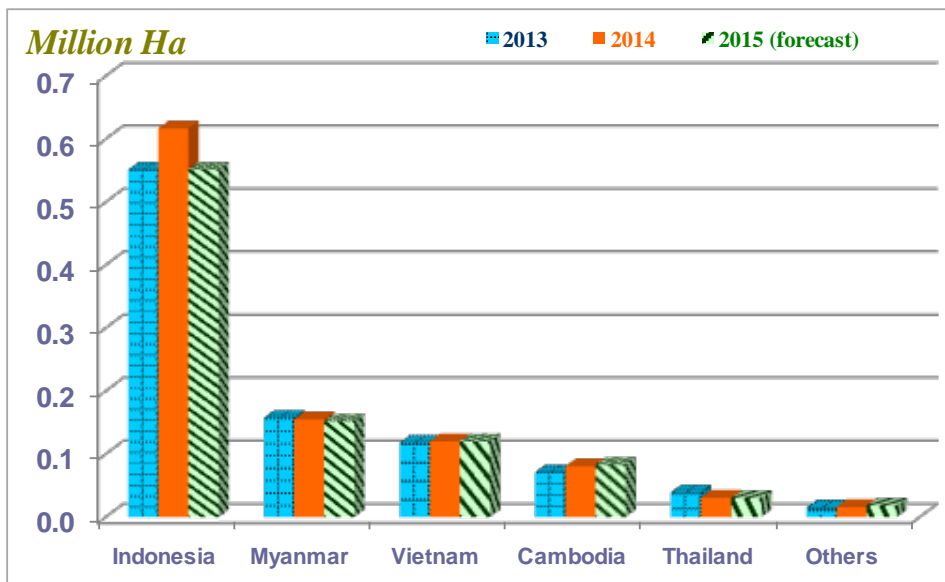


Figure 48 Soybean planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

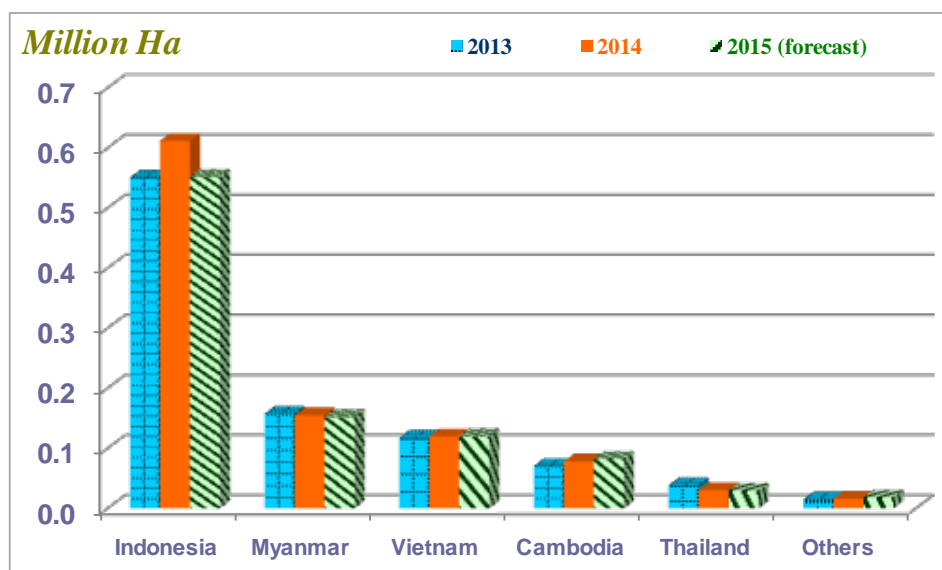


Figure 49 Soybean harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

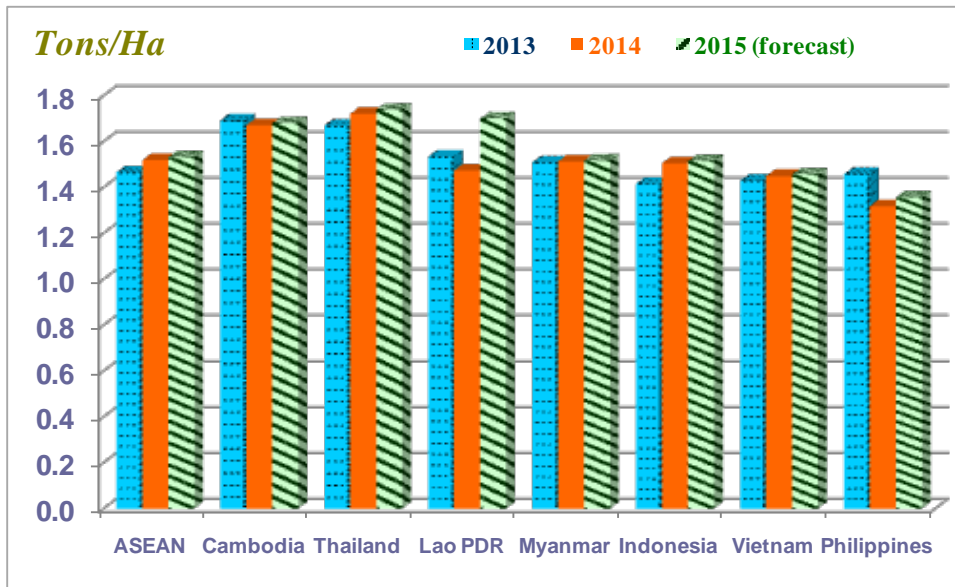


Figure 50 Soybean yield of countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

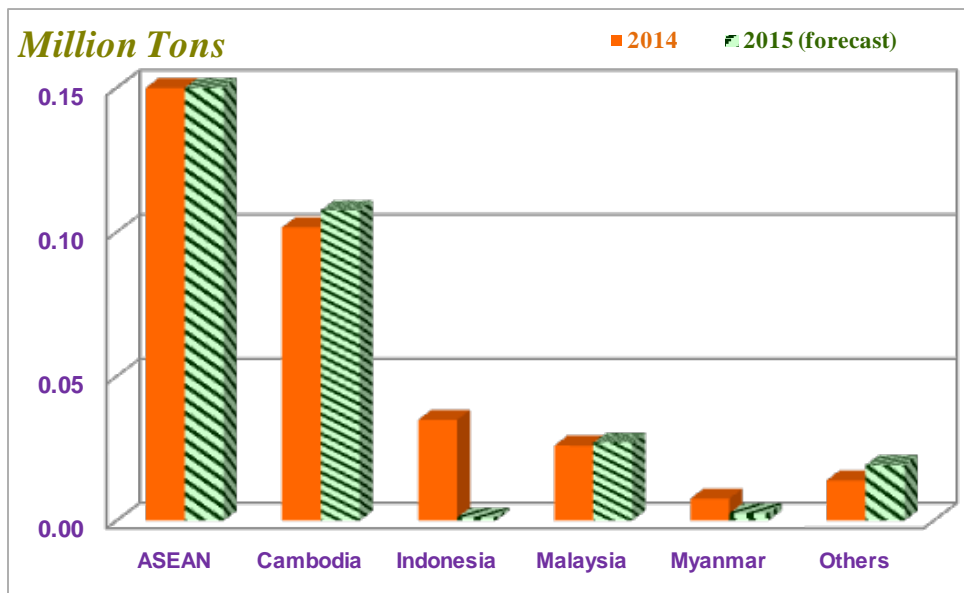


Figure 51 Amount of Soybean export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014 -2015

