



ASEAN Food Security Information System

ASEAN Agricultural Commodity Outlook

No.14 June 2015



Released by AFSIS Secretariat

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



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Report on

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Foreword

Agricultural Commodity Outlook (ACO) Report is published semi-annually by the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) Secretariat, using the data gathered from 10 ASEAN member states. Like previous editions, this report covers a current situation and a prospect of 5 main commodities including rice, maize, sugarcane soybeans, and cassava.

In this latest of *Agricultural Commodity Outlook*, it provides both national and regional information on production, utilization, stock, trade, and FOB prices. The explanation for significant changes and unusual phenomena is also showed in this report. Furthermore, the report is scrutinized by all member states before publication.

The AFSIS Secretariat would like to record its appreciation to Dr. Apichart Pongsrihadulchai, the AFSIS Consultant for his kind support to 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 2016

- ASEAN rice supply (milled rice) is forecasted to increase about 7 percent or about 14 million tons from 190.37 million tons in 2015 to 204.42 million tons in 2016 (Table 1).
- Rice production is forecasted to decrease about 2 percent, from 135.77 million tons in 2015 to 133.08 million tons in 2016 while the increase in supply is mostly due to the increase in beginning stock which is expected to increase about 34 percent, up from 51.74 million tons in 2015 to 69.51 million tons in 2016.
- The rice import is forecasted to decrease from 2.86 million tons in 2015 to 1.83 million tons in 2016 and the export is expected to decrease from 20.07 million tons in 2015 to 19.06 million tons in 2016. 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 decrease about 3.43 percent from 134.69 percent in 2015 to 131.26 percent in 2016. But the beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is estimated to increase from 51.33 percent in 2015 to 68.56 percent in 2016 (Table 1).

Table 1 Summary of the ASEAN rice situation, 2015-2016 (milled rice)

Items	2015	2016	Unit: Million tons	
			Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	190.37	204.42	14.05	7.38
Beginning stock	51.74	69.51	17.77	34.34
Production	135.77	133.08	-2.69	-1.98
Import	2.86	1.83	-1.03	-35.90
Demand (Million tons)	190.37	204.42	14.05	7.38
Domestic utilization	100.80	101.39	0.59	0.58
Export	20.07	19.06	-1.01	-5.01
Ending stock	69.51	83.97	14.47	20.82
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	134.69	131.26	-3.43	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	51.33	68.56	17.23	-

ASEAN Rice Situation in 2015

Production

ASEAN paddy production in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) was estimated at 212.09 million tons, the decrease of about 3.53 million tons which is about 2 percent from 215.62 million tons in 2014. The decrease was due to the decline in planted area while the yield was estimated to increase. The decrease in production was found in Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand. For Brunei, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam, the estimated production has increased. (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

In **Brunei**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in planted area, harvested area and yield. The area has increased because of the favorable weather and government policy while the increased yield was from farmers' use of more improved variety and more fertilizer and taking care of their crop better as well as favorable weather.

In **Cambodia**, the slight decrease in production derived from the decrease in yield while planted area and harvested area has slightly increased.

For **Indonesia**, the slight increase in production came from the increase in yield due to favorable weather and farmer use more improved variety and use more fertilizer and taking care their crop better.

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 to promote rice production together with favorable weather and farmers use more improved variety.

In **Malaysia**, the increase in production derived from the increase in harvested area, and yield as a result of farmers taking care their crop better, while the planted area has decreased because of unfavorable weather during the growing season.

In **Myanmar**, the slight decrease in production came from the decrease in area while the yield is estimated to increase. The decline in area came from the increase in price of competing crops.

For **the Philippines**, the slight increase in production derived from the increase in harvested area and yield due to farmers use more improved variety and favorable weather, while the planted area has decreased due to typhoon, flashfloods and dry spell.

For **Thailand**, the decrease of 11 percent in its production came from the reduction in both area and yield due to unfavorable weather and the farmer responded to the price decrease and yield was decreased by the drought.

In **Vietnam**, even though the area has increased, the production has still increased due to the increase in the yield. The decrease in planted area was due to the farmers responded to the price decrease. The increase in the yield was due to the favorable weather and the government policy.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of rice (milled rice) within ASEAN in 2015 (calendar year) was estimated at 100.80 million tons which is a slight increase from 100.76 million tons in the previous year. Its increase was about 41,077 tons or less than one percent (Table 7-8).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self-sufficient ratio) of ASEAN in 2015 is estimated at 134.69 percent compared to 135.81 percent in 2014, down about one percent, indicated that rice production in ASEAN in year 2015 is sufficient for rice demand in ASEAN. The decrease in the ratio of production to domestic utilization occurs in every country except 3 countries namely Brunei, Malaysia and Myanmar. However, on the country by country basis, some countries in the region still need to import rice for their domestic consumption. The highest ratios were found in Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam respectively while the lowest ratio was in Brunei (Table 10, Figure 12).

The beginning stock in 2015 (January 2015) of ASEAN was estimated at 51.74 million tons up about 18 million tons from 33.74 million tons in 2014. Thailand carried 26.88 million tons or about 52 percent of the ASEAN stock and followed by Indonesia about 13.54 million tons or about 26 percent of the total stock in the ASEAN.

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2015 for the whole ASEAN was estimated at about 51 percent, up about 18 percent from the previous year. However, many countries in ASEAN have the ratio below 20 percent optimum level which included Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam while the Philippines is at the optimum level (Table 11, Figure 13).

Trade

In 2015, ASEAN as a whole is estimated to export 20.07 million tons, which decreases about 1.13 million tons or about 5.33 percent from 21.20 million tons exported in 2014. Thailand and Vietnam, the 2 major exporting countries in the region, are estimated to decrease their export.

The import by the ASEAN in 2015 is estimated to be 2.86 million tons, down 0.252 million tons or about 8 percent from 3.11 million tons in 2014. In 2015, Indonesia is the biggest importer in the region, which expects to import about 0.83 million tons (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 2014-2015 (January – July) are shown in Table 14-15.

For Cambodia, the average price of 5% milled rice is 527 US\$/ton in year 2015. For Thailand, the average price is 406 US\$/ton while Vietnam, the average price is 439 US\$/ton. The average prices of 2015 of Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam are all lower than the 2014 average.

For CIF prices, the average price of the grade between 10% to 25% broken milled rice in the Philippines is 381 in 2014. The average CIF prices in Indonesia in 2014 and 2015 are 457 US\$/ton and 577 US\$/ton respectively.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of paddy in ASEAN in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) was reported to be about 0.59 million hectares of which 0.49 million hectares or about 82 percent caused by the drought and pests. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand, which equals to 0.47 million hectares or about 79 percent of the whole ASEAN. The damage is caused by many factors such as the drought, diseases and pests (Table 6).

Prospects for Rice in 2016

Production

Paddy production in ASEAN in 2016 (crop year 2015/16) is forecasted to be 209.96 million tons, a slight decrease from 212.09 million tons in 2015. Every country is expected to increase in production except Thailand is forecasted to decreased about 16 percent or about 5.358 million tons due to the decreased in both area and yield by the drought (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of paddy rice in 2016 is projected to be 101.38 million tons, a slight increase of about 0.59 million tons or less than one percent compared to 100.80 million tons in 2015 (Table 8-9).

The beginning stock in 2016 is predicted to be 69.50 million tons, up about 17.76 million tons or about 34.33 percent from 51.74 million tons in 2015. The ending stock in 2016 is forecasted to be 83.97 million tons, an increase of 14.47 million tons or about 20.82 percent from 69.50 million tons in 2015 (Table 8-9, Figure 11).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is forecasted to be about 131 percent in 2016 which is a decrease of 3.43 percent in 2015, 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 2016 is forecasted to increase from 51.33 percent in 2015 to 68.56 percent in 2016 (Table 11, Figure 13).

Trade

Rice export from ASEAN is forecasted to decrease from 20.07 million tons in 2015 to 19.06 million tons in 2016 (Table 8-9, Figure 5 and 7). Myanmar and Vietnam are forecasted to export less than 2015.

For the import, the whole ASEAN is forecasted to import 1.83 million tons in 2016, a decrease 1.03 million tons or about 36 percent compared to 2.86 million tons in 2015 (Table 8-9, Figure 8 and 10).

Table 2 Paddy production in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	215,623.10	212,090.83	-3,532.28	-1.64	209,961.26	-2,129.56	-1.00
Brunei	2.13	2.52	0.39	18.38	2.59	0.08	3.00
Cambodia	9,389.96	9,324.42	-65.54	-0.70	9,549.82	225.40	2.42
Indonesia	70,607.23	71,086.69	479.45	0.68	71,716.58	629.90	0.89
Lao PDR	4,002.42	4,200.00	197.58	4.94	4,300.00	100.00	2.38
Malaysia	2,594.03	2,674.44	80.41	3.10	3,432.91	758.47	28.36
Myanmar	28,322.22	28,127.18	-195.04	-0.69	29,073.00	945.82	3.36
Philippines	18,967.83	19,074.02	106.19	0.56	19,628.06	554.04	2.90
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	36,762.28	32,620.23	-4,142.05	-11.27	27,262.40	-5,357.83	-16.42
Vietnam	44,975.00	44,981.34	6.34	0.01	44,995.90	14.56	0.03

Table 3 Paddy planted area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	50,824.79	49,505.40	-1,319.39	-2.60	48,735.12	-770.27	-1.56
Brunei	1.46	1.62	0.16	10.85	1.67	0.05	3.00
Cambodia	3,052.42	3,055.51	3.09	0.10	3,058.56	3.06	0.10
Indonesia	13,888.48	13,744.87	-143.61	-1.03	13,780.88	36.01	0.26
Lao PDR	981.08	998.98	17.90	1.82	1,015.43	16.44	1.65
Malaysia	689.73	677.77	-11.97	-1.73	743.07	65.31	9.64
Myanmar	7,283.97	7,172.14	-111.83	-1.54	7,361.78	189.64	2.64
Philippines	4,772.25	4,757.92	-14.33	-0.30	4,842.89	84.97	1.79
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,341.60	11,299.60	-1,042.00	-8.44	10,135.85	-1,163.75	-10.30
Vietnam	7,813.80	7,797.00	-16.80	-0.22	7,795.00	-2.00	-0.03

Table 4 Paddy harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	49,827.90	48,913.30	-914.60	-1.84	47,912.30	-1,001.00	-2.05
Brunei	1.33	1.47	0.14	10.85	1.52	0.04	3.00
Cambodia	2,968.97	3,028.84	59.87	2.02	3,032.77	3.93	0.13
Indonesia	13,793.64	13,744.87	-48.77	-0.35	13,780.88	36.01	0.26
Lao PDR	957.84	998.98	41.14	4.30	1,015.43	16.44	1.65
Malaysia	604.64	611.57	6.94	1.15	670.51	58.93	9.64
Myanmar	7,263.71	7,155.06	-108.65	-1.50	7,333.31	178.25	2.49
Philippines	4,739.67	4,740.98	1.31	0.03	4,842.89	101.90	2.15
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,684.31	10,834.53	-849.78	-7.27	9,440.02	-1,394.52	-12.87
Vietnam	7,813.80	7,797.00	-16.80	-0.22	7,795.00	-2.00	-0.03

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 5 Paddy yield in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	4.33	4.34	0.01	0.23	4.38	0.04	0.92
Brunei	1.60	1.71	0.11	6.87	1.71	0.00	0.00
Cambodia	3.16	3.08	-0.08	-2.53	3.15	0.07	2.27
Indonesia	5.12	5.17	0.05	0.98	5.20	0.03	0.58
Lao PDR	4.18	4.20	0.02	0.48	4.23	0.03	0.71
Malaysia	4.29	4.37	0.08	1.86	5.12	0.75	17.16
Myanmar	3.90	3.93	0.03	0.77	3.96	0.03	0.76
Philippines	4.00	4.02	0.02	0.50	4.05	0.03	0.75
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3.15	3.01	-0.14	-4.44	2.89	-0.12	-3.99
Vietnam	5.76	5.77	0.01	0.17	5.77	0.00	0.00

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

Table 6 Paddy damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2015

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Other	Unspecified	
ASEAN	40,849	363,215	122,376	59,982	5,669	0	592,091
Brunei	53	13	51	31	-	-	147
Cambodia	14,025	11,095	1,551	-	-	-	26,671
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Malaysia	6,619	-	39,716	19,858	-	-	66,194
Myanmar	10,429	1,330	53	-	5,268	-	17,080
Philippines	9,723	7,209	-	-	-	-	16,932
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thailand	-	343,568	81,005	40,093	401	-	465,067
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 7 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	33,742,233	136,838,682	3,112,860	173,693,775	100,757,389	21,196,840	51,739,546	173,693,775
Brunei	7,749	1,382	46,393	55,523	34,126	-	21,398	55,523
Cambodia	1,300,788	6,009,575	-	7,310,363	2,606,336	1,254,799	3,449,228	7,310,363
Indonesia	1,993,207	44,298,977	815,285	47,107,469	33,564,634	1,837	13,540,998	47,107,469
Lao PDR	200,652	2,401,455	11,311	2,613,417	2,184,623	79,649	349,146	2,613,417
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	12,404,958	1,073,870	15,604,328	12,941,533	795	2,662,000	15,604,328
Singapore	47,322	-	498,502	545,824	297,800	172,823	75,201	545,824
Thailand	24,328,520	24,263,103	7,000	48,598,623	10,748,000	10,969,000	26,881,623	48,598,623
Vietnam	2,100,000	29,233,750	125,000	31,458,750	21,499,265	7,731,464	2,228,021	31,458,750

Table 8 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	51,739,546	135,769,231	2,861,288	190,370,065	100,798,466	20,066,763	69,504,835	190,370,065
Brunei	21,398	1,636	32,936	55,970	34,018	-	21,951	55,970
Cambodia	3,449,228	5,967,626	-	9,416,854	2,924,003	1,216,835	5,276,016	9,416,854
Indonesia	13,540,998	44,599,787	834,823	58,975,608	34,136,466	513	24,838,629	58,975,608
Lao PDR	349,146	2,520,000	16,151	2,885,297	2,363,300	23,738	498,259	2,885,297
Malaysia	613,774	1,684,897	535,500	2,834,171	2,247,550	-	586,621	2,834,171
Myanmar	1,918,158	17,753,877	-	19,672,035	13,515,386	1,409,067	4,747,582	19,672,035
Philippines	2,662,000	12,474,406	802,322	15,938,728	13,027,514	-	2,911,214	15,938,728
Singapore ^{1/}	75,201	-	517,556	592,757	308,117	216,610	68,030	592,757
Thailand	26,881,623	21,529,352	7,000	48,417,975	10,700,000	10,000,000	27,717,975	48,417,975
Vietnam	2,228,021	29,237,650	115,000	31,580,671	21,542,113	7,200,000	2,838,558	31,580,671

Note: ^{1/}The value is estimated by AFSIS

Table 9 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016 (milled rice)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	69,504,835	133,081,947	1,834,388	204,421,171	101,384,668	19,062,041	83,974,462	204,421,171
Brunei	21,951	1,685	33,925	57,561	35,039	-	22,522	57,561
Cambodia	5,276,016	6,112,140	-	11,388,157	2,953,811	1,466,913	6,967,433	11,388,157
Indonesia	24,838,629	44,994,984	834,823	70,668,436	34,136,466	513	36,531,457	70,668,436
Lao PDR	498,259	2,580,000	13,000	3,091,259	2,523,595	69,310	498,354	3,091,259
Malaysia	586,621	2,162,733	383,521	3,132,875	2,255,551	-	877,324	3,132,875
Myanmar	4,747,582	17,153,070	-	21,900,652	13,732,685	103,411	8,064,556	21,900,652
Philippines	2,911,214	12,836,751	-	15,747,965	13,251,841	-	2,496,124	15,747,965
Singapore ^{1/}	68,030	-	569,120	637,150	318,228	271,894	47,028	637,150
Thailand	27,717,975	17,993,184	0	45,711,159	10,620,000	10,000,000	25,091,159	45,711,159
Vietnam	2,838,558	29,247,400	0	32,085,958	21,557,453	7,150,000	3,378,505	32,085,958