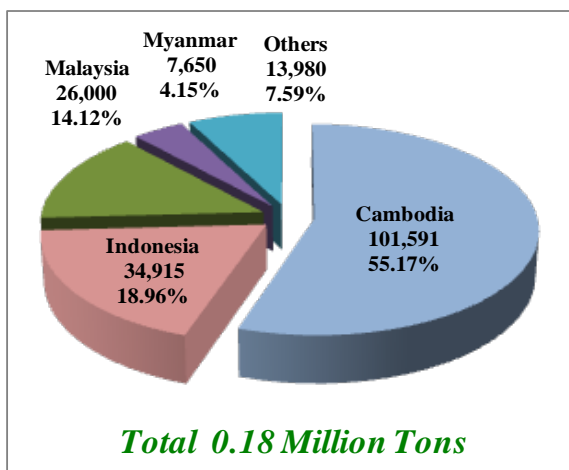


Figure 52 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

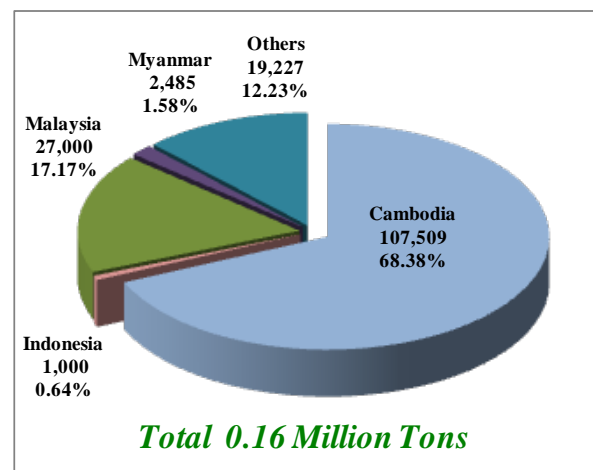


Figure 53 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

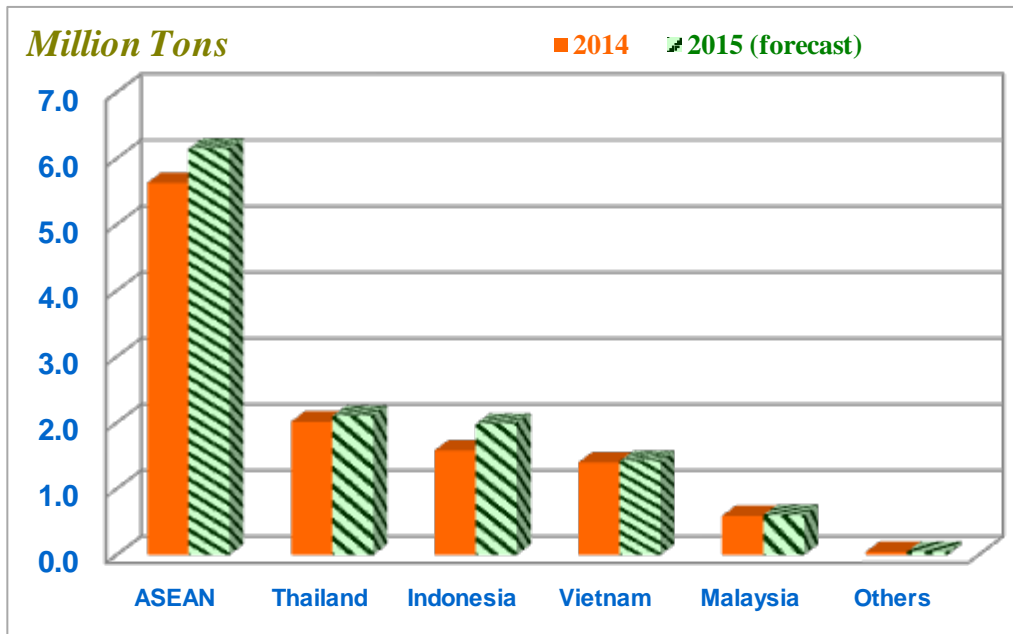


Figure 54 Amount of soybean import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014 – 2015