Note: ^{1/}The value is estimated by AFSIS

Table 10 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Tons

Country	2014			2015			2016		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	136,838,682	100,757,389	135.81	135,769,231	100,798,466	134.69	133,081,947	101,384,668	131.26
Brunei	1,382	34,126	4.05	1,636	34,018	4.81	1,685	35,039	4.81
Cambodia	6,009,575	2,606,336	230.58	5,967,626	2,924,003	204.09	6,112,140	2,953,811	206.92
Indonesia	44,298,977	33,564,634	131.98	44,599,787	34,136,466	130.65	44,994,984	34,136,466	131.81
Lao PDR	2,401,455	2,184,623	109.93	2,520,000	2,363,300	106.63	2,580,000	2,523,595	102.24
Malaysia	1,634,241	2,181,066	74.93	1,684,897	2,247,550	74.97	2,162,733	2,255,551	95.88
Myanmar	16,591,242	14,700,006	112.87	17,753,877	13,515,386	131.36	17,153,070	13,732,685	124.91
Philippines	12,404,958	12,941,533	95.85	12,474,406	13,027,514	95.75	12,836,751	13,251,841	96.87
Singapore	-	297,800	-	-	308,117	-	-	318,228	-
Thailand	24,263,103	10,748,000	225.75	21,529,352	10,700,000	201.21	17,993,184	10,620,000	169.43
Vietnam	29,233,750	21,499,265	135.98	29,237,650	21,542,113	135.72	29,247,400	21,557,453	135.67

Table 11 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Tons

Country	2014			2015			2016		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	33,742,233	100,757,389	33.49	51,739,546	100,798,466	51.33	69,504,835	101,384,668	68.56
Brunei	7,749	34,126	22.71	21,398	34,018	62.90	21,951	35,039	62.65
Cambodia	1,300,788	2,606,336	49.91	3,449,228	2,924,003	117.96	5,276,016	2,953,811	178.62
Indonesia	1,993,207	33,564,634	5.94	13,540,998	34,136,466	39.67	24,838,629	34,136,466	72.76
Lao PDR	200,652	2,184,623	9.18	349,146	2,363,300	14.77	498,259	2,523,595	19.74
Malaysia	625,099	2,181,066	28.66	613,774	2,247,550	27.31	586,621	2,255,551	26.01
Myanmar	1,013,396	14,700,006	6.89	1,918,158	13,515,386	14.19	4,747,582	13,732,685	34.57
Philippines	2,125,500	12,941,533	16.42	2,662,000	13,027,514	20.43	2,911,214	13,251,841	21.97
Singapore	47,322	297,800	15.89	75,201	308,117	24.41	68,030	318,228	21.38
Thailand	24,328,520	10,748,000	226.35	26,881,623	10,700,000	251.23	27,717,975	10,620,000	261.00
Vietnam	2,100,000	21,499,265	9.77	2,228,021	21,542,113	10.34	2,838,558	21,557,453	13.17

Table 12 Quantity and Value of Rice Export by Countries of Destination in 2015

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									23,254					
Indonesia									1	232				203
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						1,075,008								
Myanmar	775	304,125	500	165,000	33,730	11,062,950	1,260	433,800	4,282	1,433,456			2,932	1,117,988
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand	7,120	7,100,512	1,333	521,403	32,471	14,796,436	9,119	3,182,830	51,908	25,061,109	395	193,528	213,542	85,647,668
Vietnam	13,078	7,411			318,507	147,803			459,699	211,965			1,312,502	597,154

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	2,054						25,308		141,720		167,028	
Indonesia	38	50,999					39	51,434	141	65,690	180	117,124
Lao PDR			7,408	1,416,685	978	309,025	8,385	1,725,710	7,766	43,380,773	16,151	45,106,483
Malaysia		10,033						1,085,041				1,085,041
Myanmar	19,038	6,717,699	2,703	234,006	8,125	2,666,250	73,345	24,135,273	1,335,722	80,029,565	1,409,067	104,164,838
Philippines												
Singapore												
Thailand	34,230	29,009,757			2,088	1,228,654	352,206	166,741,897	1,774,341	933,477,266	2,126,546	1,100,219,163
Vietnam	180,624	89,723					2,284,409	1,054,056	3,915,591	1,845,944	6,200,000	2,900,000

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 2015

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei			2,306											
Cambodia														
Indonesia														
Lao PDR														
Malaysia				888,485										
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore			934	765,345	38	54,497			34	35,884	4,106	1,472,933		
Thailand				90			479.04	205,114			0.01	35		
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			30,301		329		32,936					32,936	
Cambodia													
Indonesia													
Lao PDR					1,477	545,416	1,477	545,416	22,261	5,980,285	23,738	6,525,701	
Malaysia				6,534,318		5,049,616		12,472,419		15,530,080		28,002,499	
Myanmar													
Philippines													
Singapore			33,887	28,534,587	22,215	12,164,301	61,214	43,027,548	63,637	30,737,849	124,851	73,765,397	
Thailand					224	97,565	703	302,804	2,585	2,597,184	3,288	2,899,988	
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%	2014	525	519	527	521	521	525	534	549	552	538	530	516	530
		2015	453	470	527	522	570	571	577						527
Indonesia	Glutinous Rice	2014	1,439	1,321	124	1,747	431	614	348	1,875	1,357	465	528	1,523	981
		2015	638	704											671
Myanmar	Milled Rice 25%	2014	360	361	374	362	371	373	372	367	359	359	355	352	364
		2015	353												353
Thailand	Milled Rice 5%	2014	453	458	412	390	385	397	417	435	425	423	418	420	420
		2015	420	418	406	395	391								406
	Hommali Rice	2014	966	968	948	938	937	968	998	1,006	1,007	1,004	893	914	962
		2015	952	942	921	920	919								931
Vietnam	Milled Rice 5%	2014	477	469	460	447	440	450	455	456	452	484	498	516	444
		2015	471	435	420	436	434								439

Table 15 CIF Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Indonesia	Not specified	2014	506	535	418	435	388	450	449	437	443	466	470	484	457
		2015	750	405											577
Philippines	Rice upon prior certification of NEDA that shortage exist	2014	413	416	408	n.a.	419	392	385	382	392	432	417	395	405
		2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.								
	Other rice, more than 10% but not 25% broken	2014	435	360	n.a.	387	468	366	378	401	347	350	333	365	381
		2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.								
	Broken rice	2014	279	n.a.	120	261	n.a.	329	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	114	n.a.	n.a.	221
		2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.								
	Other rice not more than 5% broken	2014	426	335	n.a.	n.a.	339	355	376	424	461	440	360	346	386
		2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.								
Singapore	Not specified	2014	651	623	586	588	590	656	633	615	594	608	595	575	609
		2015	549	596	661										602

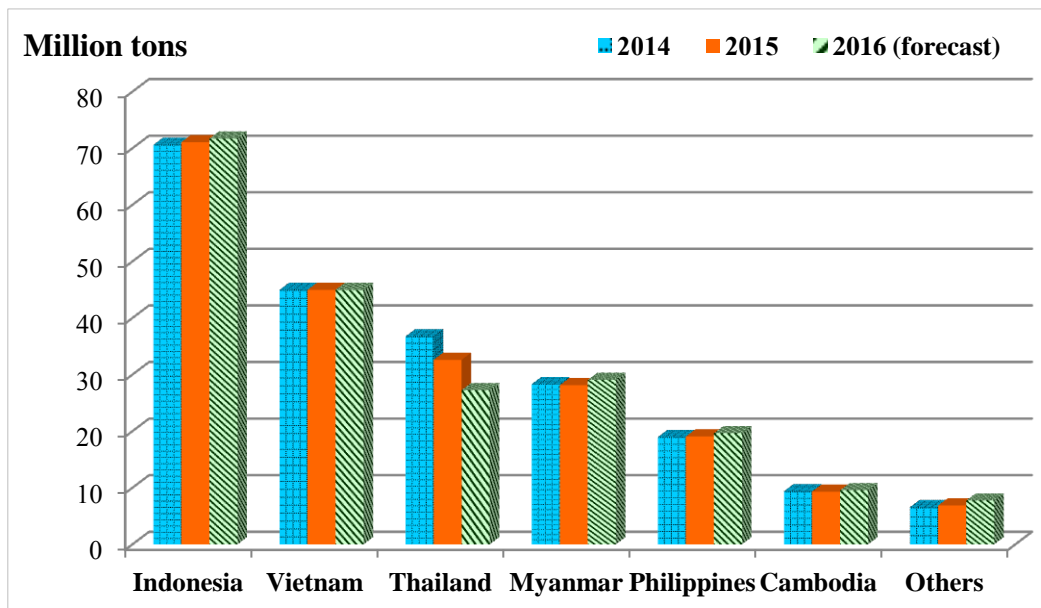


Figure 1 Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

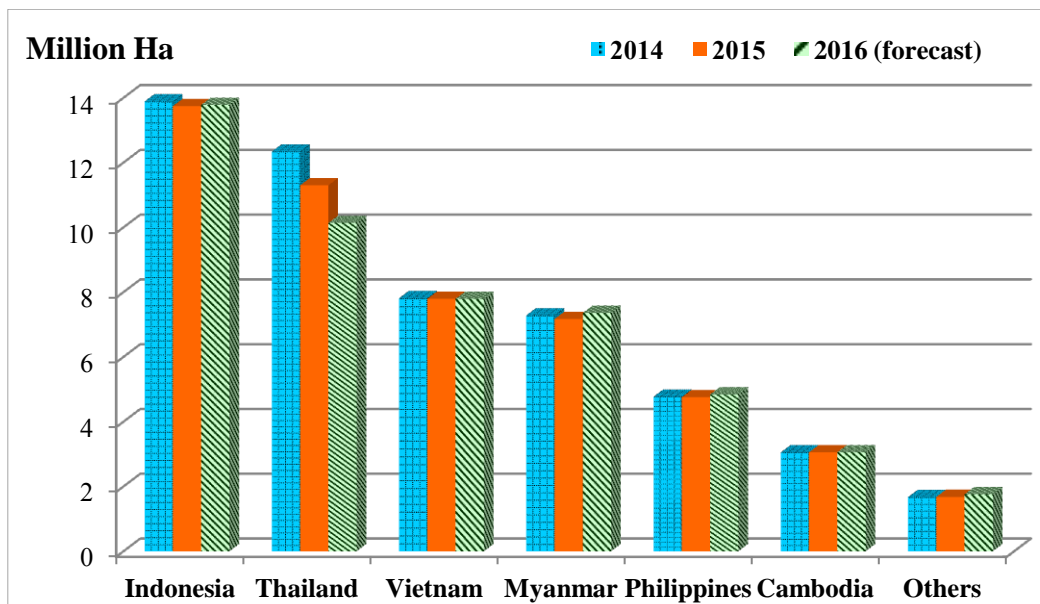


Figure 2 Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

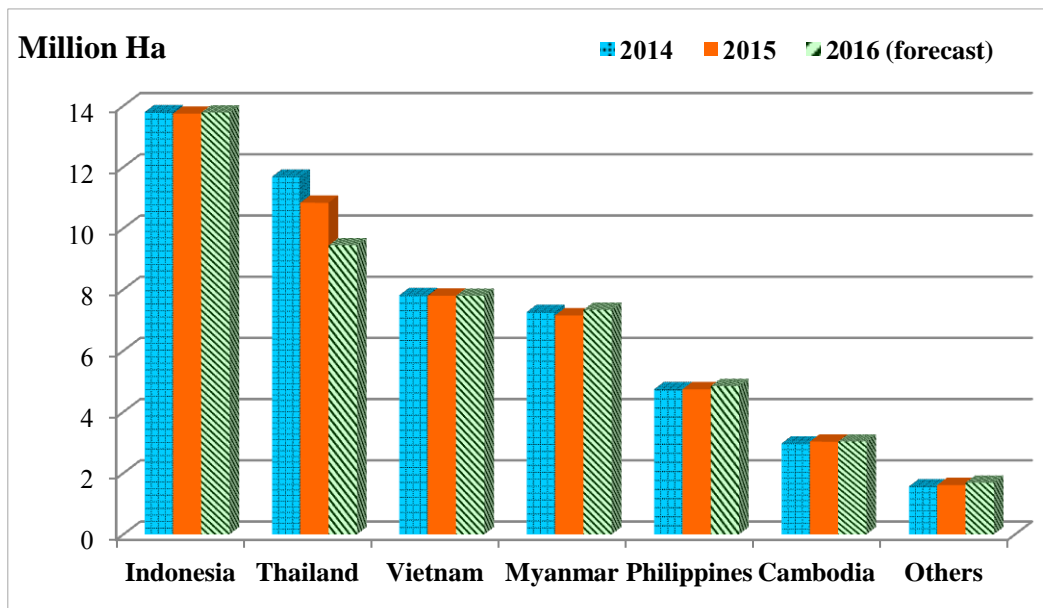


Figure 3 Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

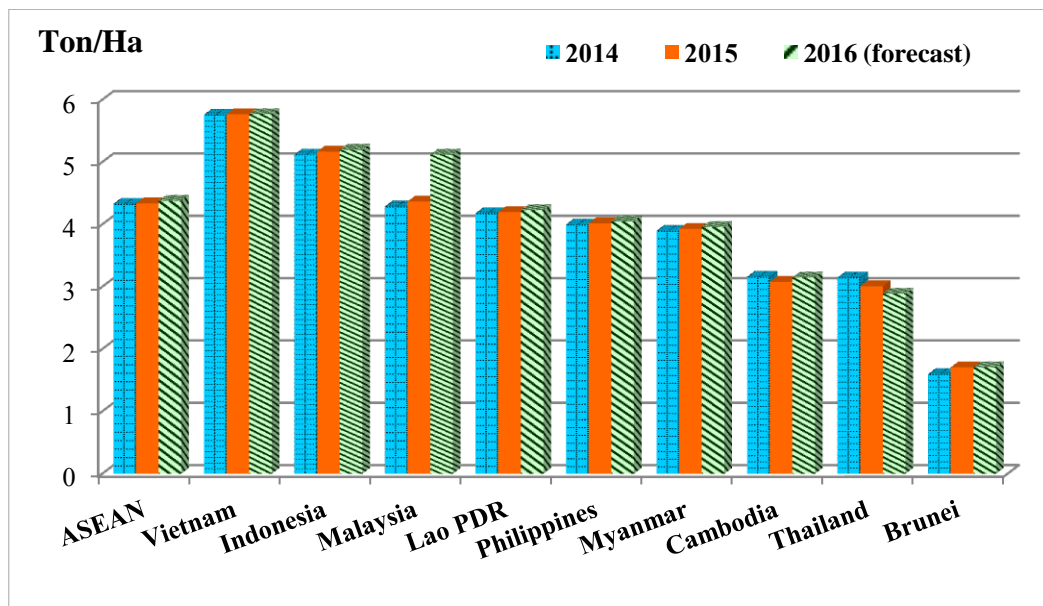


Figure 4 Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

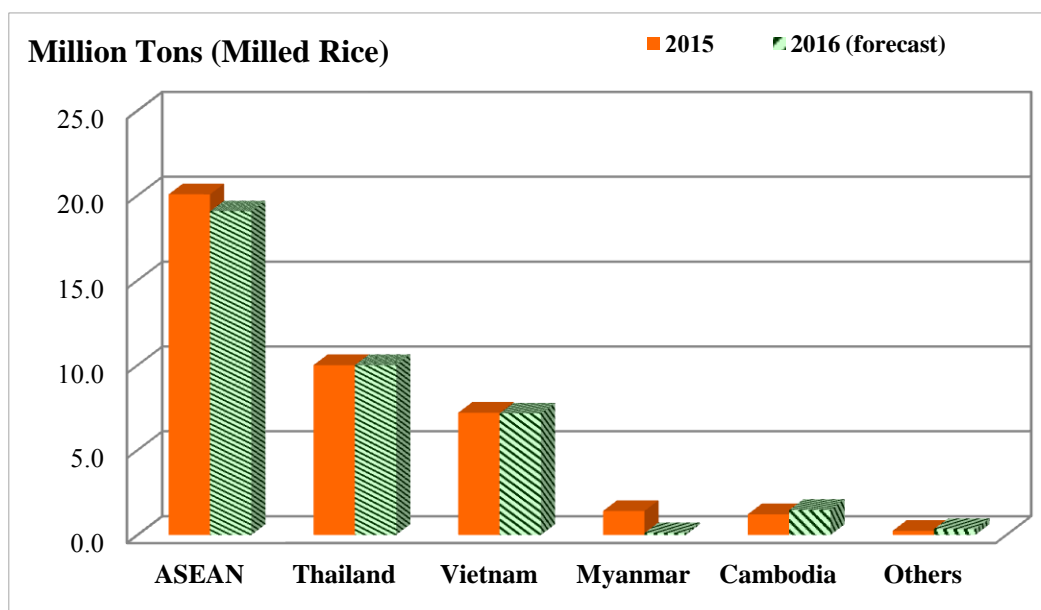


Figure 5 Amount of rice export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

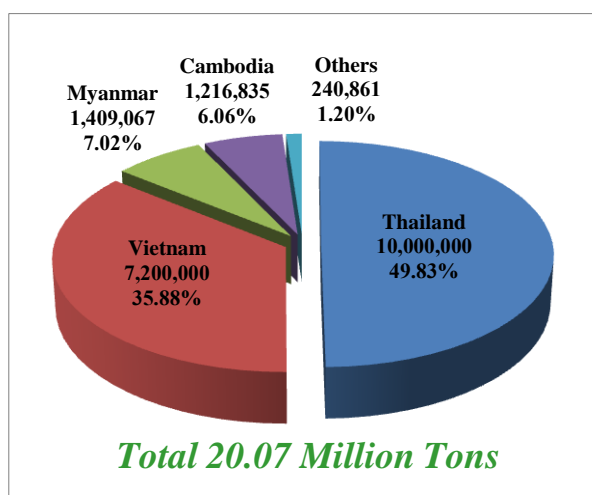


Figure 6 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

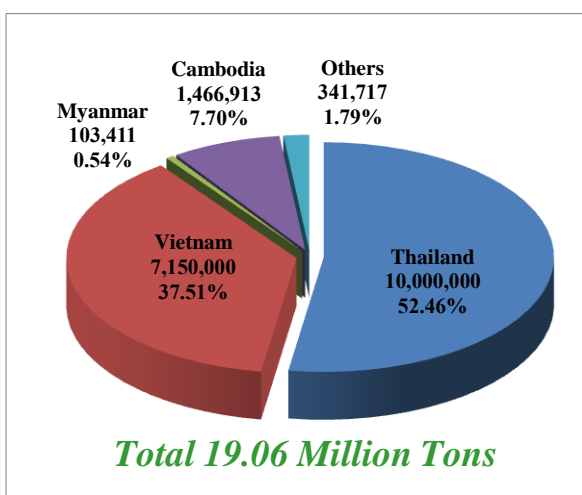


Figure 7 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

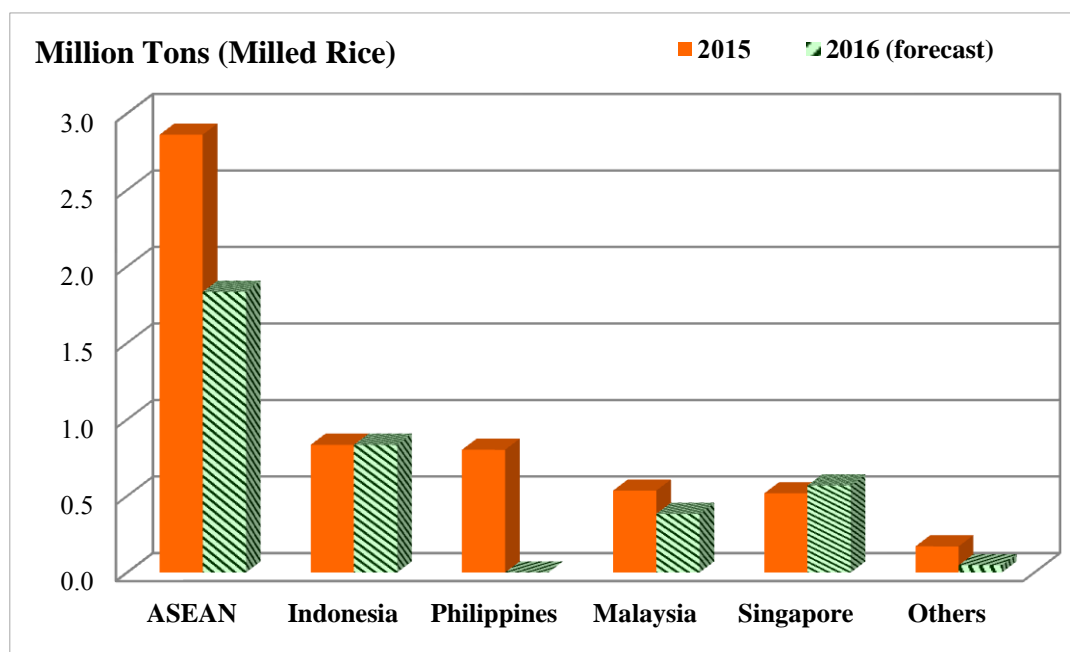


Figure 8 Amount of rice import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