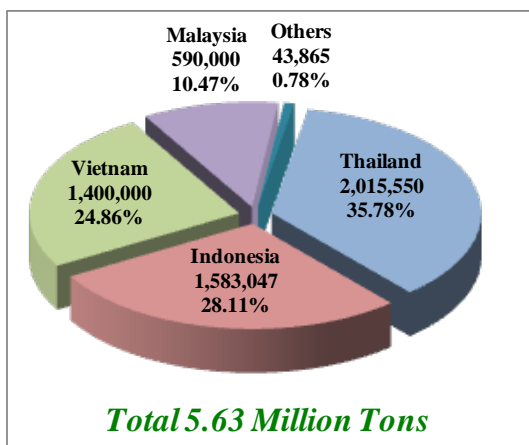


Figure 55 Share of Soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

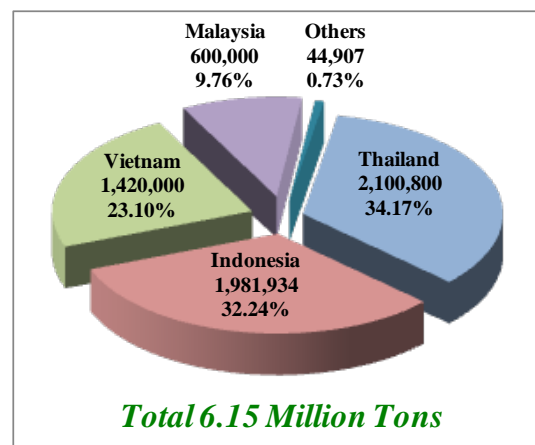


Figure 56 Share of soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

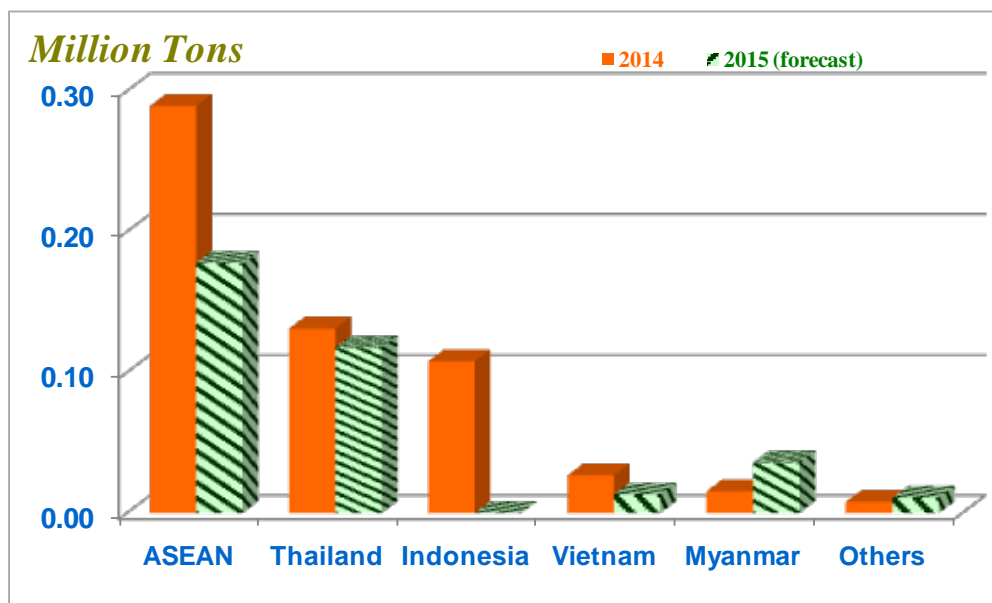


Figure 57 Amount of ending stock of soybean in ASEAN countries in 2014 – 2015

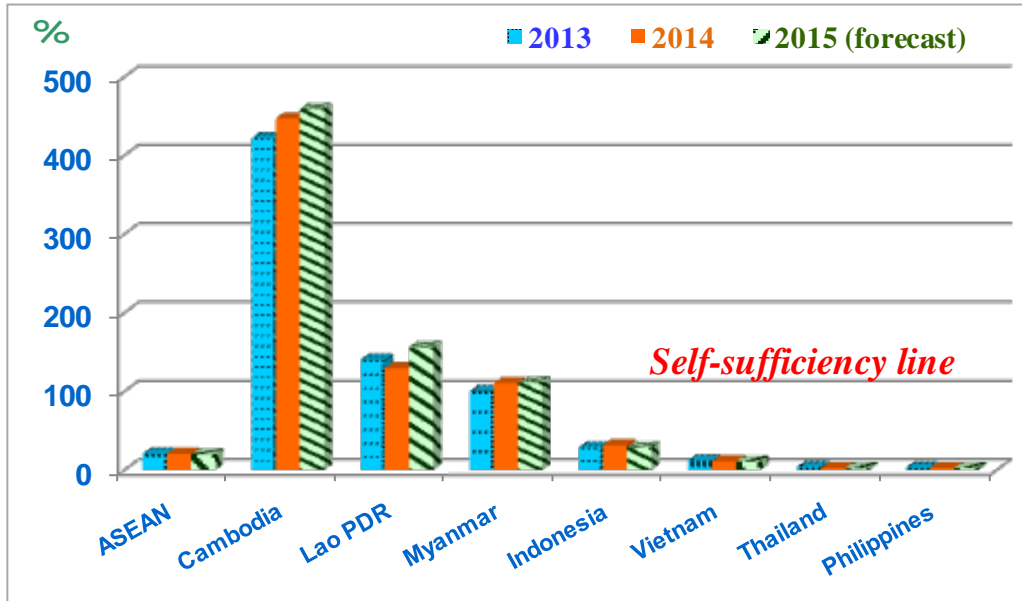


Figure 58 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013 – 2015

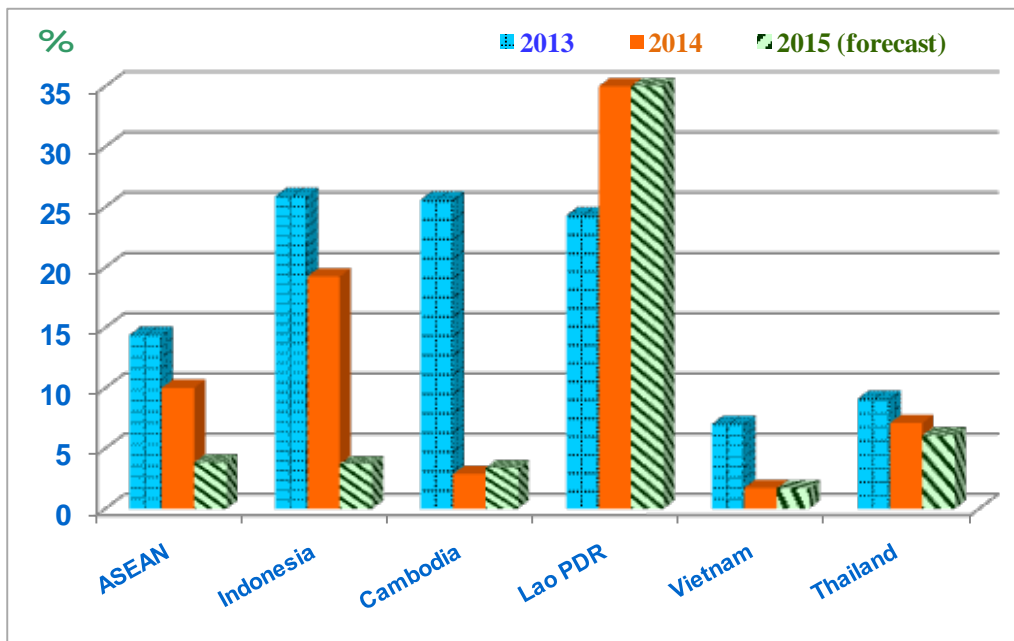


Figure 59 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

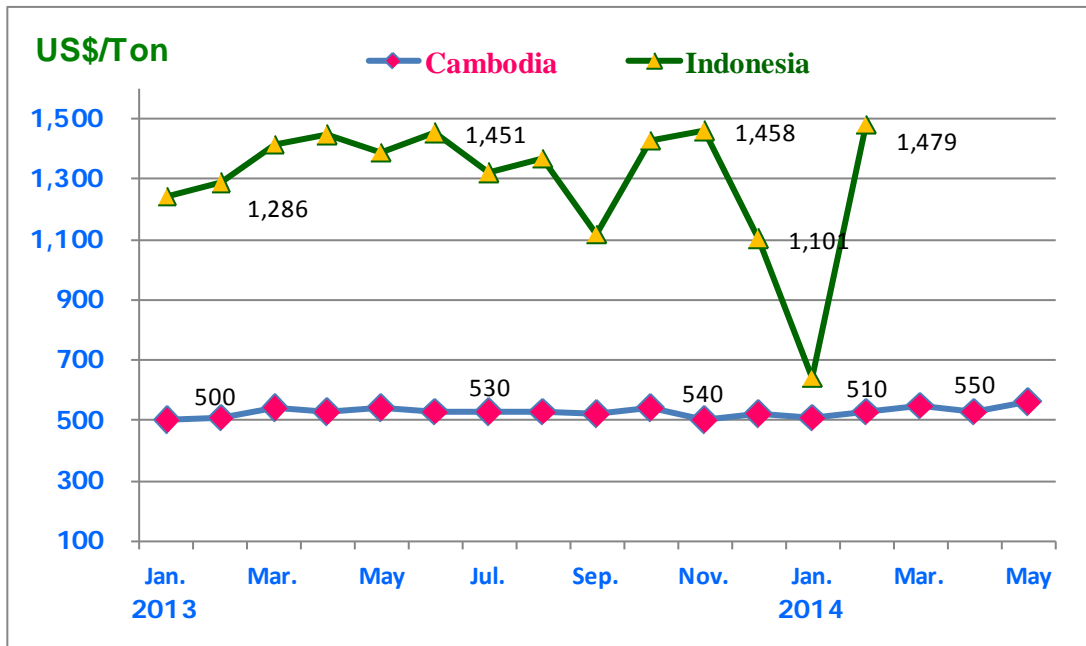


Figure 60 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

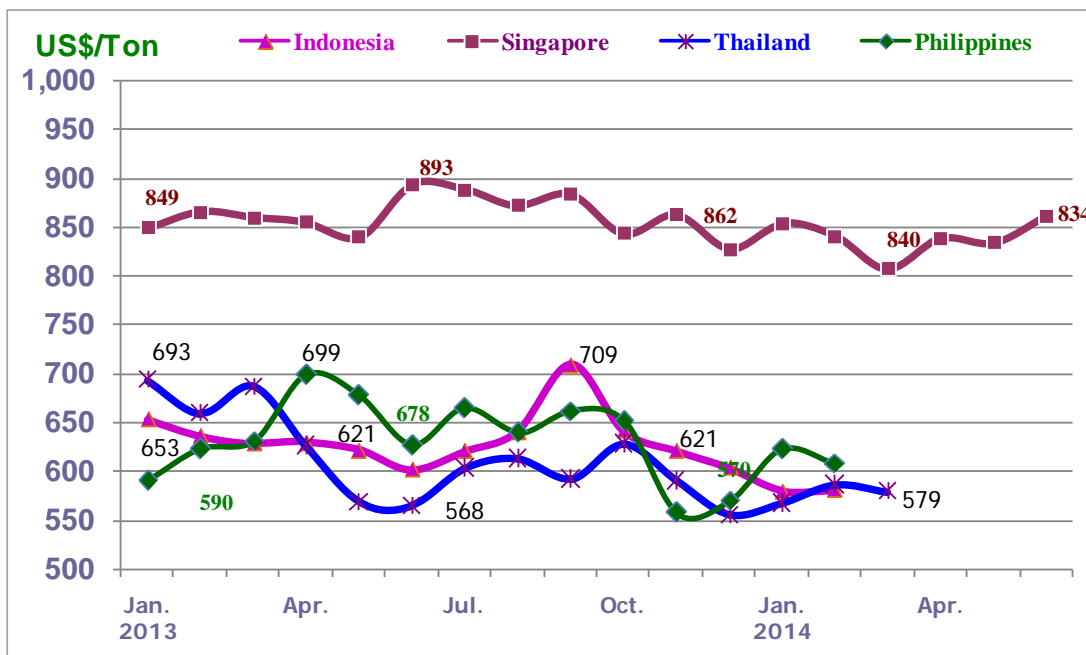


Figure 61 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

Highlights of Cassava Outlook for 2015

- The supply of cassava in ASEAN is forecasted to be 93.73 million tons in 2015, an increase of 4.14 million tons or about 5 percent from 89.59 million tons in 2014. (Table 61). The increase is due to the increase in production and the expected increase in import.
- The beginning stock of cassava in 2015 is projected to be at 5.92 million tons, down from 7.06 million tons in 2014 due to the decrease in stock of Thailand while the ending stock in 2015 is expected to be 6.8 million tons, up from 5.92 million tons in 2014.
- The export of cassava is expected to increase 2.30 million tons or an increase of about 7 percent from 34.41 million tons in 2014 to 36.7 million tons in 2015 while the import of cassava is forecasted to increase about 19 percent from 5.90 million tons in 2014 to 7.04 million tons in 2015.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2015 is forecasted to be about 161 percent, compared to about 156 percent in 2014. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2015 is forecasted to be about 12 percent, a decrease of about 3 percent from about 14 percent in 2014.

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

Unit: Million tons

Items	2014	2015	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	89.59	93.73	4.14	4.62
Beginning stock	7.06	5.92	-1.14	-16.17
Production	76.63	80.77	4.14	5.40
Import	5.90	7.04	1.14	19.33
Demand (Million tons)	89.59	93.73	4.14	4.62
Domestic utilization	49.27	50.22	0.96	1.95
Export	34.41	36.70	2.30	6.67
Ending stock	5.92	6.80	0.88	14.89
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	155.54	160.81	5.27	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	14.33	11.78	-2.55	-

ASEAN Cassava situation in 2014

Production

The estimated cassava (root fresh) in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) is 76.63 million tons which has increased from 75.71 million tons in 2013. The increase has occurred in Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam. For Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand, the production have 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 and the yield was increased due to favorable weather, farmers use more improve variety and use more fertilizer together with taking care their crop better. 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 increase in yield due to farmers use more improved variety and taking care their crop better. 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 49.27 million tons, an increase of 1.33 million tons from 47.94 million tons in 2013 (Table 67-68).

The beginning stock in 2014 was estimated at 7.06 million tons, a decreased of 0.88 million tons compared to 6.17 million tons in 2013. The ending stock of cassava in 2014 was estimated to be 5.92 million tons, a decrease of 1.14 million tons compared to 7.06 million tons in 2013 from the decreased in ending stock in Thailand, Lao PDR and Malaysia.

The ratio of the production to the domestic utilization in 2014 was estimated to be about 156 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 14 percent compared to about 13 percent in 2013 (Table 71, Figure 74).

Trade

The cassava exported from ASEAN in 2014 is expected to be 34.41 million tons, an increase of 2.58 million tons from 31.83 million tons in 2013. The cassava imported by the ASEAN in 2014 is estimated to be 5.9 million tons, 0.95 million tons increase from 4.95 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 in Cambodia, Indonesia, 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 131,647 hectares of which 87,123 hectares or about 66 percent has occurred in Thailand which the major damage caused by the drought.

Prospects for Cassava in 2015

Production

The cassava production in ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to be 80.77 million tons which is 4.14 million tons or about 5 percent increase from 76.63 million tons in 2014. The increase in production is forecasted in every country except in Lao PDR, Myanmar and the Philippines. The most increase in terms of quantity and percentage is expected in **Indonesia**, the second largest cassava producer in ASEAN, which is forecasted to be 27.40 million tons or an increase of about 12 percent from previous year. 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. For **Thailand**, the biggest cassava producer in the region, the production is forecasted to increase due 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 49.27 million tons in 2014 to 50.22 million tons in 2015, an increase of 0.96 million tons. The beginning stock in 2015 is forecasted to be 5.92 million tons, a decrease of about 1.14 million tons, compared to 7.06 million tons in 2014. The ending stock in 2015 is predicted to be 6.8 million tons, an increase from 5.92 million tons in 2014 about 0.88 million tons.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for 2015 is forecasted to be about 161 percent, compared to about 156 percent in 2014 indicate that the self-sufficiency in cassava in the ASEAN is increasing (Table 70). The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2015 is predicted to be about 12 percent, compared to about 14 percent in 2014 indicate that the cassava supply situation in the ASEAN is decreasing (Table 71).

Trade

The cassava export from the ASEAN is expected to increase to 36.7 million tons in 2015, an increase of 2.3 million tons compared to 34.41 million tons in 2014. For the import, it is expected to increase from 5.9 million tons in 2014 to 7.0 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	(%)
ASEAN	75,705.01	76,629.79	924.77	1.22	80,765.21	4,135.42	5.40
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	23,936.92	24,558.78	621.86	2.60	27,403.25	2,844.47	11.58
Lao PDR	1,254.19	1,028.50	-225.69	-17.99	953.00	-75.50	-7.34
Malaysia	62.84	63.64	0.80	1.27	64.40	0.76	1.19
Myanmar	578.64	524.21	-54.43	-9.41	494.86	-29.35	-5.60
Philippines	2,361.56	2,530.56	169.00	7.16	2,530.00	-0.56	-0.02
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	30,227.54	30,022.05	-205.49	-0.68	30,909.72	887.67	2.96
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	(%)
ASEAN	3,762.65	3,778.44	15.79	0.42	3,930.64	152.20	4.03
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	396.76	421.38	24.61	6.20	434.00	12.63	3.00
Indonesia	1,065.75	1,075.78	10.04	0.94	1,188.92	113.14	10.52
Lao PDR	45.19	40.00	-5.19	-11.48	38.00	-2.00	-5.00
Malaysia	4.04	4.09	0.05	1.19	4.14	0.05	1.20
Myanmar	43.71	39.07	-4.64	-10.62	37.18	-1.89	-4.85
Philippines	217.14	217.11	-0.04	-0.02	223.00	5.90	2.72
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,445.96	1,436.12	-9.85	-0.68	1,460.51	24.39	1.70
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	(%)
ASEAN	3,652.89	3,646.79	-6.10	-0.17	3,799.41	152.61	4.18
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	348.33	377.24	28.91	8.30	389.00	11.76	3.12
Indonesia	1,065.75	1,075.78	10.03	0.94	1,188.92	113.14	10.52
Lao PDR	45.19	40.00	-5.19	-11.48	38.00	-2.00	-5.00
Malaysia	3.66	3.70	0.04	1.15	3.74	0.04	1.19
Myanmar	43.61	39.07	-4.54	-10.42	37.16	-1.91	-4.89
Philippines	217.14	217.11	-0.04	-0.02	223.00	5.90	2.72
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,385.11	1,349.00	-36.12	-2.61	1,374.68	25.69	1.90
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	(%)
ASEAN	20.72	21.01	0.29	1.40	21.26	0.25	1.19
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	21.65	21.03	-0.62	-2.86	21.70	0.67	3.19
Indonesia	22.46	22.83	0.37	1.65	23.05	0.22	0.96
Lao PDR	27.76	25.71	-2.05	-7.38	25.08	-0.63	-2.45
Malaysia	17.18	17.20	0.02	0.12	17.20	0.00	0.00
Myanmar	13.27	13.42	0.15	1.13	13.32	-0.10	-0.75
Philippines	10.88	11.66	0.78	7.17	11.35	-0.31	-2.66
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	21.82	22.26	0.44	2.02	22.48	0.22	0.99
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)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
ASEAN	58,277	59,668	550	-	13,152	-	131,647
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	40,000	4,136	-	-	-	-	44,136
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	388	-	-	-	388
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	18,277	55,532	162	-	13,152	-	87,123
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
ASEAN	6,170,626	75,705,013	4,947,439	86,823,079	47,935,559	31,829,737	7,057,783	86,823,079
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	23,936,921	-	26,121,454	23,823,000	36,852	2,261,602	26,121,454
Lao PDR	46,013	1,254,188	155,044	1,455,245	995,523	174,884	284,838	1,455,245
Malaysia	496	62,843	100	63,439	42,000	20,000	1,439	63,439
Myanmar	-	578,636	-	578,636	560,813	17,823	-	578,636
Philippines	-	2,361,561	15,877	2,377,438	2,377,372	66	-	2,377,438
Singapore	-	-	1,416	1,416	1,414	2	-	1,416
Thailand	3,849,584	30,227,542	4,775,000	38,852,126	7,740,000	26,945,000	4,167,126	38,852,126
Vietnam	90,000	9,742,200	-	9,832,200	6,347,422	3,142,000	342,778	9,832,200

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
ASEAN	7,057,783	76,629,788	5,901,610	89,589,181	49,265,438	34,406,734	5,917,008	89,589,181
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	2,261,602	24,558,778	168,776	26,989,156	24,367,000	52,988	2,569,168	26,989,156
Lao PDR	284,838	1,028,500	1,200	1,314,538	896,800	220,572	197,166	1,314,538
Malaysia	1,439	63,640	100	65,179	43,000	21,000	1,179	65,179
Myanmar	-	524,211	32	524,243	508,097	7,779	8,367	524,243
Philippines ^{1/}	-	2,530,557	30,000	2,560,557	2,550,000	200	10,357	2,560,557
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	1,500	1,500	1,400	100	-	1,500
Thailand	4,167,126	30,022,052	5,700,000	39,889,178	8,170,000	29,000,000	2,719,178	39,889,178
Vietnam	342,778	9,968,500	-	10,311,278	6,499,685	3,400,000	411,593	10,311,278

Note: ^{1/} 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
ASEAN	5,917,008	80,765,207	7,042,673	93,724,888	50,224,156	36,703,171	6,797,562	93,724,888
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	2,569,168	27,403,252	-	29,972,420	24,715,000	52,989	5,204,431	29,972,420
Lao PDR	197,166	953,000	11,053	1,161,219	780,255	200,953	180,011	1,161,219
Malaysia	1,179	64,397	100	65,676	43,500	21,000	1,176	65,676
Myanmar ^{1/}	8,367	494,861	18	503,246	482,972	2,494	17,780	503,246
Philippines ^{1/}	10,357	2,530,000	30,000	2,570,357	2,500,000	500	69,857	2,570,357
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	1,500	1,500	1,400	100	-	1,500
Thailand	2,719,178	30,909,720	7,000,000	40,628,898	8,700,000	30,900,000	1,028,898	40,628,898
Vietnam	411,593	9,968,500	-	10,380,093	6,584,685	3,500,000	295,408	10,380,093