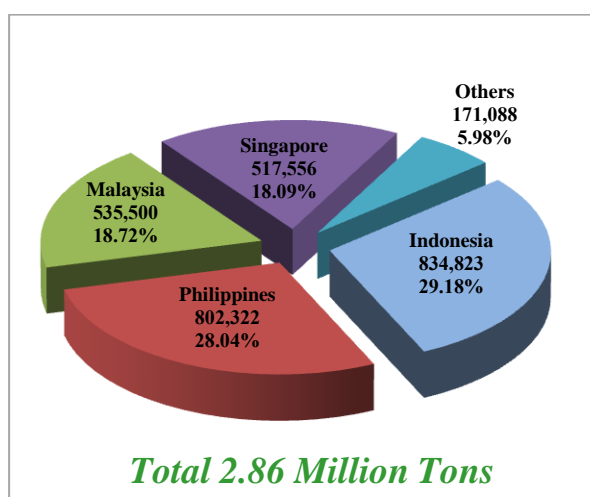


Figure 9 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

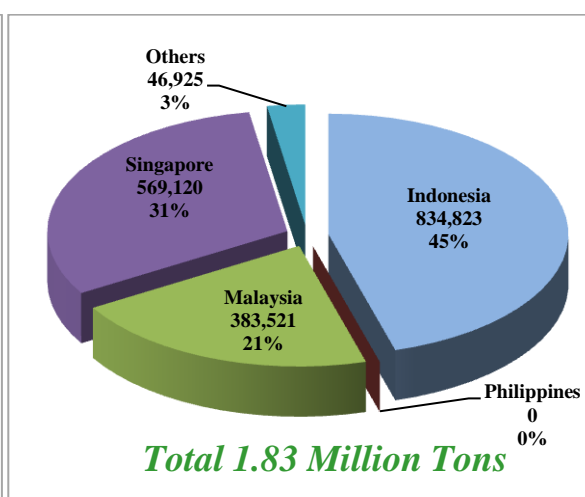


Figure 10 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

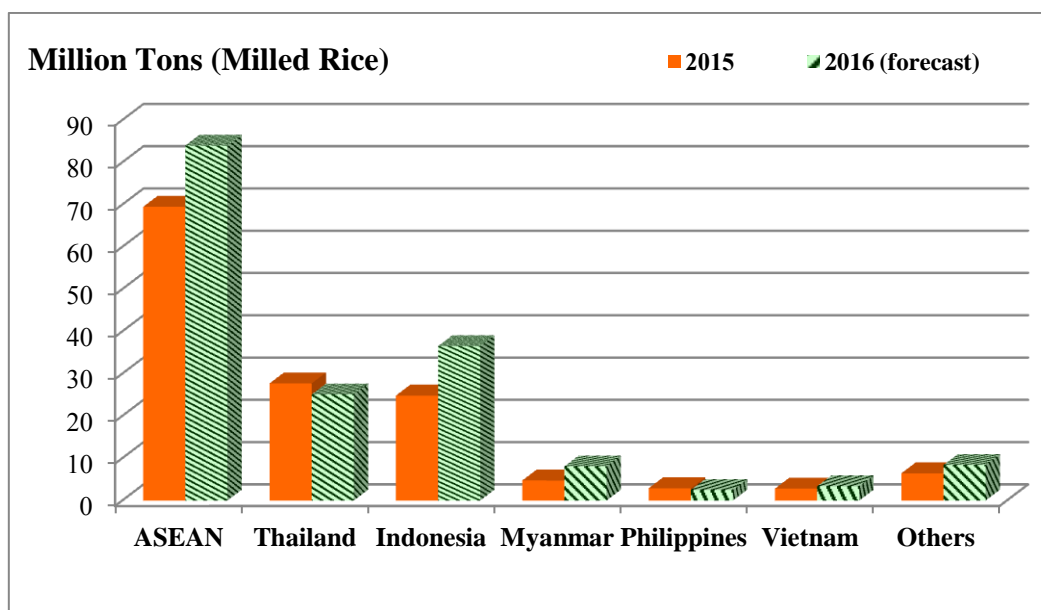


Figure 11 Amount of ending stock of rice in ASEAN countries, 2015-2016

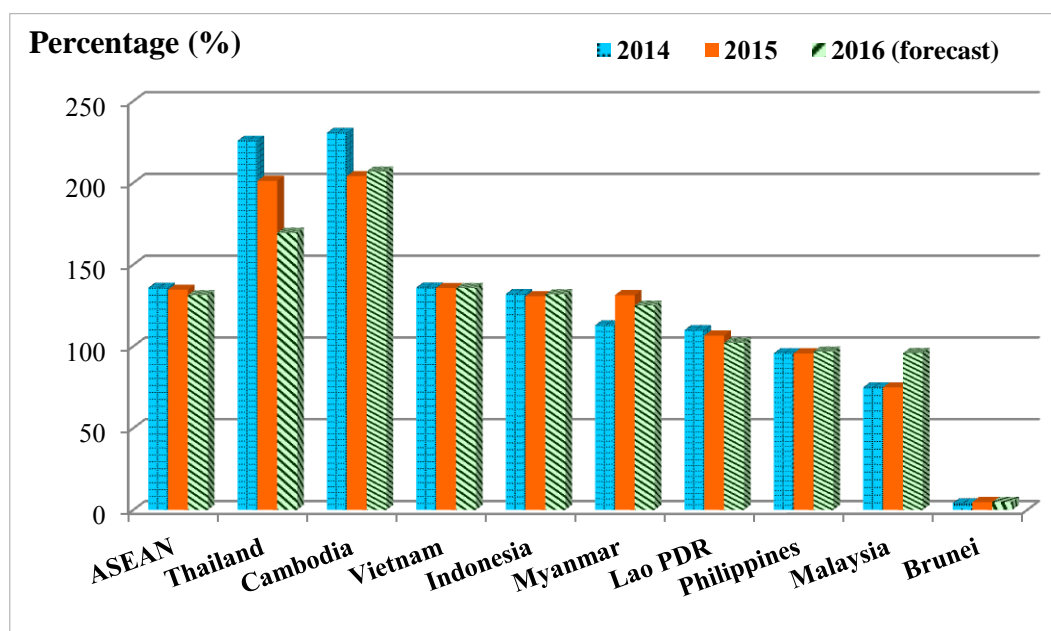


Figure 12 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

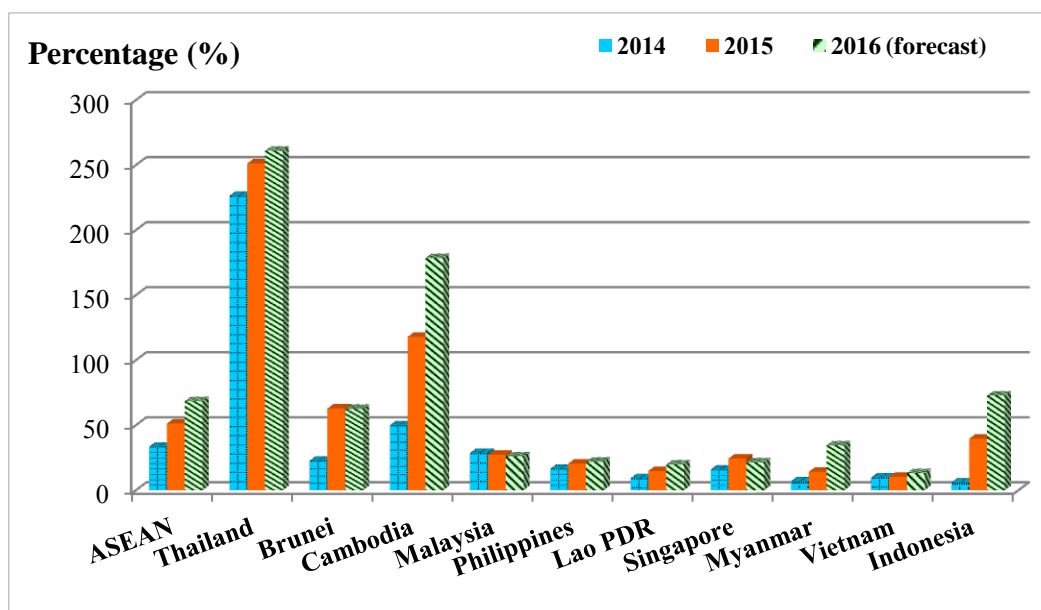


Figure 13 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

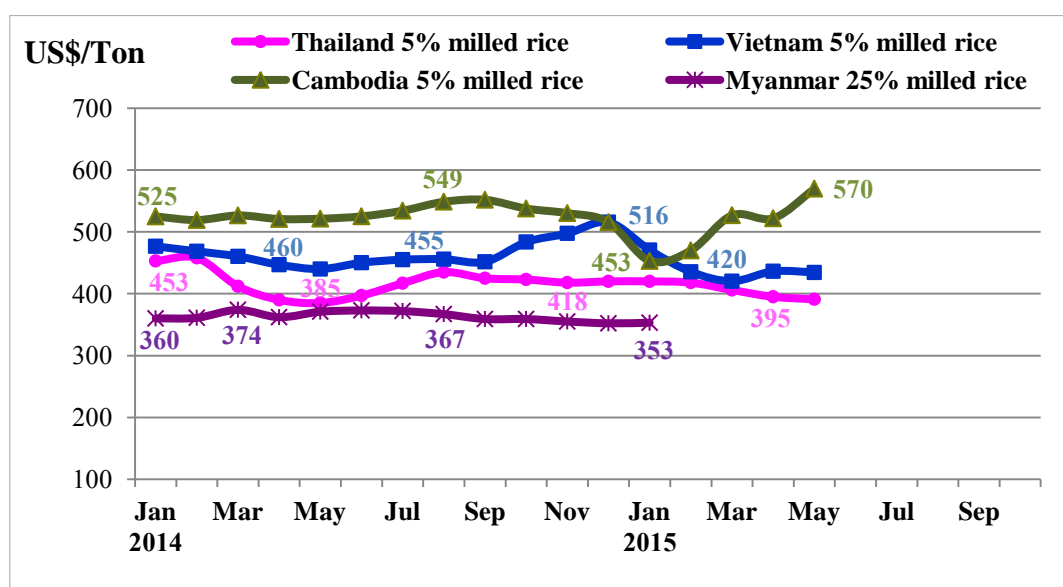


Figure 14 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

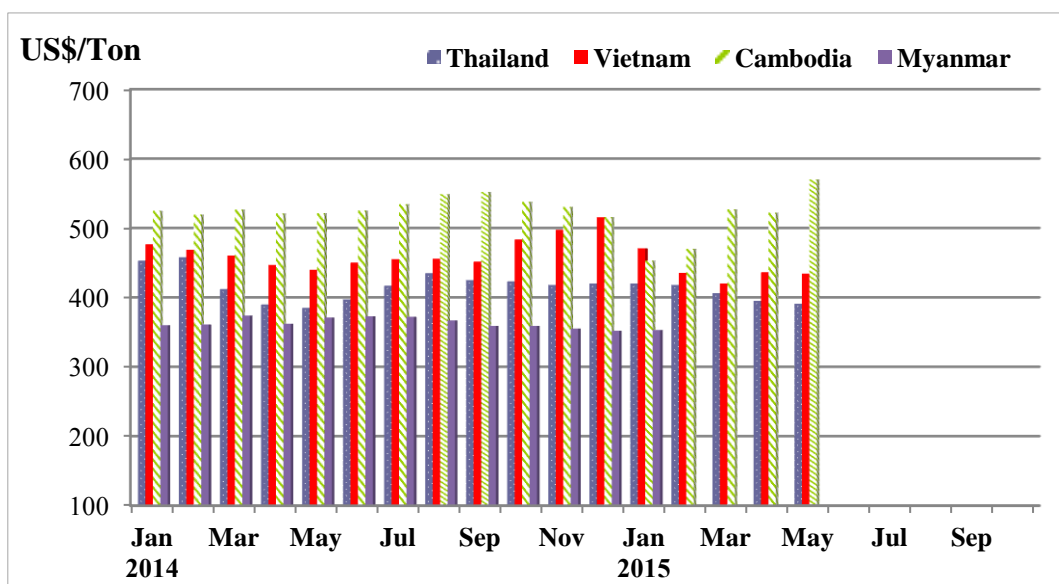


Figure 15 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

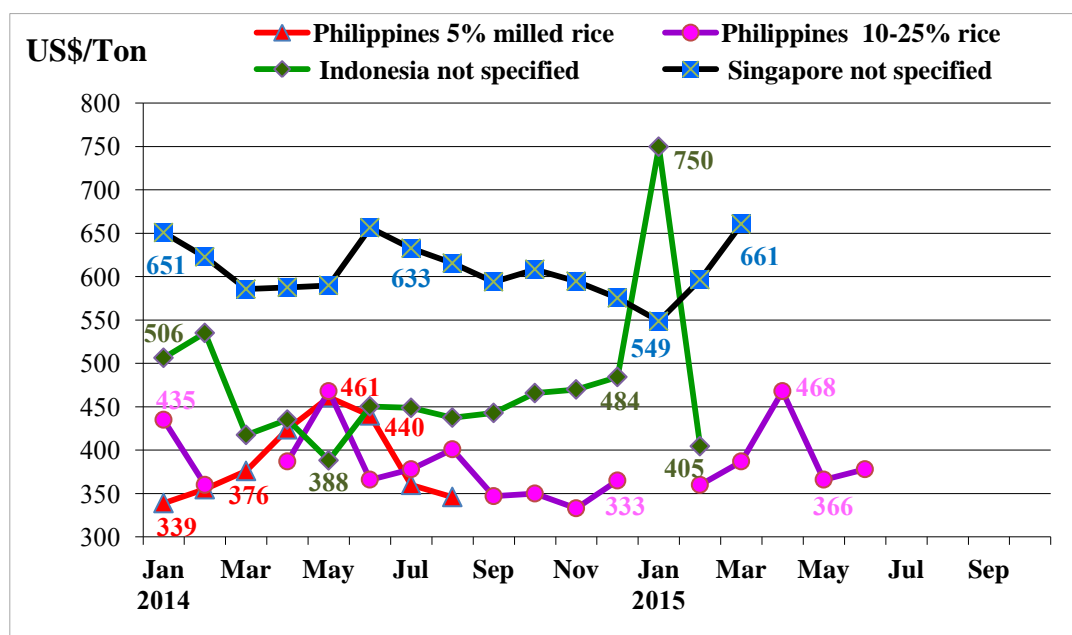


Figure 16 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

Highlights of Maize Outlook for 2016

- In 2016 (crop year 2015/16) maize supply in ASEAN is forecasted to be 70.48 million tons, an increase of 5.54 million tons or 8.53 percent from 64.95 million tons in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) due to mainly the increase in the beginning stock carrying from the previous year (Table 16).
- Maize production is predicted to be 42.00 million tons in 2016, an increase of about 1 million tons or around 2 percent, compared to 41.22 million tons in 2015 (Table 16).
- The beginning stock is forecasted to increase from 10.70 million tons in 2015 to 15.37 million tons in 2016 while the ending stock is forecasted to increase from 15.37 million tons in 2015 to 19.98 million tons in 2016.
- Maize export from ASEAN is predicted to be 2.09 million tons in 2016 compared to 2.43 million tons in 2015. For the import, it is forecasted to be 13.12 million tons in 2016, a slight increase of less than one percent from 13.03 million tons in 2015.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) is forecasted to be about 86.75 percent in 2016, which is a slight decrease compared to the previous year. However, it can be indicated that ASEAN is still not be able to produce maize enough for domestic utilization in the region.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) in 2016 is forecasted to increase from about 9 percent from 22.70 percent in 2015 to 31.74 percent in 2016, which indicated that the food (feed) security situation is improving.

Table 16 Summary of the ASEAN maize situation, 2015 - 2016

Items	2015	2016	Unit: Million tons	
			Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	64.95	70.48	5.54	8.53
Beginning stock	10.70	15.37	4.67	43.61
Production	41.22	42.00	0.78	1.90
Import	13.03	13.12	0.09	0.69
Demand (Million tons)	64.94	70.48	5.54	8.54
Domestic utilization	47.15	48.42	1.27	2.68
Export	2.43	2.09	-0.34	-14.07
Ending stock	15.37	19.98	4.61	30.00
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	87.41	86.75	-0.66	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	22.70	31.74	9.04	-

ASEAN Maize Situation in 2015

Production

Maize production in ASEAN in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) was estimated at 41.22 million tons, an increase of 0.37 million tons or about 1 percent from 40.85 million tons in 2014. The increase has occurred in every country except Cambodia and Lao PDR. The most increase, in terms of percentage, was found in Myanmar. In terms of quantity, an increase of 0.528 million tons was found in Indonesia. (Table 17, Figure 17).

The increase in production in **Indonesia** came from the increase in planted area and yield due to the competition with other food crop commodities, favorable weather, the government policy and the special assistance combined with the farmer use more improved variety and use more fertilizer as well as taking care their crop better.

For **the Philippines**, the production increased because of the rise in yield. The increase in yield came from farmers use more improved variety and fertilizer while planted area decreased due to unfavorable weather.

The increase in production in **Vietnam** derived from the increase in area while yield is about the same. The increase in the area was due to farmers responded to the price increase, price of competing crop decrease and government policy.

Thailand, the production has increased due to the increase in planted area because of the government policy to promote maize growing in the unsuitable rice growing areas. Yield was also increased because farmers took care of their crop better in respond to the price increase.

For **Myanmar**, the increase in production came from the increase in both area and yield. The increase was due to farmers responded to price increase together with farmers use more fertilizer.

In **Lao PDR**, the decrease in production attributed to the decrease in area while yield has increased. The planted area has declined because of unfavorable weather.

For **Cambodia**, production has decreased due to the decrease in both planted area and yield. The decrease was due to unfavorable weather. (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20).

Utilization and Stock

Maize utilization in ASEAN in 2015 was estimated at 47.152 million tons, an increase of about 3 million tons or about 6 percent compared to 44.493 million tons in 2014 (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 4 countries namely, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and the Philippines.

The beginning stock of maize in ASEAN in 2015 was estimated at 10.70 million tons, an increase of 5.92 million tons from 4.78 million tons in year 2014. The ratio of maize production to domestic utilization for the whole ASEAN in 2015 was estimated at 87.41 percent compared to 91.80 percent in year 2014. This indicated that ASEAN by itself has not produced maize sufficient for regional consumption (Table 25, Figure 28). On the country by country basis, Cambodia, Indonesia, 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 Vietnam the ratio are less than 100 percent.

The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization for the ASEAN year 2015 was estimated to be 22.70 percent, indicated that the region is secured enough in terms of feed requirement (Table 26, Figure 29). Indonesia, Myanmar and Thailand are the countries in the region that have the ratio above 20 percent which, in general, is considered as the optimum level for food/feed security.

Trade

The maize exported from ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to be 2.425 million tons compared to 13.026 million tons of maize imported. Myanmar is the major maize exporter in the region and followed by Cambodia, Thailand and Lao PDR respectively. In 2015, Myanmar, the biggest exporter in ASEAN, is expected to export 1.360 million tons or about 56 percent of the total 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 – 2015 are shown in Table 29-30 and Figure 30-31. The annual average of Indonesia FOB prices in 2015 (January – February) is 351 US\$/ton, higher than other countries but down from 516 US\$/ton in 2014. For Myanmar and Thailand average FOB price of 2015 are between 280 – 298 US\$/ton. The average CIF prices in Indonesia, Singapore and Vietnam are 238, 236 and 231 respectively.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of maize in 2015 was reported to be 68,928 hectares of which 55,897 hectares caused by drought and 5,939 hectares caused by flood. The most affected area caused by drought was Thailand while the most affected area by flood was Cambodia (Table 21).

Prospects for Maize in 2016

Production

Maize production in 2016 in ASEAN is forecasted to be 42 million tons, an increase of 0.783 million tons or about 2 percent from 41.217 million tons in 2015. The maize production is forecasted to increase in every country except Thailand.

Indonesia, the biggest maize producer in ASEAN, is expected to increase 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 Philippines is forecasted to increase due to farmers respond to price increase and use more improved variety and more fertilizer continue with favorable weather.

In **Vietnam**, the increase in production derived from increase in area due to farmers respond to price increase as well as favorable weather is forecasted.

For **Cambodia**, the maize production is projected to the increase in planted area due to the government policy.

In **Myanmar**, the increase 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 favorable weather while the yield is forecasted to decrease due to farmers use less fertilizer.

For **Thailand**, the decrease in production is due to the decline in planted area as a result of the government policy, which will not continue the maize pledging scheme and unfavorable weather is expected. The slight increase in yield is forecasted because farmers will take care of their crop better in respond to the expectation and the increase in price of maize (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of maize in ASEAN is forecasted to be 48.42 million tons in 2016, an increase of 1.26 million tons from 47.15 million tons in 2015 (Table 23-24). The estimate of the beginning stock for the year 2016 is about 15.37 million tons, an increase of 4.67 million tons from 10.70 million tons in 2015.

In 2016 the ratio of production to domestic utilization is expected to be 86.75 percent, a decrease of about one percent from 87.41 percent in year 2015 (Table 25, Figure 28). The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is expected to be 31.74 percent, which increases from 22.70 percent in 2015 (Table 26, Figure 29).

Trade

The maize export from ASEAN is projected to be 2.09 million tons in 2016, a decrease of 0.34 million tons compared to 2.425 million tons in 2015. For the import by the ASEAN, it is forecasted to be 13.12 million tons in 2016, a slight increase from 13.03 million tons in 2015. (Table 23-24, Figure 21, 23, 24 and 26).

Table 17 Maize production in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	40,845.40	41,217.48	372.08	0.91	42,000.08	782.60	1.90
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	926.85	549.37	-377.47	-40.73	560.60	11.23	2.04
Indonesia	19,387.02	19,914.68	527.66	2.72	20,220.64	305.96	1.54
Lao PDR	1,136.61	1,112.70	-23.91	-2.10	1,113.25	0.55	0.05
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1,626.29	1,720.57	94.28	5.80	1,855.00	134.43	7.81
Philippines	7,770.60	7,791.64	21.03	0.27	8,236.16	444.52	5.71
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4,806.33	4,924.71	118.38	2.46	4,801.81	-122.90	-2.50
Vietnam	5,191.70	5,203.80	12.10	0.23	5,212.62	8.82	0.17

Table 18 Maize planted area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	9,831.30	9,769.58	-61.72	-0.63	9,830.88	61.30	0.63
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	239.75	143.52	-96.23	-40.14	146.39	2.87	2.00
Indonesia	3,972.60	3,976.57	3.97	0.10	3,991.16	14.58	0.37
Lao PDR	214.46	200.50	-13.96	-6.51	210.00	9.50	4.74
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	440.52	459.05	18.53	4.21	482.38	23.33	5.08
Philippines	2,618.91	2,614.91	-4.00	-0.15	2,665.37	50.46	1.93
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,167.57	1,195.03	27.47	2.35	1,153.59	-41.44	-3.47
Vietnam	1,177.50	1,180.00	2.50	0.21	1,182.00	2.00	0.17

Table 19 Maize harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	9,750.53	9,700.65	-49.87	-0.51	9,791.35	90.70	0.93
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	217.22	136.00	-81.23	-37.39	137.40	1.40	1.03
Indonesia	3,957.60	3,976.57	18.98	0.48	3,991.16	14.58	0.37
Lao PDR	214.46	200.50	-13.96	-6.51	210.00	9.50	4.74
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	439.97	458.29	18.32	4.16	480.82	22.53	4.92
Philippines	2,611.43	2,592.93	-18.50	-0.71	2,665.37	72.44	2.79
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,132.34	1,156.37	24.02	2.12	1,124.61	-31.75	-2.75
Vietnam	1,177.50	1,180.00	2.50	0.21	1,182.00	2.00	0.17

Table 20 Maize Yield in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	4.19	4.25	0.06	1.43	4.29	0.04	0.94
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	4.27	4.04	-0.23	-5.39	4.08	0.04	0.99
Indonesia	4.90	5.01	0.11	2.24	5.07	0.06	1.20
Lao PDR	5.30	5.55	0.25	4.72	5.30	-0.25	-4.50
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	3.70	3.75	0.05	1.35	3.86	0.11	2.93
Philippines	2.98	3.00	0.02	0.67	3.09	0.09	3.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4.24	4.26	0.02	0.47	4.27	0.01	0.23
Vietnam	4.41	4.41	0.00	0.00	4.41	0.00	0.00

Table 21 Maize damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2015

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Unspecified	Others	Total
ASEAN	5,939	55,897	3,632	2,887	-	573.00	68,928
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	4,811	2,711	-	-	-	-	7,522
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	150	34	-	-	-	573	757
Philippines	978	21,004	-	-	-	-	21,982
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	32,148	3,632	2,887	-	-	38,667
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 22 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	4,781,100	40,845,401	12,289,565	57,916,067	44,492,564	2,722,025	10,701,477	57,916,067
Brunei	-	-	14,788	14,788	14,788	-	-	14,788
Cambodia	-	926,846	-	926,846	213,175	713,671	-	926,846
Indonesia	1,728,493	19,387,022	3,175,362	24,290,877	15,980,990	37,889	8,271,998	24,290,877
Lao PDR	30,717	1,136,610	2,310	1,169,637	862,477	231,550	75,610	1,169,637
Malaysia ^{1/}	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	168,800	7,770,603	575,093	8,514,496	8,329,729	767	184,000	8,514,496
Singapore	-	-	43,253	43,253	39,501	3,752	0	43,253
Thailand	2,019,570	4,806,330	28,658	6,854,558	5,000,000	631,497	1,223,061	6,854,558
Vietnam	208,000	5,191,700	4,000,000	9,399,700	9,008,300	34,871	356,529	9,399,700

Table 23 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	10,701,477	41,217,479	13,026,001	64,944,957	47,152,362	2,425,077	15,367,518	64,944,957
Brunei	-	-	15,232	15,232	15,232	-	-	15,232
Cambodia	-	549,373	-	549,373	126,356	423,017	-	549,373
Indonesia	8,271,998	19,914,683	3,175,362	31,362,043	18,008,446	11,525	13,342,073	31,362,043
Lao PDR	75,610	1,112,700	2,105	1,190,415	834,383	296,058	59,974	1,190,415
Malaysia	389,885	-	4,500,000	4,889,885	4,550,000	7,000	332,885	4,889,885
Myanmar	200,394	1,720,571	1,264	1,922,229	526,077	1,360,477	35,675	1,922,229
Philippines	184,000	7,791,638	300,000	8,275,638	8,097,830	-	177,807	8,275,638
Singapore ^{1/}	0	-	42,038	42,038	40,038	2,000	0	42,038
Thailand	1,223,061	4,924,714	200,000	6,347,775	5,080,000	300,000	967,775	6,347,775
Vietnam	356,529	5,203,800	4,790,000	10,350,329	9,874,000	25,000	451,329	10,350,329

Note: ^{1/} The value is estimated by AFSIS.

Table 24 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	15,367,518	42,000,080	13,116,215	70,483,813	48,415,015	2,087,901	19,980,898	70,483,813
Brunei	-	-	15,689	15,689	15,689	-	-	15,689
Cambodia	-	560,598	-	560,598	128,938	431,660	-	560,598
Indonesia	13,342,073	20,220,640	3,175,362	36,738,074	18,008,446	11,525	18,718,104	36,738,074
Lao PDR	59,974	1,113,252	2,100	1,175,326	835,638	297,955	41,733	1,175,326
Malaysia ^{1/}	332,885	-	4,559,653	4,892,538	4,628,680	7,836	256,022	4,892,538
Myanmar	35,675	1,855,000	-	1,890,675	831,968	1,000,000	58,707	1,890,675
Philippines	177,807	8,236,160	200,000	8,613,967	8,478,170	-	135,798	8,613,967
Singapore ^{1/}	0	-	43,411	43,411	39,486	3,925	0	43,411
Thailand	967,775	4,801,810	210,000	5,979,585	5,334,000	315,000	330,585	5,979,585
Vietnam	451,329	5,212,620	4,910,000	10,573,949	10,114,000	20,000	439,949	10,573,949

Note: ^{1/} The value is estimated by AFSIS.