Note: ^{1/} 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 (%)
ASEAN	75,705,013	47,935,559	157.93	76,629,788	49,265,438	155.54	80,765,207	50,224,156	160.81
Brunei	160	163	98.65	168.30	171	98.65	176.7	179	98.66
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	23,936,921	23,823,000	100.48	24,558,778	24,367,000	100.79	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	62,843	42,000	149.63	63,640	43,000	148.00	64,397	43,500	148.04
Myanmar	578,636	560,813	103.18	524,211	508,097	103.17	494,861	482,972	102.46
Philippines	2,361,561	2,377,372	99.33	2,530,557	2,550,000	99.24	2,530,000	2,500,000	101.20
Singapore	-	1,414	-	-	1,400	-	-	1,400	-
Thailand	30,227,542	7,740,000	390.54	30,022,052	8,170,000	367.47	30,909,720	8,700,000	355.28
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 (%)
ASEAN	6,170,626	47,935,559	12.87	7,057,783	49,265,438	14.33	5,917,008	50,224,156	11.78
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	2,261,602	24,367,000	9.28	2,569,168	24,715,000	10.40
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	1,439	43,000	3.35	1,179	43,500	2.71
Myanmar	-	560,813	-	-	508,097	-	8,367	482,972	1.73
Philippines	-	2,377,372	-	-	2,550,000	-	10,357	2,500,000	0.41
Singapore	-	1,414	-	-	1,400	-	-	1,400	-
Thailand	3,849,584	7,740,000	49.74	4,167,126	8,170,000	51.01	2,719,178	8,700,000	31.25
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	31	106,723							20,288	8,269,092			525	215,250
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar									375	0.10				
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand	640	148,821	1,349	157,893	250,892	30,275,009	899,650	96,589,121	10,565	1,652,119	8,812	977,228	106,246	13,777,757
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	205	144,137	4	8,805			21,053	8,744,007	31,935	10,881,563	52,988	19,625,570
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	302	0.11					677	0.21	1,818	0.54	2,495	0.75
Philippines									694	1,380,160	694	1,380,160
Singapore												
Thailand	224,707	23,194,928			1,510,647	165,604,101	3,013,506	332,376,978	23,162,376	2,484,074,810	26,175,882	2,816,451,789
Vietnam							95,000	39,500	2,865,000	8,598,000	2,960,000	8,637,500

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														
Cambodia														
Indonesia					18	10,620								
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						932								
Myanmar														
Philippines					249	113,447								
Singapore					1	1,201			991	246,556				
Thailand	1,274,301	71,282,510			5	4,155	205	82,314			129,897	10,140,071	2,254	186,598
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of Origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia			150,942	67,121,493	17,139	7,410,013	168,099	74,542,126	677	325,299	168,776	74,867,425
Lao PDR												
Malaysia							932		419			1,351
Myanmar			18	0.01			18	0.01			18	0.01
Philippines			38,214	17,018,636	13,399	5,932,524	51,862	23,064,607	16	13,931	51,878	23,078,538
Singapore			1	600	5	2,557	997	250,914	3	5,244	1,000	256,158
Thailand	93	31,591			1,489	151,227	1,408,243	81,878,465	63,895	19,664,354	1,472,138	101,542,820
Vietnam												

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

Table 74 FOB Price of Cassava in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Product	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average	
Cambodia	Flour	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	
Indonesia	Flour	2013	732	326	500	478	594	768	746	746	454	256	273	288	513	
		2014	305	291	425	491	478	1,206	484	722					550	
Philippines	Sliced or In form of Pellets	2013	962	1,501	755	1,025	1,264	1,369	1,264		999	1,818	771	1,255	1,180	
		2014	576	5,330	23,826	848	892	842							5,386	
	Other than Sliced or In form of Pellets	2013	441	1,021	1,482	1,553	1,602	914	1,307	2,973	856	1,599	2,171	1,331	1,437	
		2014	611	10,140	15,614	1,248	1,583	2,304	1,703						4,743	
	Flour	2013													707	707
		2014		12,446	12,231	1,477	1,394	1,182	1,454							5,031
Thailand	Starch	2013	457	448	510	463	460	484	497	485	471	457	442	441	468	
		2014	427	409	417	430	433	433	429	416	418				424	
	Pellets	2013	236	227	231	239	226	306	278	1,877	233	277	279	325	395	
		2014	260	294	226	467	289	278	288	618	140				318	
	Shredded	2013	235	224	234	238	230	227	227	224	224	224	224	208	227	
		2014	218	221	222	221	221	222	224	225	214				221	
Vietnam		2013	238	238	245	253	261	259	276	273	250	264	240	234	252	
		2014	249	243	244	242	247	246	243	250	264	263			249	

Table 75 CIF Price of Cassava in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Product	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average	
Indonesia	Flour	2013	467	462	462	466	466	514	520	518	511	510	490	482	489	
		2014	483	458	444	438	450	443	444	434					449	
Philippines	Flour	2013		288		313	732		317					140	358	
		2014	132	275	3,690	4,066	1,331	163	3,679						1,905	
	Starch	2013	461	531	498	505	470	280	503	500	522	504	490	518	482	
		2014	513	466	456	454	483	481	490							
	Residues	2013	239	296	287		169	166	200	190	334	194	191		227	
		2014	197					171							184	
	Other than Sliced or in form of Pellets	2013			357	12,221							345		13,455	6,595
		2014	348													348
Singapore	Not specified	2013	267	272	256	258	251	255	250	277	257	248	272	260	260	
		2014	252	246	257	246	255	247	266	268	268	255			256	

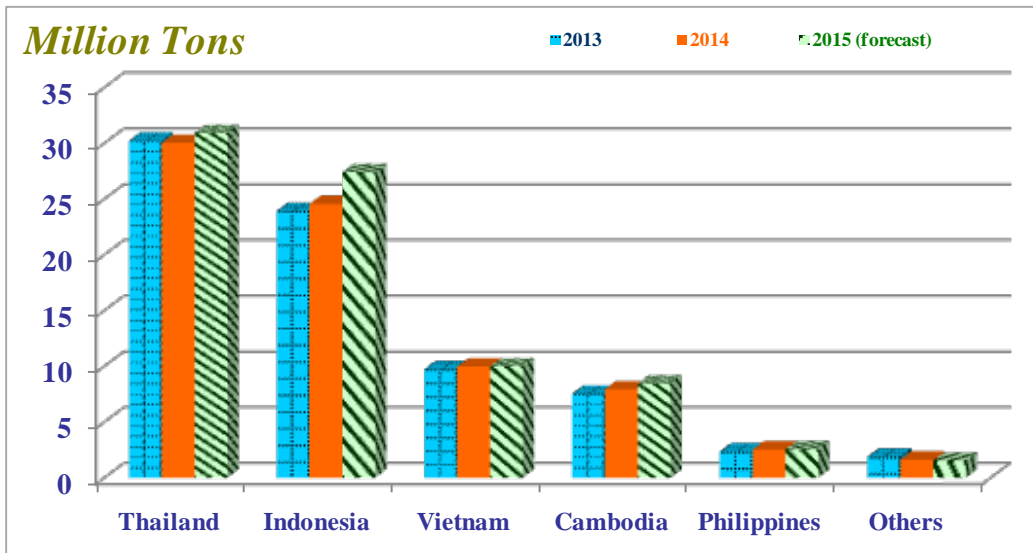


Figure 62 Cassava production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