Table 25 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Tons

Country	2014			2015			2016		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	40,845,401	44,492,564	91.80	41,217,479	47,152,362	87.41	42,000,080	48,415,015	86.75
Brunei	-	14,788	0.00	-	15,232	0.00	-	15,689	0.00
Cambodia	926,846	213,175	434.78	549,373	126,356	434.78	560,598	128,938	434.78
Indonesia	19,387,022	15,980,990	121.31	19,914,683	18,008,446	110.59	20,220,640	18,008,446	112.28
Lao PDR	1,136,610	862,477	131.78	1,112,700	834,383	133.36	1,113,252	835,638	133.22
Malaysia	-	4,450,000	0.00	-	4,550,000	0.00	-	4,628,680	0.00
Myanmar	1,626,290	593,604	273.97	1,720,571	526,077	327.06	1,855,000	831,968	222.97
Philippines	7,770,603	8,329,729	93.29	7,791,638	8,097,830	96.22	8,236,160	8,478,170	97.15
Singapore	-	39,501	0.00	-	40,038	0.00	-	39,486	0.00
Thailand	4,806,330	5,000,000	96.13	4,924,714	5,080,000	96.94	4,801,810	5,334,000	90.02
Vietnam	5,191,700	9,008,300	57.63	5,203,800	9,874,000	52.70	5,212,620	10,114,000	51.54

Table 26 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Tons

Country	2014			2015			2016		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	4,781,100	44,492,564	10.75	10,701,477	47,152,362	22.70	15,367,518	48,415,015	31.74
Brunei	-	14,788	-	-	15,232	-	-	15,689	-
Cambodia	-	213,175	-	-	126,356	-	-	128,938	-
Indonesia	1,728,493	15,980,990	10.82	8,271,998	18,008,446	45.93	13,342,073	18,008,446	74.09
Lao PDR	30,717	862,477	3.56	75,610	834,383	9.06	59,974	835,638	7.18
Malaysia	396,885	4,450,000	8.92	389,885	4,550,000	8.57	332,885	4,628,680	7.19
Myanmar	228,635	593,604	38.52	200,394	526,077	38.09	35,675	831,968	4.29
Philippines	168,800	8,329,729	2.03	184,000	8,097,830	2.27	177,807	8,478,170	2.10
Singapore	-	39,501	-	0	40,038	-	0	39,486	-
Thailand	2,019,570	5,000,000	40.39	1,223,061	5,080,000	24.08	967,775	5,334,000	18.14
Vietnam	208,000	9,008,300	2.31	356,529	9,874,000	3.61	451,329	10,114,000	4.46

Table 27 Quantity and Value of Maize Export by Countries of Destination in 2015

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									176	77,776			10,215	2,979,489
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						5,739								
Myanmar													3,468	867,000
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand							30	6,920					27,050	7,449,583
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	79	55,642			121	228,000	10,592	3,340,907	933	419,713	11,525	3,760,620
Lao PDR			17,130	184,700			17,130	184,700	278,928	62,944,122	296,058	63,128,822
Malaysia		49,570						55,309				55,309
Myanmar	808	224,067	2,050	555,000.00	150	345,000	6,476	1,991,067	1,354,001	392,536,602	1,360,477	394,527,669
Philippines												
Singapore												
Thailand							27,080	7,456,503	216.320	69,030.000	27,296	7,525,533
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 2015

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia														
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						3,627								2,229
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore					97	63,684			322	96,675	276	77,154	1	5,653
Thailand							85,647.64	12,596,397			1,650	498,239		
Vietnam			29,635	8,138			11,145	3,003						

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												
Lao PDR									2,105	99,816	2,105	99,816
Malaysia		6,695		33,636				46,187		81,419,580		81,465,767
Myanmar			497	2,896,625	745	1,639,000	1,242	4,535,625	22	10,120	1,264	4,545,745
Philippines												
Singapore			10	17,196			706	260,362	9,804	2,191,747	10,509	2,452,110
Thailand							87,298	13,094,636	2,800	376,708	90,097	13,471,344
Vietnam			96,682	58,900			137,461	70,041	4,652,539	1,152,959	4,790,000	1,223,000

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	2014	505	449	582	385	1,082	1,064	473	366	392	303	261	327	516
	2015	292	409											351
Malaysia	2013	397	383	384	374	407	454	704	511	778	332	320	319	337
Myanmar	2014	289	288	289	289	290	290	293	300	298	295	295	284	292
	2015	280												280
Thailand	2014	236	268	280	294	296	329	337	318	282	266	287	285	290
	2015	298	298	300	303	289								298

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		2014	257	255	258	274	266	276	279	275	266	246	241	242	261
		2015	232	245											238
Philippines	In-quota	2013			572			1,526			338		291		682
		2014	295	322	-	542	385	558	321	377	-	622	204	309	394
	Out-quota	2013	309	365		491	423	421	437	424	413	305	256	368	383
		2014	396	182	208	265	260	291	284	374	331	438	368	323	310
Malaysia		2013	306	317	317	309	292	291	351	312	311	295	273	246	293
Singapore		2014	221	225	211	231	229	252	258	250	250	245	233	233	237
		2015	229	227	252										236
Vietnam		2014	260	260	259	252	259	264	269	262	265	253	256	264	308
		2015	234	228	236	225	231								231

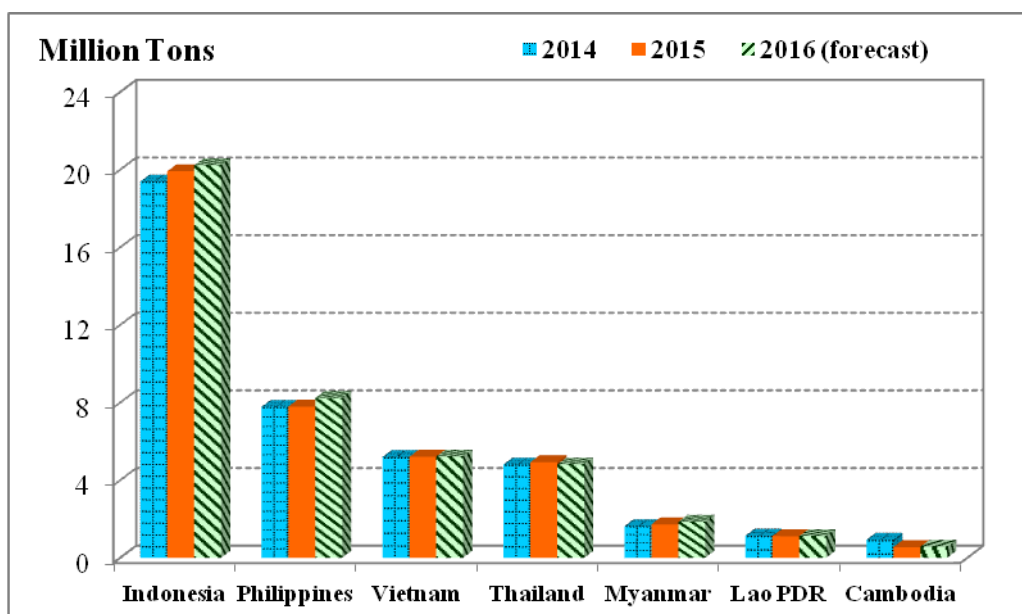


Figure 17 Maize production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

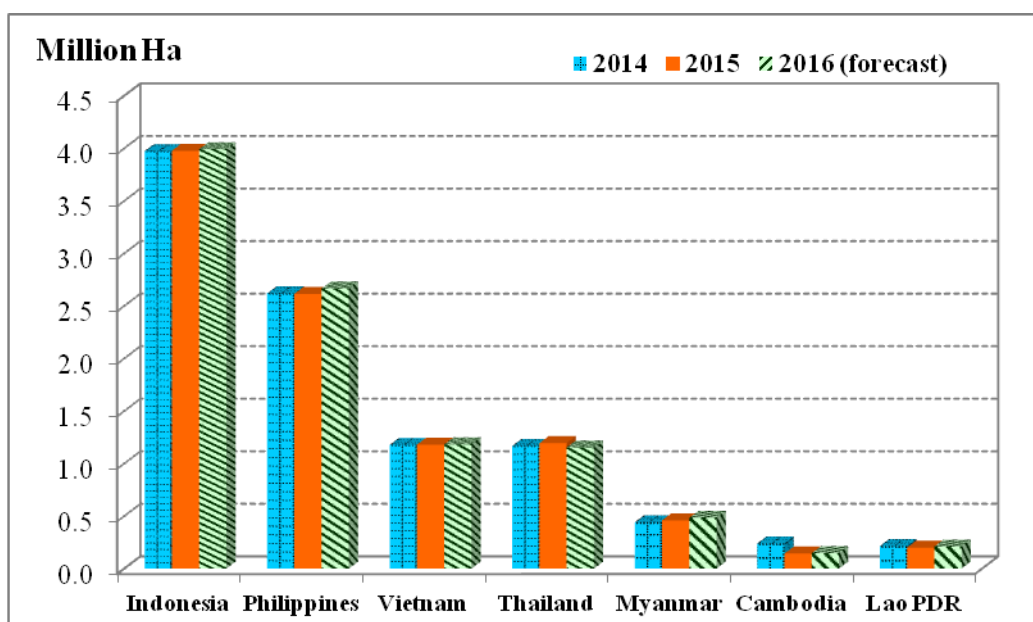


Figure 18 Maize planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

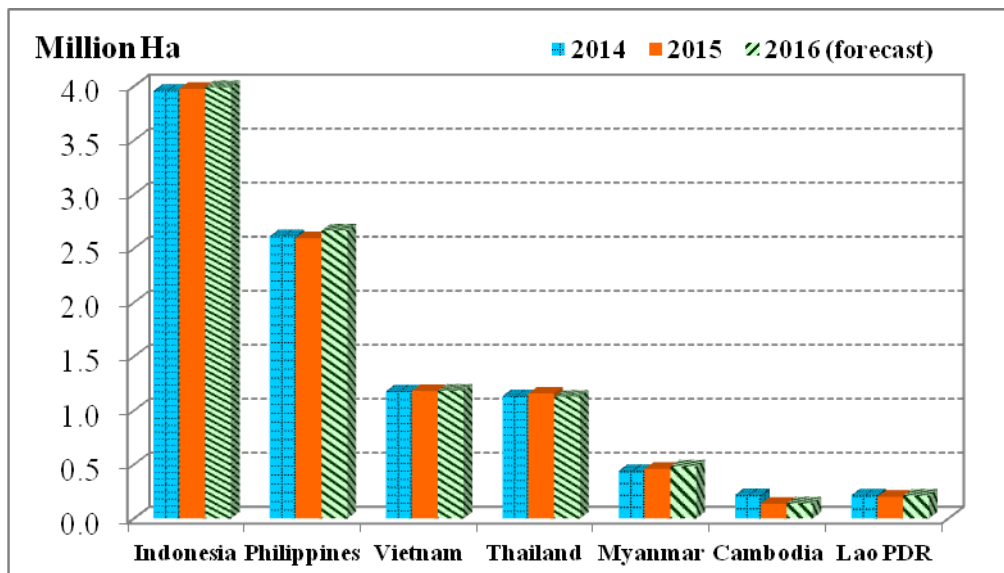


Figure 19 Maize harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

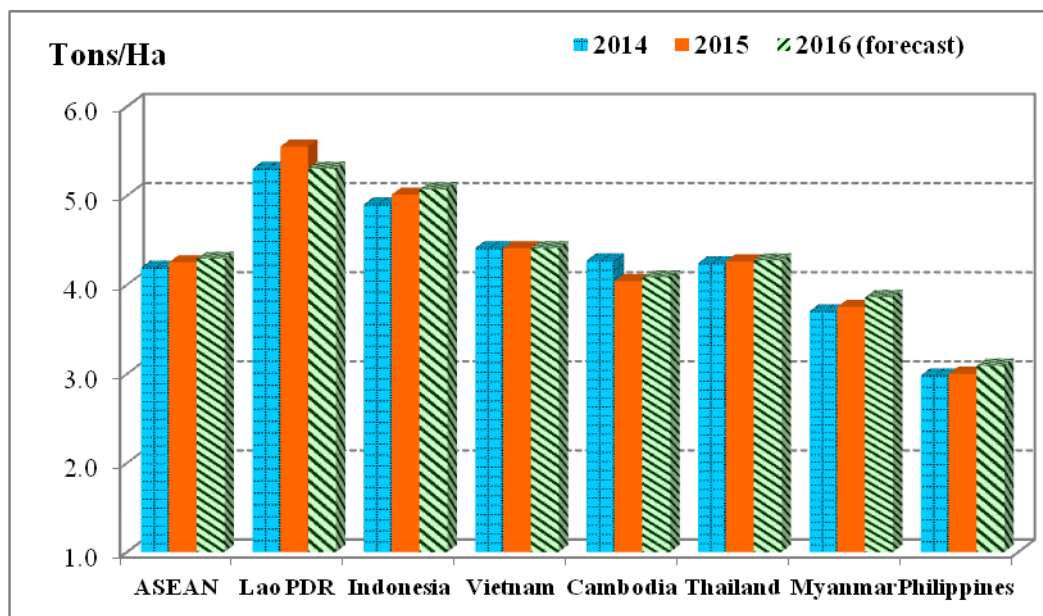


Figure 20 Maize yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

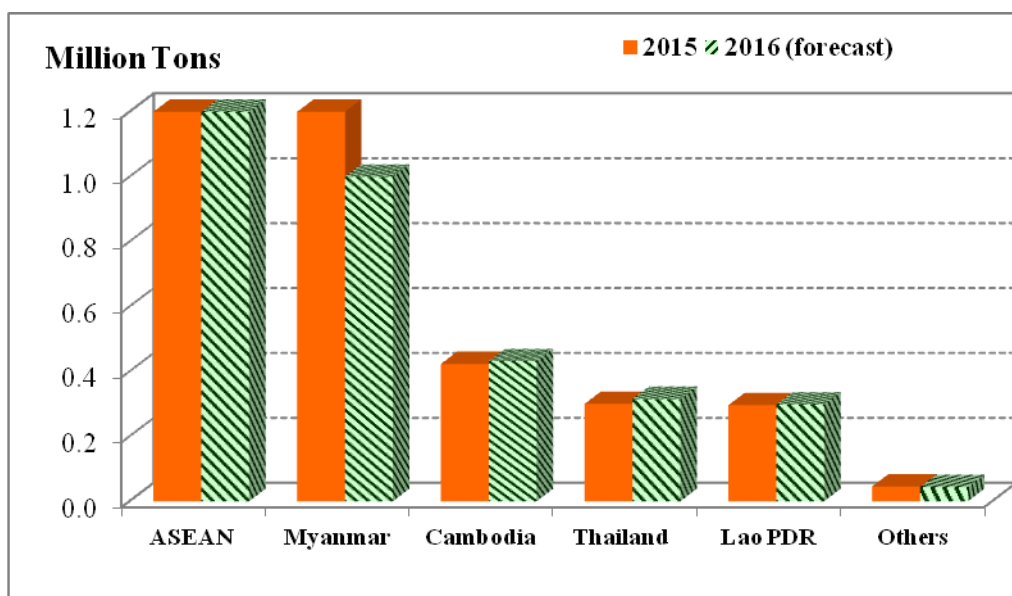


Figure 21 Amount of maize export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

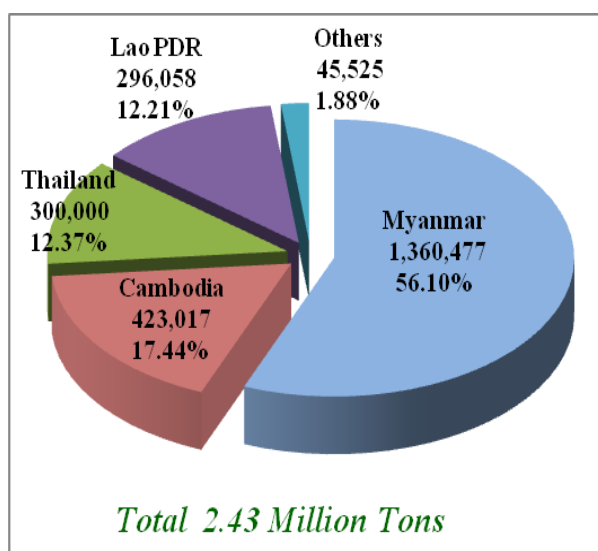


Figure 22 Share of maize export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

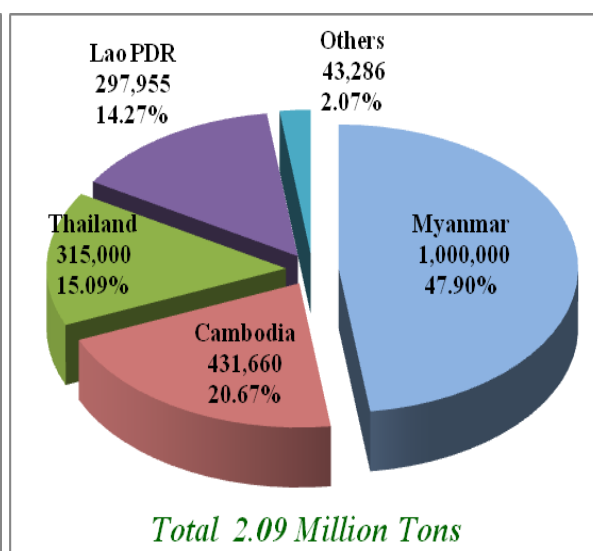


Figure 23 Share of maize export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

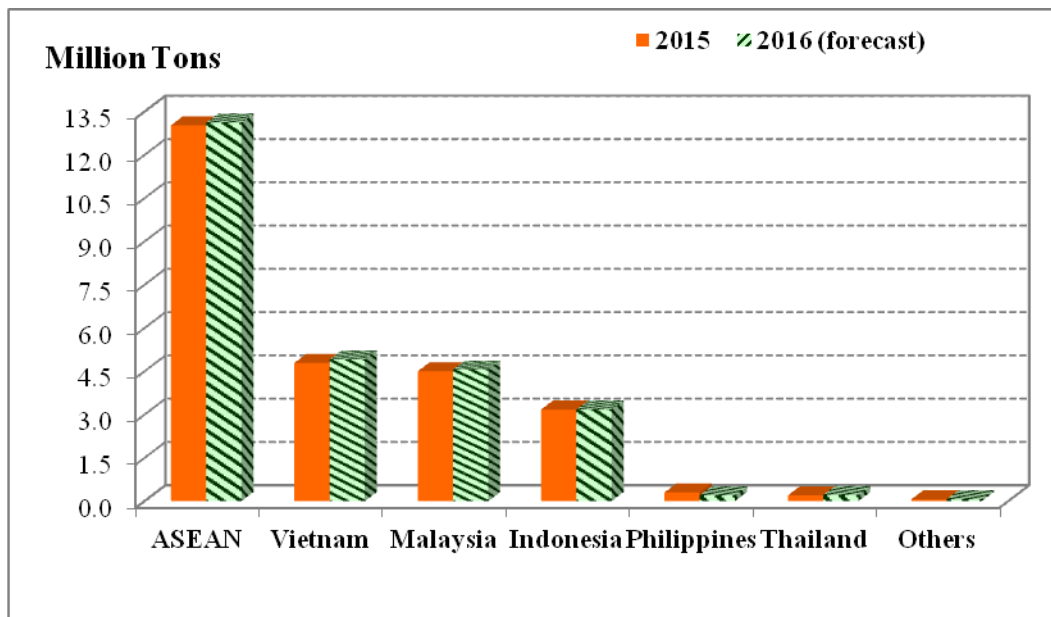


Figure 24 Amount of maize import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

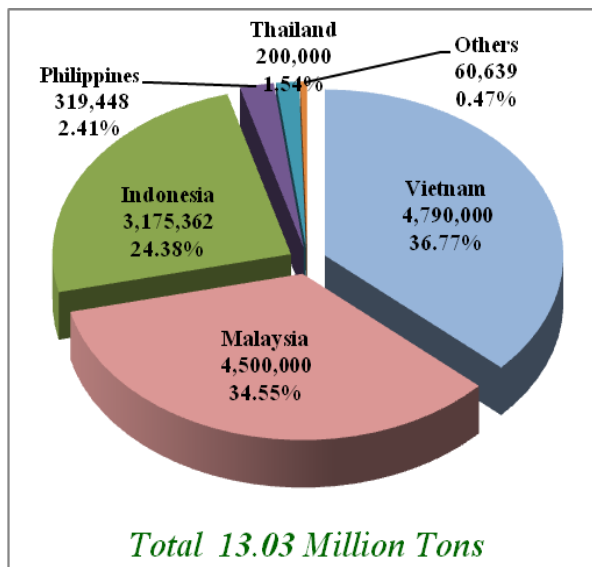


Figure 25 Share of maize import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

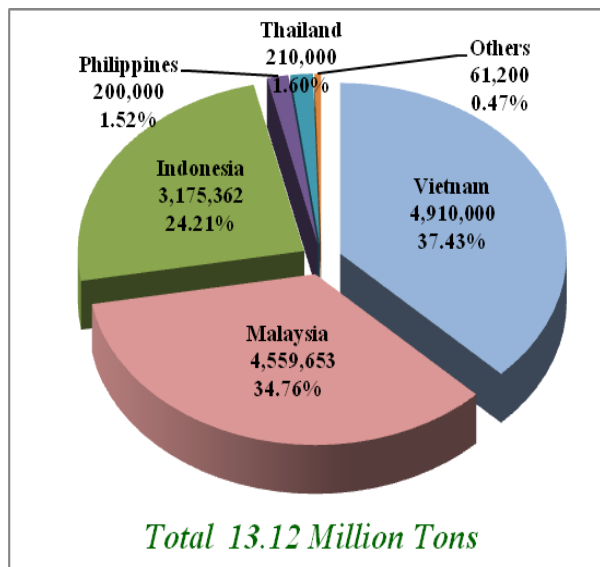


Figure 26 Share of maize import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2016

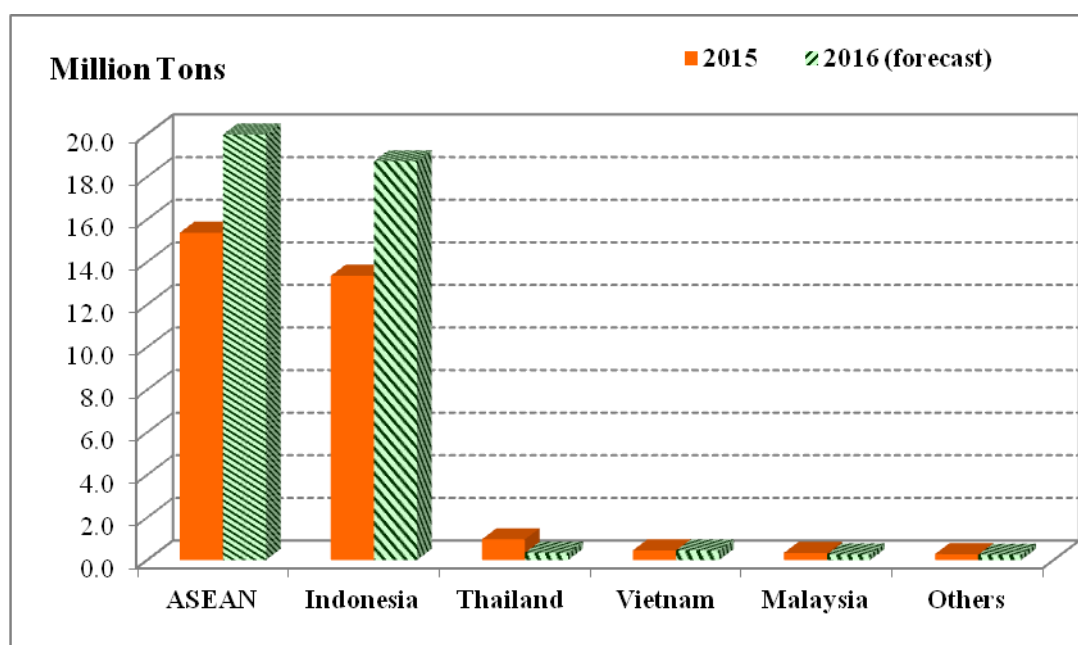


Figure 27 Amount of ending stock of Maize in ASEAN countries in 2015-2016

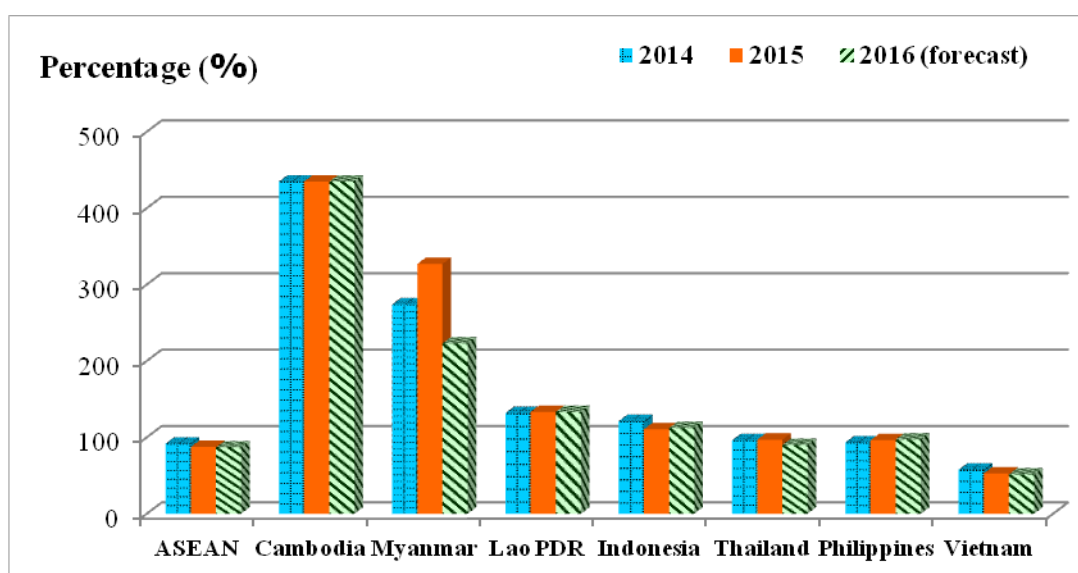


Figure 28 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

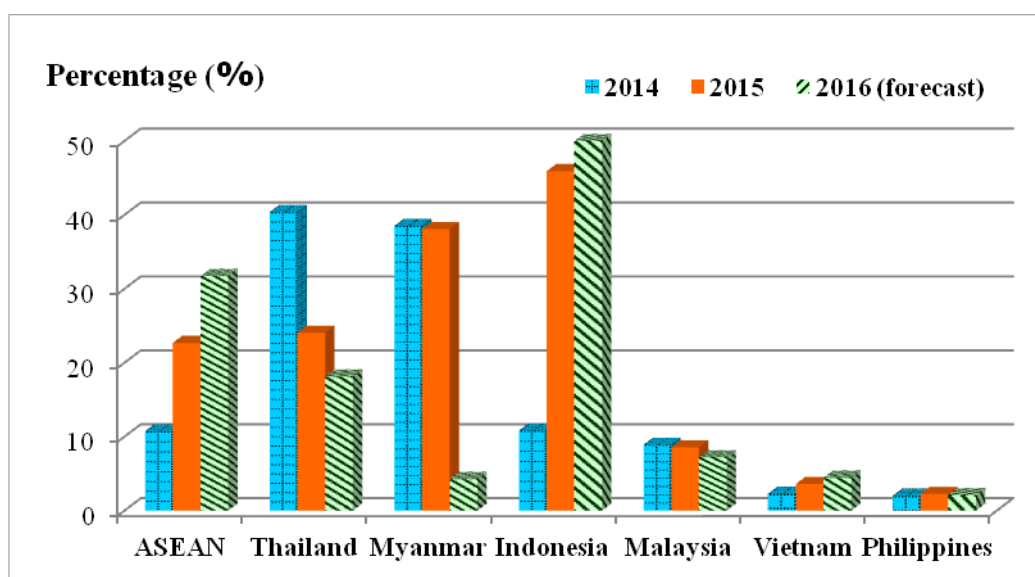


Figure 29 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

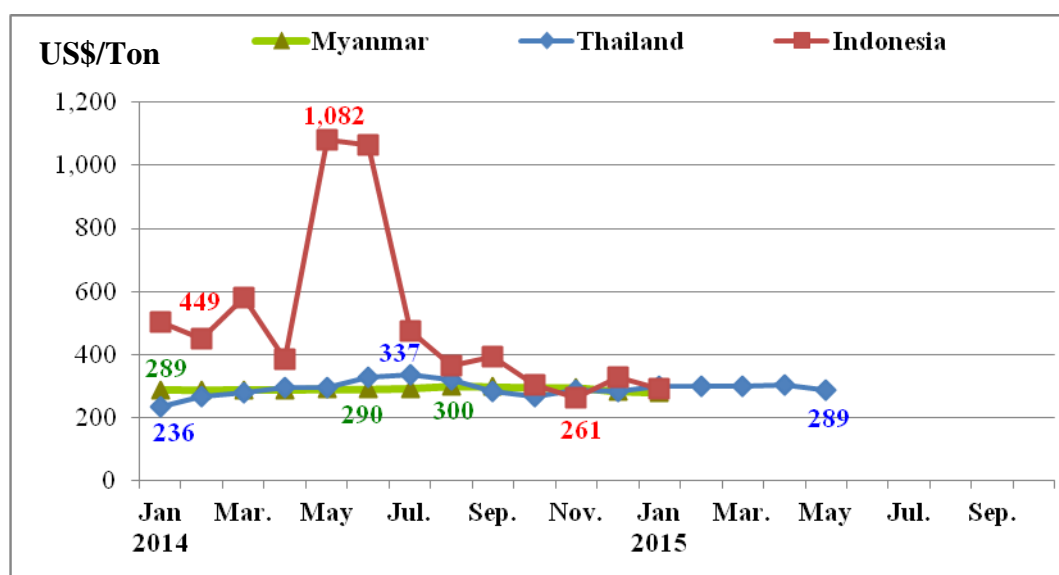


Figure 30 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

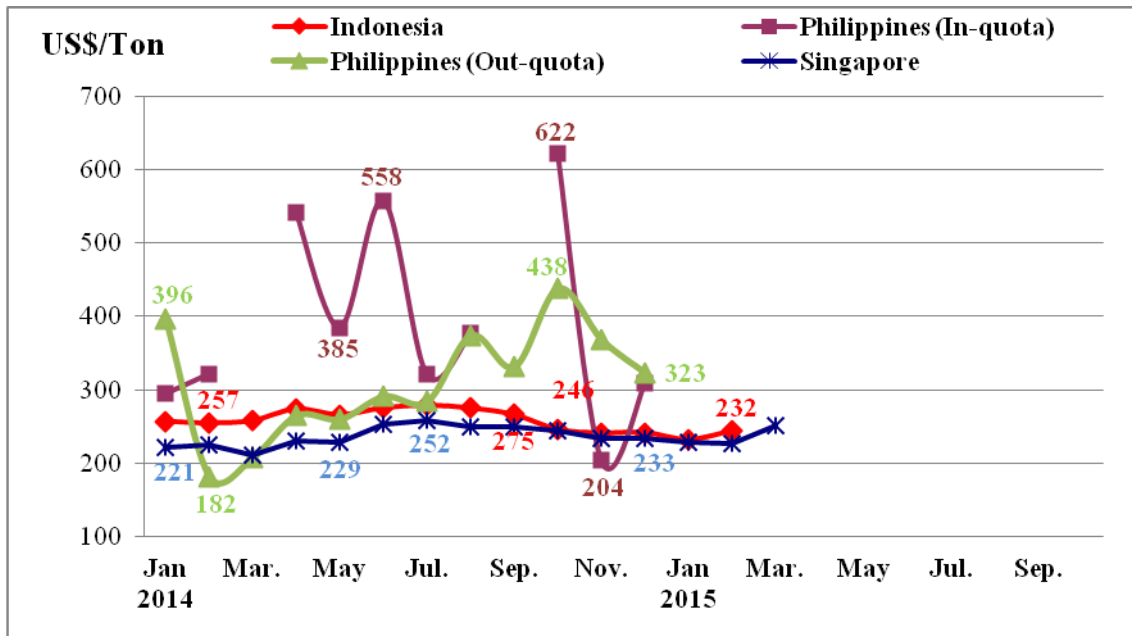


Figure 31 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

Highlight of Sugar Outlook for 2016

- ASEAN sugar supply is forecasted to increase about 7 percent or 2.63 million tons from 38.74 million tons in 2015 to 41.36 million tons in 2016 mainly due to the increase in stock carried over from the previous year. Sugar production has increased very little.
- The beginning stock of sugar in 2016 is estimated at 15.96 million tons, up from 13.45 million tons in 2015 which is about 19 percent increase.
- The sugar export from ASEAN in 2016 is expected to slightly increase from 9.91 million tons in 2015 to 10.18 million tons in 2016 (Table 31).
- The sugar import is forecasted to decrease about 6 percent from 5.85 million tons in 2015 to 5.49 million tons in 2016.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio for sugar in 2016 is forecasted to be about 151 percent which is about the same as in 2015.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio in 2016 is also forecasted to increase about 16 percent, from 104.59 percent in 2015 to 120.70 percent in 2016.

Table 31 Summary of the ASEAN sugar situation, 2015-2016

Unit: Million Tons

Items	2015	2016	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	38.74	41.36	2.63	6.78
Beginning stock	13.45	15.96	2.51	18.65
Production	19.44	19.92	0.48	2.48
Import	5.85	5.49	-0.36	-6.21
Demand (Million tons)	38.74	41.36	2.63	6.78
Domestic utilization	12.86	13.22	0.36	2.80
Export	9.91	10.18	0.27	2.69
Ending stock	15.96	17.96	2.00	12.53
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	151.11	150.63	-0.48	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	104.59	120.70	16.11	-

ASEAN Sugar Situation in 2015

Production

The sugarcane production in ASEAN in 2015 (2014/15 crop year) was estimated at 180.87 million tons up from 177.71 million tons in 2014 about 3 million tons or about 2 percent (Table 32, Figure 32). The increase in production was due to the increase in planted area in almost every country except Lao PDR the Philippines and Vietnam (Table 33). The yield of sugarcane in ASEAN in 2015 was estimated at 63.20 tons per hectare, down from 64.08 tons in 2014 (Table 35, Figure 35).