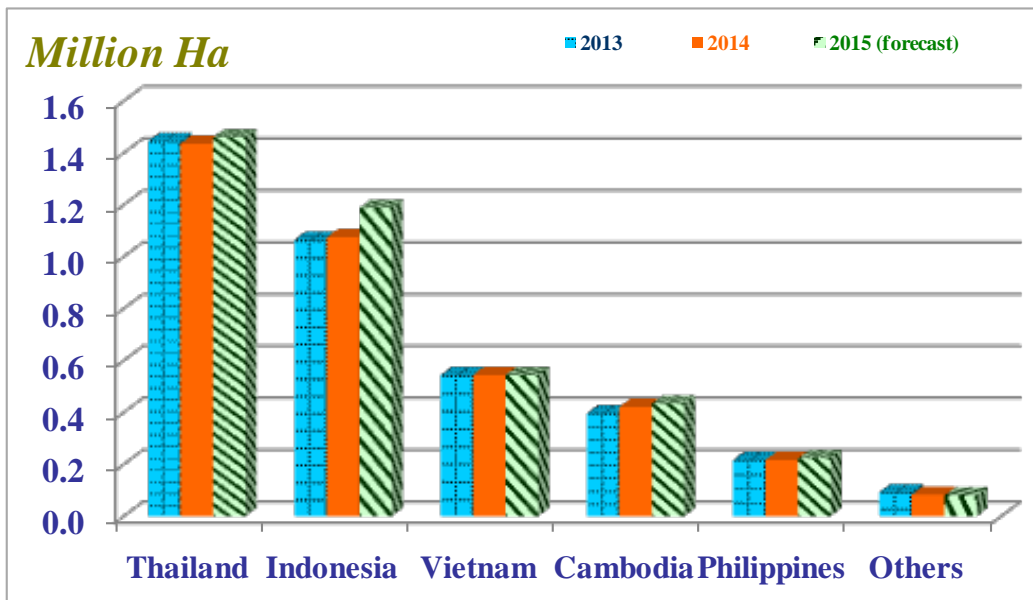


Figure 63 Cassava planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

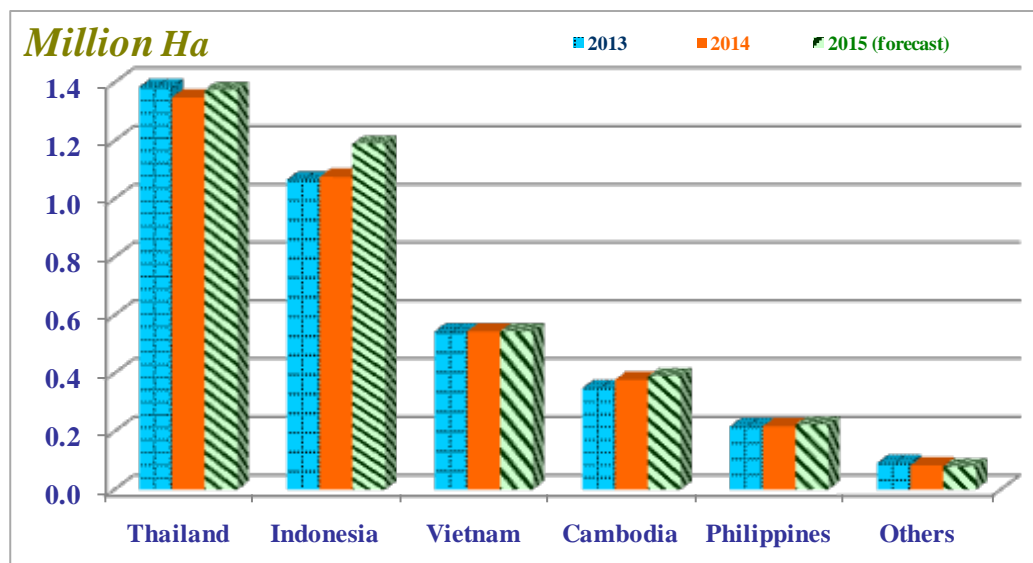


Figure 64 Cassava harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

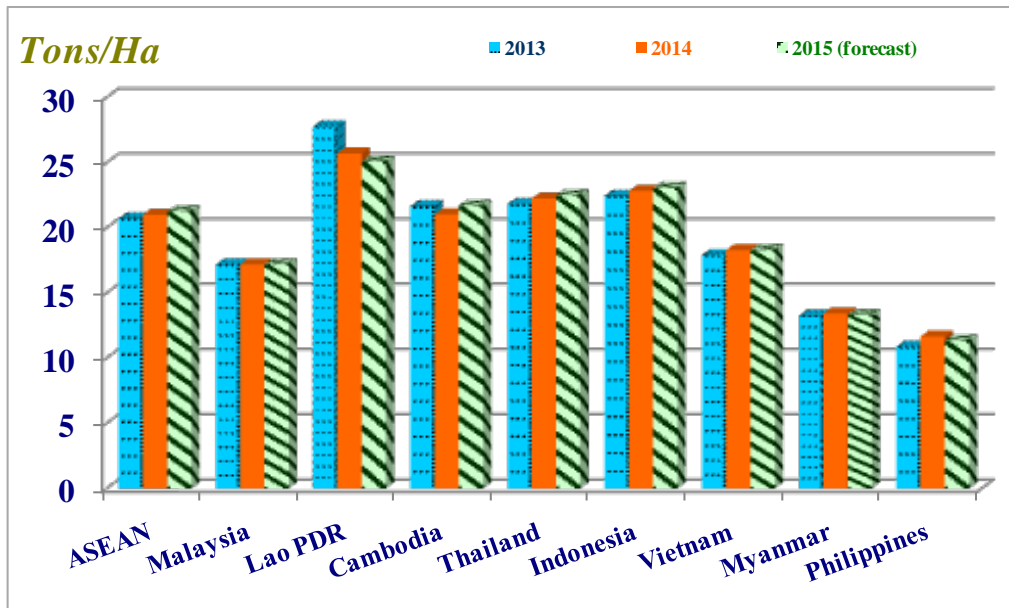


Figure 65 Cassava yield of countries in ASEAN, 2013-2015

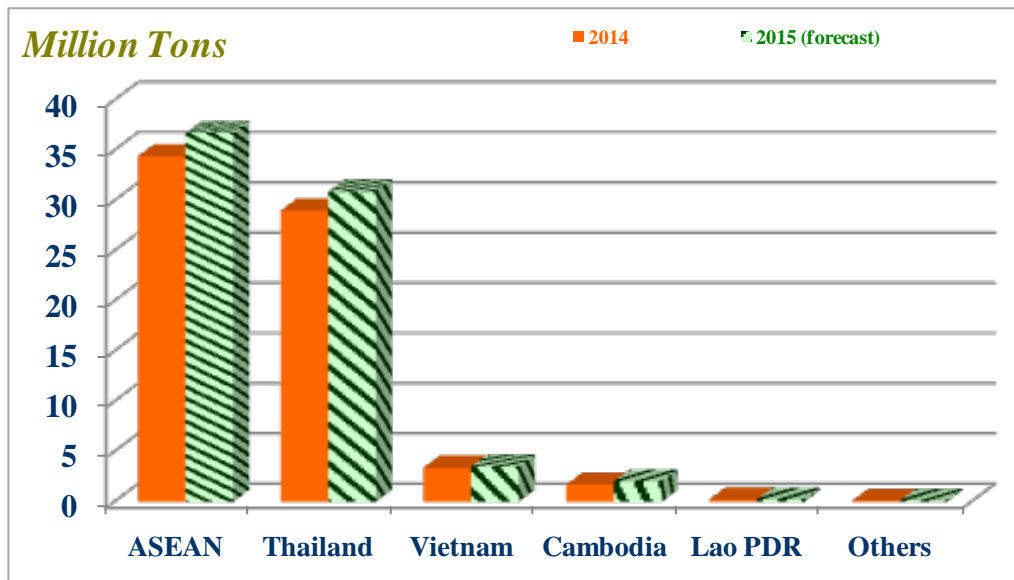


Figure 66 Amount of cassava export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

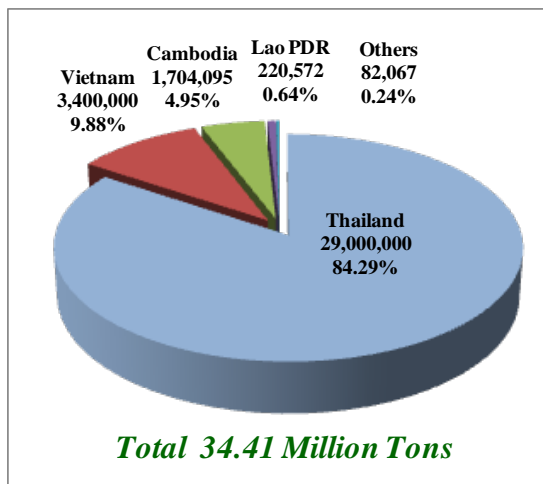


Figure 67 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

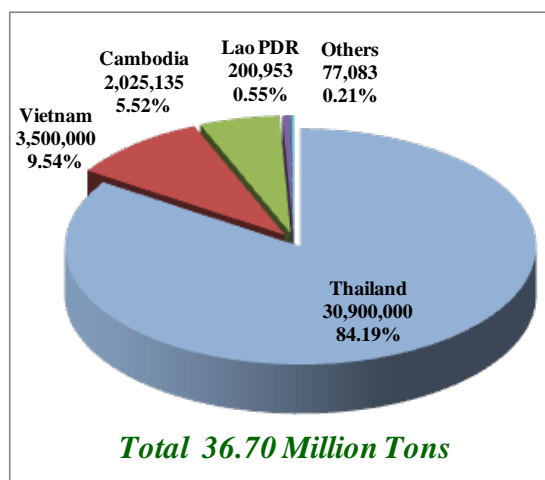


Figure 68 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

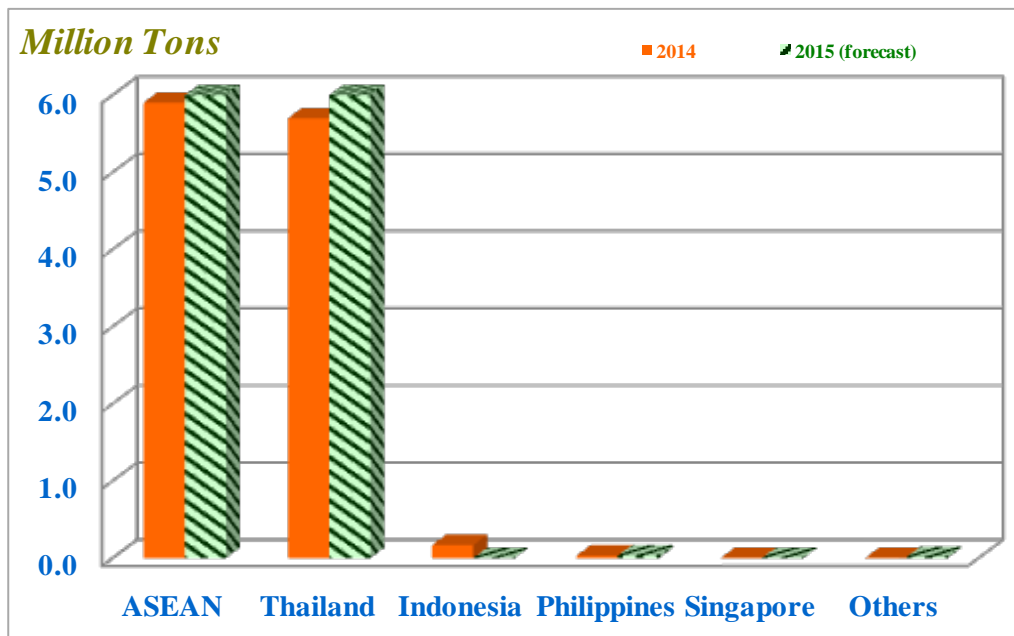


Figure 69 Amount of cassava import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