Thailand, the largest sugar producing country in the region, was estimated to increase in its production due to the increase in planted area in respond to sugar price increase and price of competing crops decrease while yield is estimated to decrease due to drought.

For **the Philippines**, it was estimated that the decrease in its production due to the decline in area by shifting of some areas to paddy, maize, and Cavendish banana production. The yield is estimated to decrease by the effect of the drought and farmers use less fertilizer.

Vietnam was estimated to decrease in its production, which was due to the decrease in planted area in respond to the price decrease while yield has increased due to farmers use more improved variety combined with taking care better.

Indonesia production was expected to increase due to the expansion of planted area arise from favorable weather while yield was estimated to decrease due to unfavorable weather in some parts of the region.

In **Myanmar**, the estimated production has increased to 11.13 million tons in 2015 from 10.31 million tons in 2014. The increase came from the increase in both planted area and yield because of the price of competing crop has decreased and farmers used more fertilizer.

For **Lao PDR**, the estimated production has decreased due to the decline in planted area caused by unfavorable weather while yield is estimated to increase because farmers use more improved variety.

For **Cambodia**, the increase in sugarcane production came from the expansion of planted area. The planted area has jumped up about 103 percent from 2014 due to the government policy.

Utilization and Stock

Regarding domestic utilization of sugar in the ASEAN, it has increased from 12.54 million tons in 2014 to 12.86 million tons in 2015 (Table 38). The beginning stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2015 was estimated at 13.45 million tons, up from 8.45 million tons in 2014, which is about 5 million tons or about 59 percent by the increase in stock of Indonesia and Thailand. The ending stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2015 was estimated to 15.96 million tons, an increase of 2.51 million tons from 13.45 million tons in 2014.

The ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in 2015 was estimated to be about 151 percent, indicated that the production of sugar in ASEAN was sufficient for the consumption within the region (Table 40, Figure 43).

The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization was estimated to be about 105 percent in 2015, compared to about 82 percent in 2014, indicated that the sugar availability in the region has improved (Table 41, Figure 44)

Trade

The sugar export from ASEAN in 2015 is 9.91 million tons compared to 7.25 million tons in 2014, an increase about 37 percent (Table 37 and 38, Figure 37 and 38). Thailand is the major sugar exporting country in the region constituted about 89 percent of the total ASEAN export.

For the import, ASEAN in 2015 as a whole imported sugar about 5.85 million tons, an increased about 10 percent from the previous year. (Table 38, Figure 40 and 41).

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

Prices

The FOB and CIF prices of sugar in exporting and importing countries in ASEAN during 2013 – 2015 are shown in Table 44 – 45. For FOB prices of both raw sugar and white sugar of Thailand, the prices in 2015 were lower than in 2014. Similarly for CIF prices for Indonesia, the CIF price in 2015 was lower than in 2014 while Singapore 2015 CIF price was slight increase.

Damaged Area

The sugar damaged area in ASEAN in 2015 was reported to be 59,562 hectares. Most of the damages were caused by the drought which happened in Thailand and the affected area was 56,030 hectares (Table 36).

Prospects for Sugar in 2016

Production

Sugarcane production in ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 180.87 million tons in 2015 to 186.03 million tons in 2016. Most of ASEAN countries are forecasted to increase in its production except the Philippines and Vietnam. The most increase in terms of quantity is found in Thailand. Thailand is expected to increase in production from 106.33 million tons in 2015 to 110.02 million tons in 2016 by the increase in both area and yield. The expansion of planted area in Thailand comes from the government policy to shift area from unsuitable area of paddy field to sugarcane combined with the increase in yield due to farmers used more improved variety and more fertilizer as well as taking care their crop better (Table 32, Figure 32-35).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of sugar in ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 12.86 million tons of sugar in 2015 to 13.22 million tons in 2016, which is about 3 percent increase (Table 39). The beginning stock in ASEAN is estimated at 15.96 million tons of sugar, an increase of 2.51 million tons or about 19 percent compared to 13.45 million tons in the previous year. The ending stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to be 17.96 million tons which is about 2 million tons or about 13 percent increase from the previous year.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2016 is forecasted to be about 151 percent, which is about the same as the previous year (Table 40, Figure 43).

The ratio of the beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2016 is forecasted to be about 121 percent compared to about 105 percent in 2015 (Table 41, Figure 44). This indicates that the domestic availability of sugar in the region is expected to be in a better situation.

Trade

The export is predicted to increase about 3 percent from 9.91 million tons in 2015 to 10.18 million tons in 2016 (Table 38 and 39, Figure 37 and 38). For the import, it is forecasted to decrease from 5.85 million tons in 2015 to 5.49 million tons in 2016 or about 6 percent. (Table 38 and 39, Figure 40 and 41).

Table 32 Sugarcane production in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	177,705.68	180,872.02	3,166.33	1.78	186,034.98	5,162.96	2.85
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	911.33	1,541.00	629.66	69.09	1,571.82	30.82	2.00
Indonesia	16,800.32	16,993.86	193.54	1.15	17,813.25	819.39	4.82
Lao PDR	1,840.47	1,821.00	-19.46	-1.06	1,848.00	27.00	1.48
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	10,307.36	11,128.42	821.06	7.97	12,014.88	886.46	7.97
Philippines	24,175.30	23,183.15	-992.15	-4.10	22,924.42	-258.73	-1.12
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	103,697.01	106,327.79	2,630.78	2.54	110,021.21	3,693.43	3.47
Vietnam	19,973.90	19,876.80	-97.10	-0.49	19,841.40	-35.40	-0.18

Table 33 Sugarcane planted area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	2,832.87	2,921.36	88.49	3.12	2,981.13	59.77	2.05
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	23.81	48.36	24.55	103.10	49.32	0.97	2.00
Indonesia	474.16	483.12	8.96	1.89	492.00	8.88	1.84
Lao PDR	34.07	30.00	-4.07	-11.95	32.00	2.00	6.67
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	169.42	180.86	11.44	6.75	189.53	8.67	4.79
Philippines	419.26	419.25	-0.01	0.00	419.75	0.50	0.12
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,407.15	1,456.78	49.63	3.53	1,496.52	39.75	2.73
Vietnam	305.00	303.00	-2.00	-0.66	302.00	-1.00	-0.33

Table 34 Sugarcane harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	2,773.22	2,861.80	88.58	3.19	2,907.75	45.95	1.61
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	23.39	47.37	23.97	102.48	49.28	1.91	4.04
Indonesia	469.08	483.12	14.03	2.99	492.00	8.88	1.84
Lao PDR	34.07	30.00	-4.07	-11.95	32.00	2.00	6.67
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	169.39	178.32	8.93	5.27	187.46	9.14	5.13
Philippines	419.26	419.25	-0.01	0.00	419.75	0.50	0.12
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,353.03	1,400.75	47.72	3.53	1,425.26	24.51	1.75
Vietnam	305.00	303.00	-2.00	-0.66	302.00	-1.00	-0.33

Table 35 Sugarcane yield in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	64.08	63.20	-0.88	-1.37	63.98	0.78	1.23
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	38.96	32.53	-6.43	-16.50	31.90	-0.63	-1.94
Indonesia	35.82	35.18	-0.64	-1.79	36.21	1.03	2.93
Lao PDR	54.02	60.70	6.68	12.37	57.75	-2.95	-4.86
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	60.85	62.41	1.56	2.56	64.09	1.68	2.69
Philippines	57.66	55.30	-2.36	-4.09	54.61	-0.69	-1.25
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	76.64	75.91	-0.73	-0.95	77.19	1.28	1.69
Vietnam	65.49	65.60	0.11	0.17	65.70	0.10	0.15

Table 36 Sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2015

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	Total
ASEAN	8	57,065	-	-	2,489	-	59,562
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	992	-	-	-	-	992
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	8	43	-	-	2,489	-	2,540
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	56,030	-	-	-	-	56,030
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 37 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending Stock	Total
ASEAN	8,449,405	19,468,708	5,326,271	33,244,383	12,544,779	7,247,199	13,452,405	33,244,383
Brunei	3,044	-	4,179	7,223	5,521	-	1,702	7,223
Cambodia	-	91,133	-	91,133	20,053	71,080	-	91,133
Indonesia	791,871	2,585,063	2,892,101	6,269,035	2,908,665	1,191	3,359,179	6,269,035
Lao PDR	7,800	368,093	7,231	383,124	351,447	20,223	11,455	383,124
Malaysia	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	550,209	2,400,205	-	2,950,414	2,313,785	119,850	516,779	2,950,414
Singapore	-	-	372,634	372,634	298,392	74,242	-	372,634
Thailand	6,505,681	11,332,906	425	17,839,012	2,465,763	6,293,590	9,079,659	17,839,012
Vietnam	505,000.0	1,866,719.6	117,500.0	2,489,219.6	1,743,500.0	325,000.0	420,719.6	2,489,219.6

Table 38 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending Stock	Total
ASEAN	13,452,405	19,436,318	5,847,651	38,736,374	12,862,510	9,913,295	15,960,569	38,736,374
Brunei	1,702	-	5,156	6,858	5,499	-	1,359	6,858
Cambodia	-	154,100	-	154,100	33,902	120,198	-	154,100
Indonesia	3,359,179	2,614,843	3,106,863	9,080,885	3,119,101	10,591	5,951,193	9,080,885
Lao PDR	11,455	364,200	7,259	382,914	351,651	23,124	8,139	382,914
Malaysia ^{1/}	20,800	-	1,960,000	1,980,800	1,660,000	300,000	20,800	1,980,800
Myanmar	42,112	890,273	309,639	1,242,024	868,763	30,500	342,761	1,242,024
Philippines	516,779	2,255,257	-	2,772,036	2,319,242	160,000	292,794	2,772,036
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	368,235	368,235	239,353	128,882	-	368,235
Thailand	9,079,659	11,300,000	500	20,380,159	2,500,000	8,800,000	9,080,159	20,380,159
Vietnam	420,720	1,857,645	90,000	2,368,364	1,765,000	340,000	263,364	2,368,364

Note: 1/The value is estimated by AFSIS.

Table 39 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending Stock	Total
ASEAN	15,960,569	19,918,275	5,485,056	41,363,900	13,223,265	10,179,918	17,960,717	41,363,900
Brunei	1,359	5,310	-	6,669	5,664	-	1,006	6,669
Cambodia	-	157,182	-	157,182	34,580	122,602	n.a.	157,182
Indonesia	5,951,193	2,740,569	2,992,467	11,684,229	3,354,972	11,000	8,318,257	11,684,229
Lao PDR	8,139	369,600	7,182	384,921	351,802	23,204	9,914	384,921
Malaysia ^{1/}	20,800	-	2,041,020	2,061,820	1,683,819	300,000	78,001	2,061,820
Myanmar 1/	342,761	961,190	-	1,303,951	961,190	15,751	327,010	1,303,951
Philippines	292,794	2,230,088	-	2,522,881	2,324,712	130,000	68,169	2,522,881
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	363,887	363,887	236,527	127,360	-	363,887
Thailand	9,080,159	11,600,000	500	20,680,659	2,500,000	9,100,000	9,080,659	20,680,659
Vietnam	263,364	1,854,336	80,000	2,197,701	1,770,000	350,000	77,701	2,197,701

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

Table 40 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Ton

Country	2014			2015			2016		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	19,468,708	10,350,844	188.09	19,436,318	12,862,510	151.11	19,918,275	13,223,265	150.63
Brunei	-	5,521	-	-	5,499	-	5,310	5,664	-
Cambodia	91,133	20,053	454.46	154,100	33,902	454.55	157,182	34,580	454.55
Indonesia	2,585,063	2,908,665	88.87	2,614,843	3,119,101	83.83	2,740,569	3,354,972	81.69
Lao PDR	368,093	351,447	104.74	364,200	351,651	103.57	369,600	351,802	105.06
Malaysia	-	1,650,000	-	-	1,660,000	-	-	1,683,819	-
Myanmar	824,588	787,653	104.69	890,273	868,763	102.48	961,190	961,190	100.00
Philippines	2,400,205	119,850	2,002.67	2,255,257	2,319,242	97.24	2,230,088	2,324,712	95.93
Singapore	-	298,392	-	-	239,353	-	-	236,527	-
Thailand	11,332,906	2,465,763	459.61	11,300,000	2,500,000	452.00	11,600,000	2,500,000	464.00
Vietnam	1,866,720	1,743,500	107.07	1,857,645	1,765,000	105.25	1,854,336	1,770,000	104.76

Table 41 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Ton

Country	2014			2015			2016		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	8,449,405	10,350,844	81.63	13,452,405	12,862,510	104.59	15,960,569	13,223,265	120.70
Brunei	3,044	5,521	55.13	1,702	5,499	30.95	1,359	5,664	24.00
Cambodia	-	20,053	-	-	33,902	-	-	34,580	-
Indonesia	791,871	2,908,665	27.22	3,359,179	3,119,101	107.70	5,951,193	3,354,972	177.38
Lao PDR	7,800	351,447	2.22	11,455	351,651	3.26	8,139	351,802	2.31
Malaysia	85,800	1,650,000	-	20,800	1,660,000	-	20,800	1,683,819	-
Myanmar	-	787,653	-	42,112	868,763	4.85	342,761	961,190	35.66
Philippines	550,209	119,850	459.08	516,779	2,319,242	22.28	292,794	2,324,712	12.59
Singapore	-	298,392	-	-	239,353	-	-	236,527	-
Thailand	6,505,681	2,465,763	263.84	9,079,659	2,500,000	363.19	9,080,159	2,500,000	363.21
Vietnam	505,000	1,743,500	28.96	420,720	1,765,000	23.84	263,364	1,770,000	14.88

Table 42 Quantity and Value of Sugar Export by Countries of Destination in 2015

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia	4	4,671							43	30,625			18	40,219
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar					1,276	1,038,300								
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand	2,100	1,128,220	76,606	30,374,623	185,998	68,571,685	9,136	3,724,093	52,893	21,364,512	56,701	22,495,881	18,525	7,334,391
Vietnam				150,000				100,597		555,000				

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									10,151		10,151	
Indonesia	64	47,176					129	122,691	10,463	1,467,100	10,591	1,589,791
Lao PDR			23,124	1,782,957			23,124	1,782,957			23,124	1,782,957
Malaysia												
Myanmar	92	69,725					1,368	1,108,025	29,132	17,608,150	30,500	18,716,175
Philippines									207	247,537	207	247,537
Singapore												
Thailand	33,551	14,550,742			38,214	16,139,793	473,724	185,683,940	875,935	346,970,943	1,349,659	532,654,883
Vietnam		2,500,000		8,480				3,314,077		124,226,120		127,540,197

Table 43 Quantity and Value of Sugar Import by Countries of Origin in 2015

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia														
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar			1	901					1	1,280				
Philippines														
Singapore					12	8,750			16,916	8,044,349	1	703	0	1,240
Thailand														
Vietnam						12,570		2,300,000		6,500,000				200,000

Importing Country	Country of origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam							
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia												
Lao PDR			7,259	4,612,063			7,259	4,612,063			7,259	4,612,063
Malaysia												
Myanmar	34,386	20,332,099	269,058	30,299,690			303,447	50,633,970	6,192	3,498,889	309,639	54,132,859
Philippines												
Singapore			29,153	13,115,690	3,090	1,347,275	49,172	22,518,007	25,953	12,739,260	75,125	35,257,267
Thailand									106	124,430	106	124,430
Vietnam		2,300,000		47,000,000				58,312,570		108,850,000		167,162,570

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	2014	113	113	109	111	116	119	126	126	119	129	131	136	121
		2015	143	264											204
Malaysia		2013	546	532	523	516	500	505	499	501	502	491	494	490	508
Philippines	Muscovado Sugar In-Quota	2014	1,787	1,980	2,207	-	1,773	1,204	1,492	2,070	2,182	1,452	1,649	1,468	1,605
		2015	1,329												1,329
	Centrifugal Sugar In-Quota	2014	-	2,573	1,018	1,345	1,083	499	470	455	-	1,887	502	2,865	1,058
		2015	1,067												1,067
Thailand	Raw Sugar	2014	399	401	407	385	395	405	407	408	400	402	444	391	404
		2015	380	377	378										378
	White Sugar	2014	455	453	449	469	468	479	477	469	470	452	460	460	463
		2015	432	407	399										411