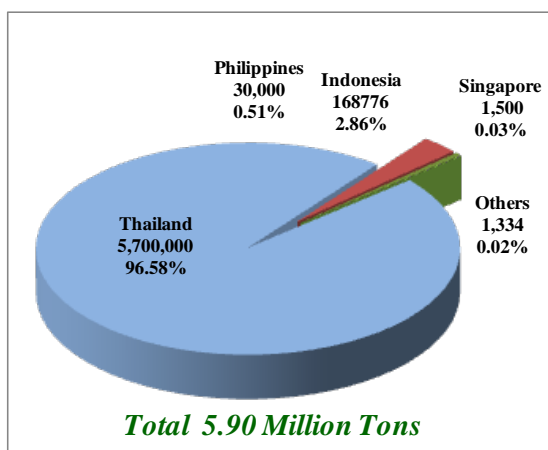


Figure 70 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

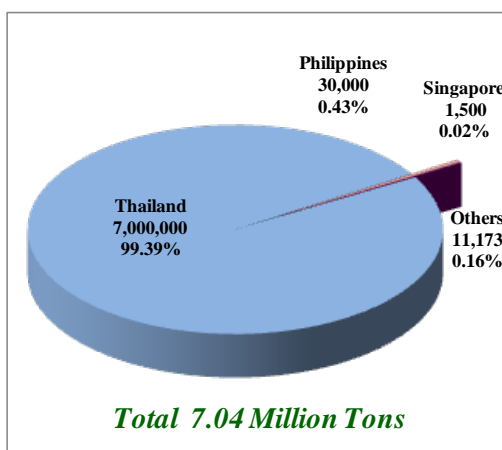


Figure 71 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

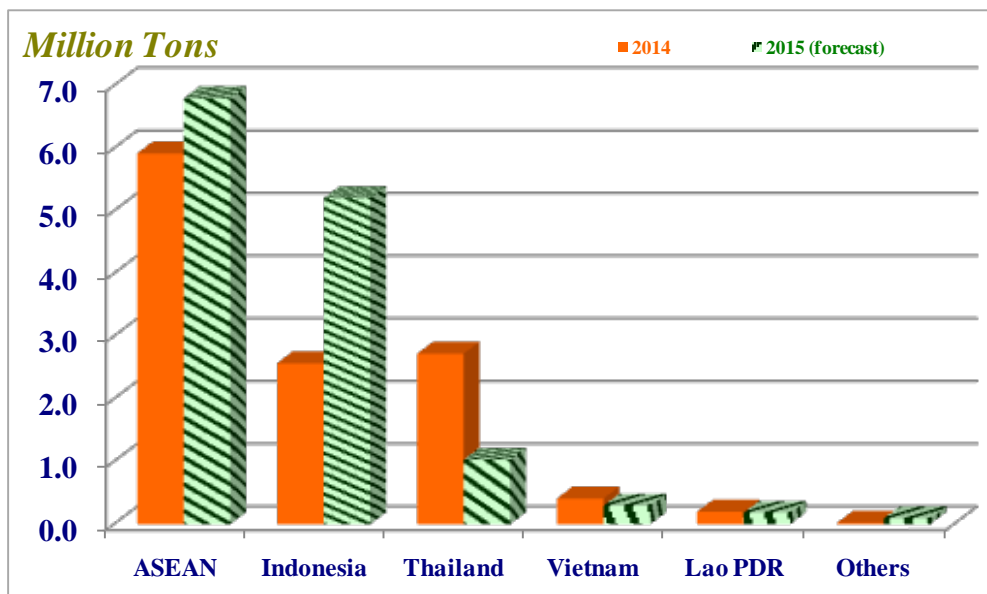


Figure 72 Amount of ending stock of cassava in ASEAN countries in 2014-2015

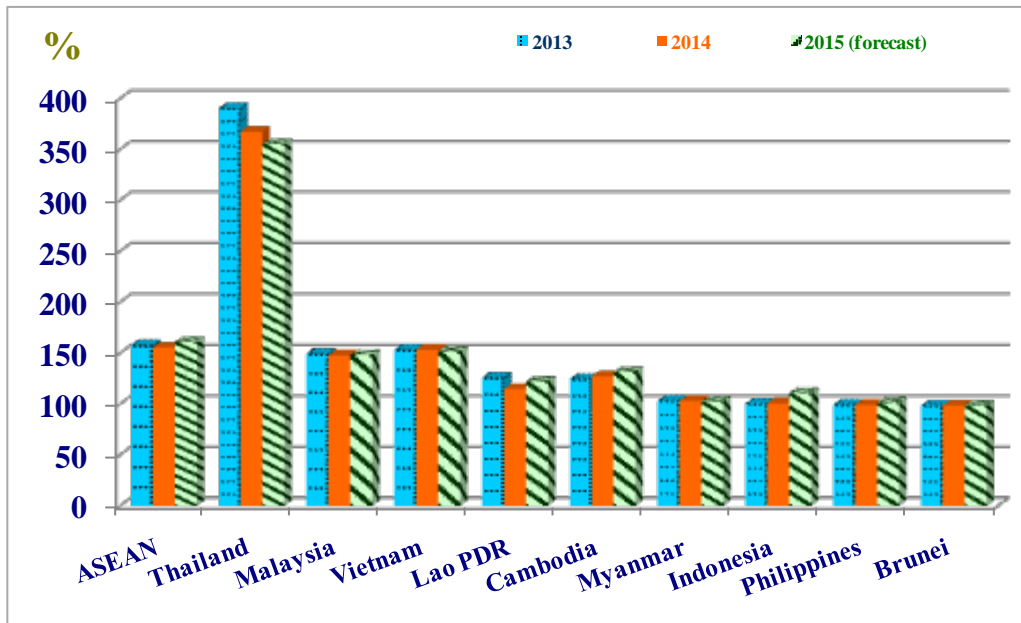


Figure 73 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

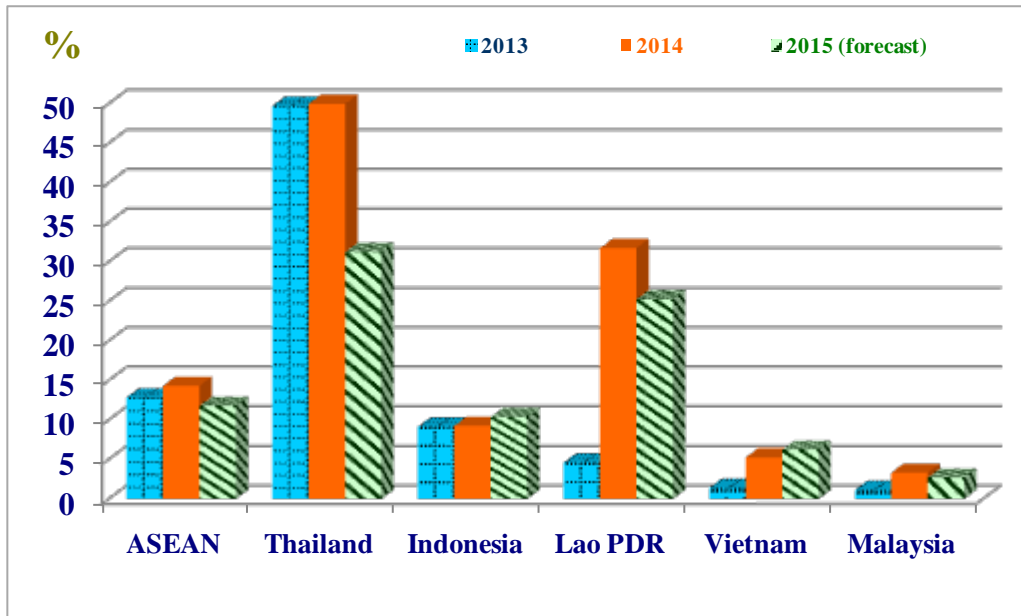


Figure 74 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2013-2015

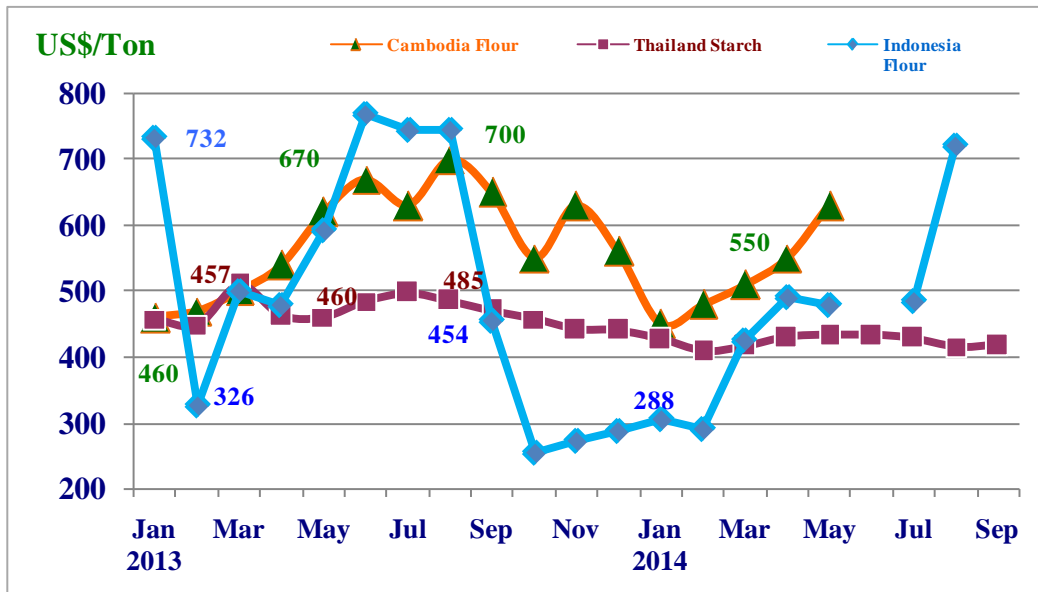


Figure 75 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava flour of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

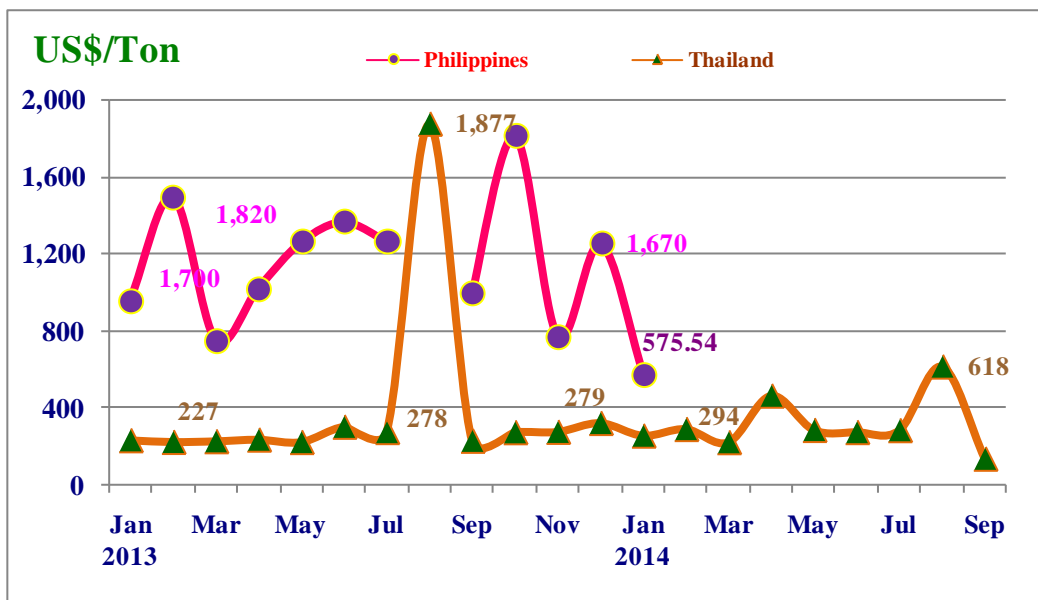


Figure 76 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava pellets of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

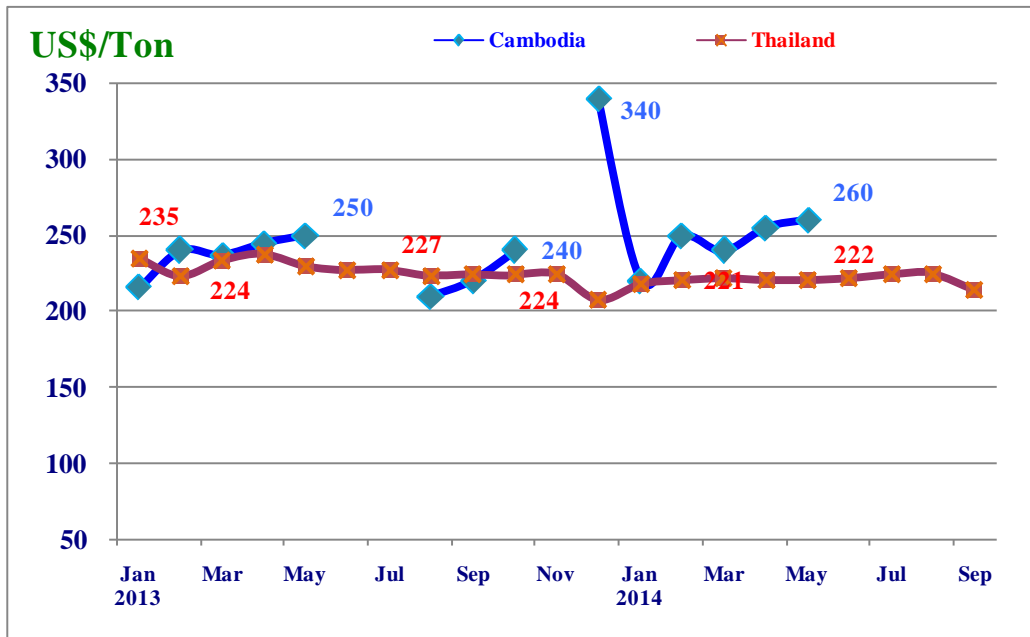


Figure 77 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava shredded of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

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 May 2014.

Vietnam:

Spring-season

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

Autumn-season

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

Winter-season

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

Production of Maize for 2014

Cambodia:

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

Indonesia:

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

Lao PDR:

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

Myanmar:

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

Philippines:

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

Thailand:

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

Vietnam:

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

Production of Sugarcane for 2014

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during October to December 2014.

Indonesia:

- The crop harvested during January to December 2014.

Lao PDR:

- The crop harvested during December 2013 to June 2014.

Myanmar:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to March 2014.

Philippines:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to June 2014.

Thailand:

- The crop harvested during November 2013 to May 2014.

Vietnam:

- The crop harvested during November 2013 to May 2014.

Production of Soybeans for 2014

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during November to December 2014.

Indonesia:

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

Lao PDR:

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

Myanmar:

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

Philippines:

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

Thailand:

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

Vietnam:

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

Production of Cassava for 2013

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during half November to December 2014.

Indonesia:

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

Lao PDR:

- The crop harvested during December 2013 to February 2014.

Malaysia:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to December 2014.

Myanmar:

- The crop harvested during November 2013 to February 2014.

Philippines:

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

Thailand:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to September 2014.

Vietnam:

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

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

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

nil : Small amount

Milling Rate of Rice (2014)

Unit: Tons

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

Extraction rate of Sugar (2014)

Unit: Tons

Country	Sugarcane	Sugar
ASEAN	1,000	108.50
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	109.26
Vietnam	1,000	90.91

ANNEX 1

Rice crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-13 report

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








ANNEX 2

Maize crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-13 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 3

Sugarcane crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-13 report

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

ANNEX 4

Soybean crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-13 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-13 report