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	2014	482	468	457	447	426	439	444	426	432	439	441	420	443
		2015	419	408											413
Malaysia		2013	485	462	459	430	485	477	402	513	402	483	469	424	459
Singapore	Raw Sugar	2014	506	489	474	510	266	476	491	478	476	469	471	476	465
		2015	467	476	461										468

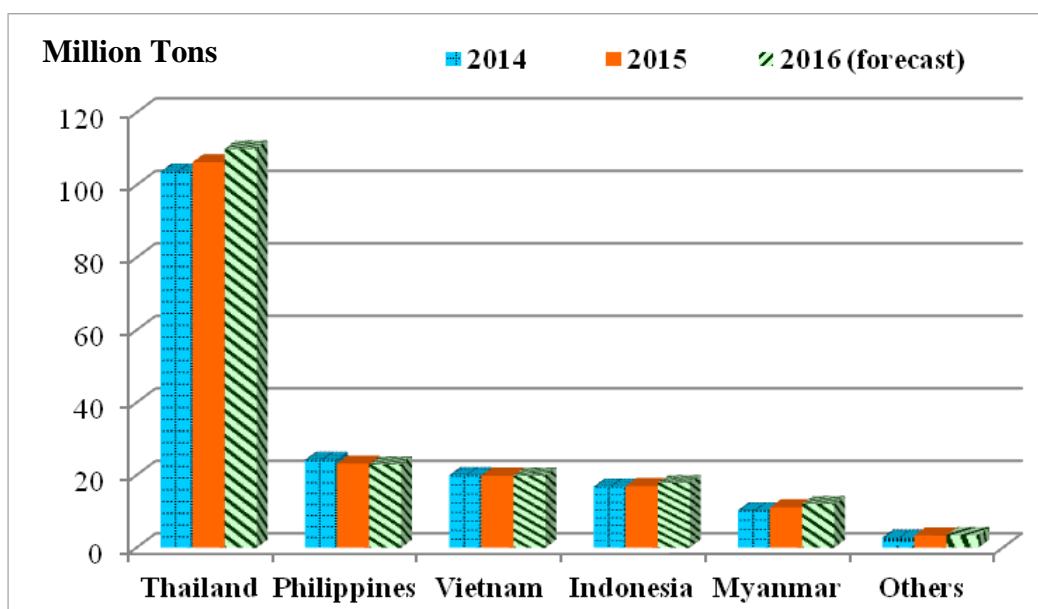


Figure 32 Sugarcane production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

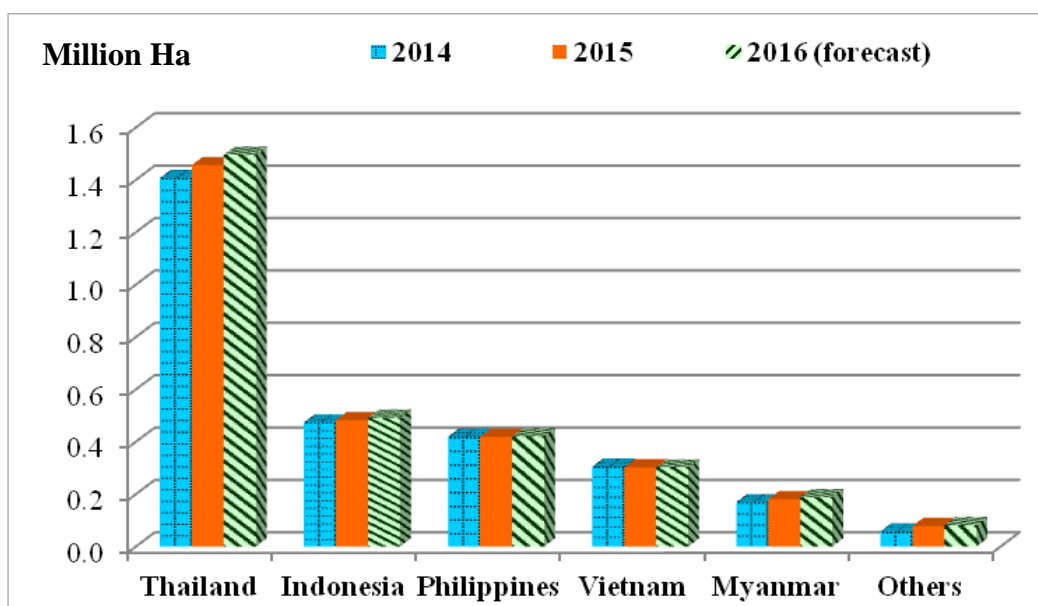


Figure 33 Sugarcane planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

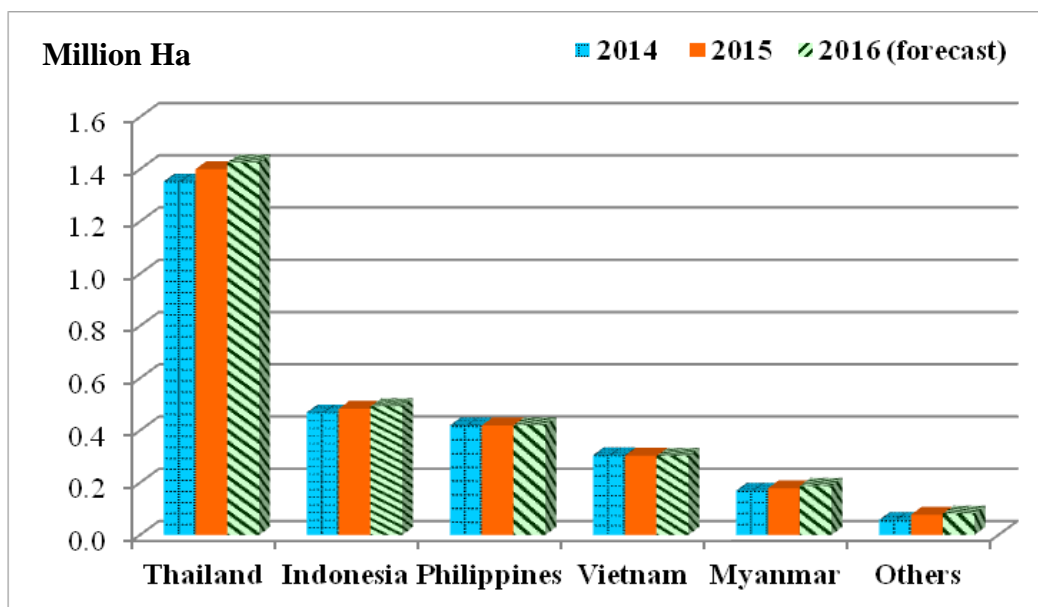


Figure 34 Sugarcane harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

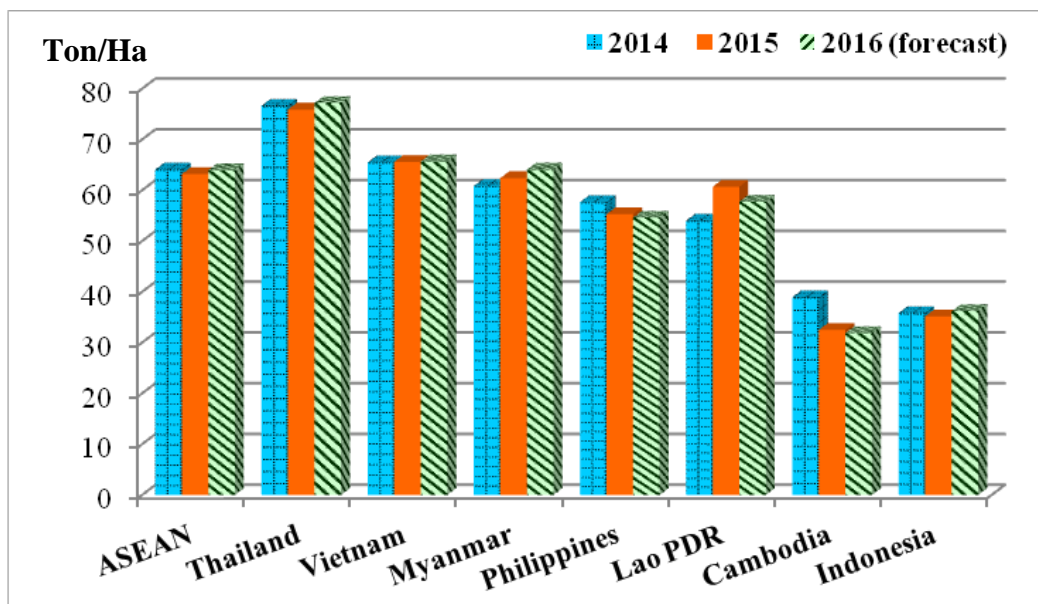


Figure 35 Sugarcane yield of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

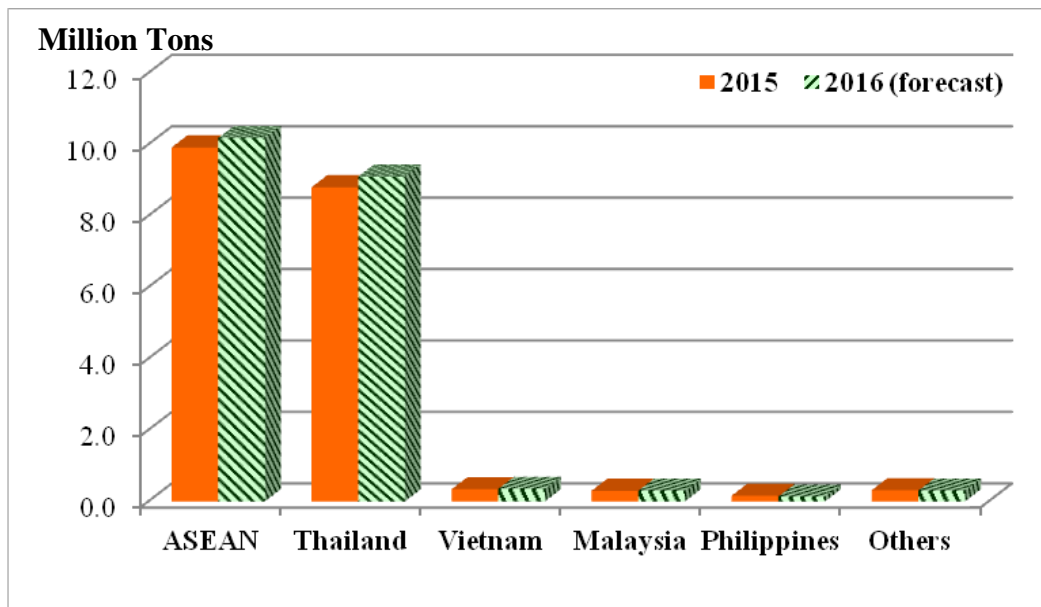


Figure 36 Amount of Sugar export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2016

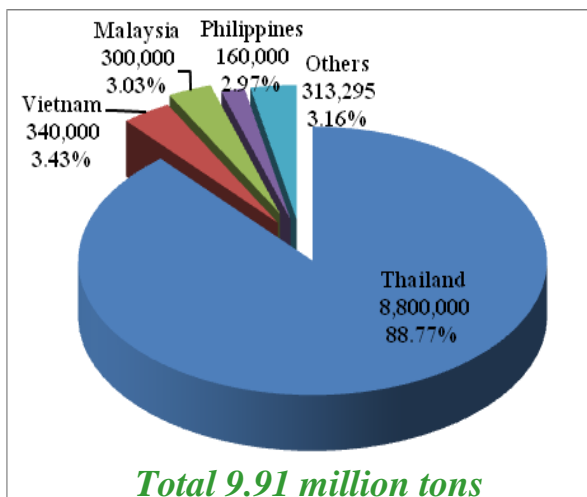


Figure 37 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

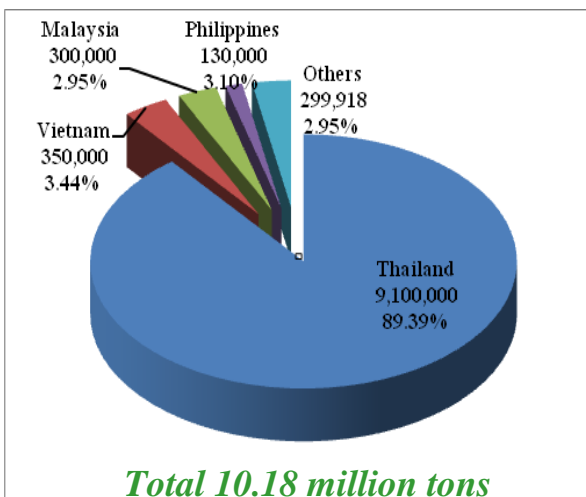


Figure 38 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

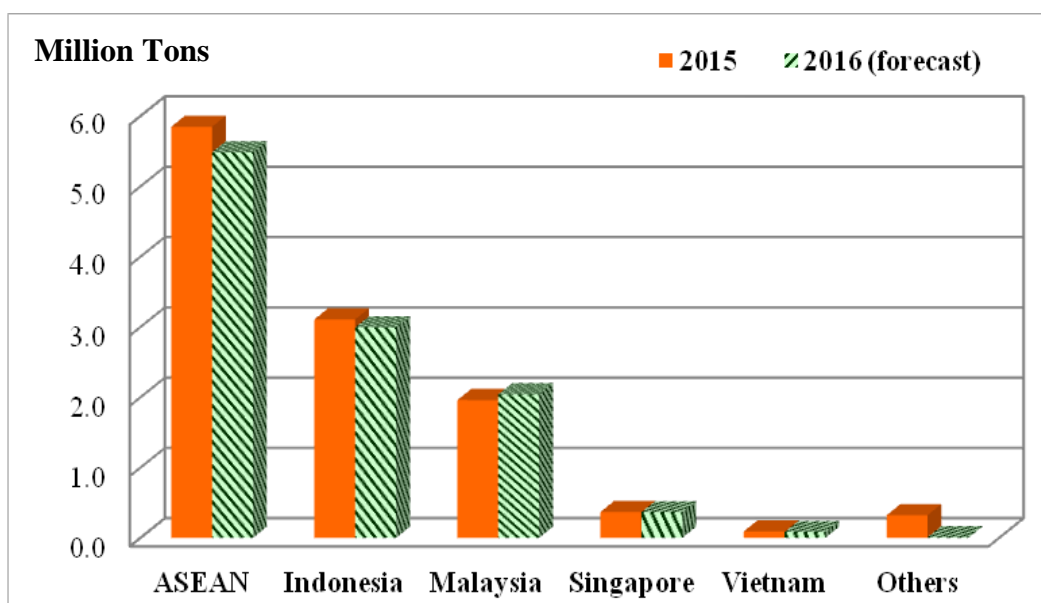


Figure 39 Amount of sugar import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2016

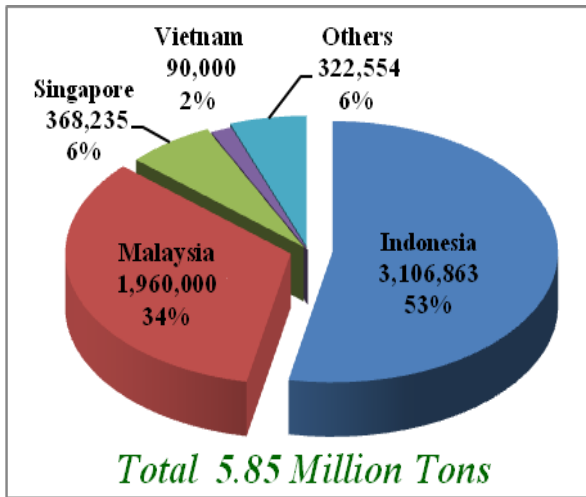


Figure 40 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

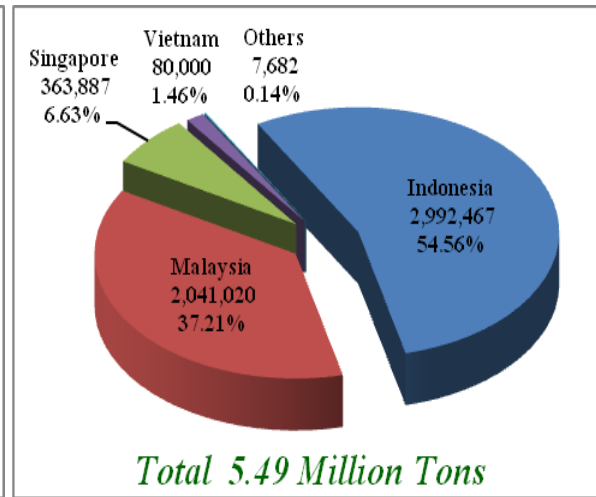


Figure 41 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2016

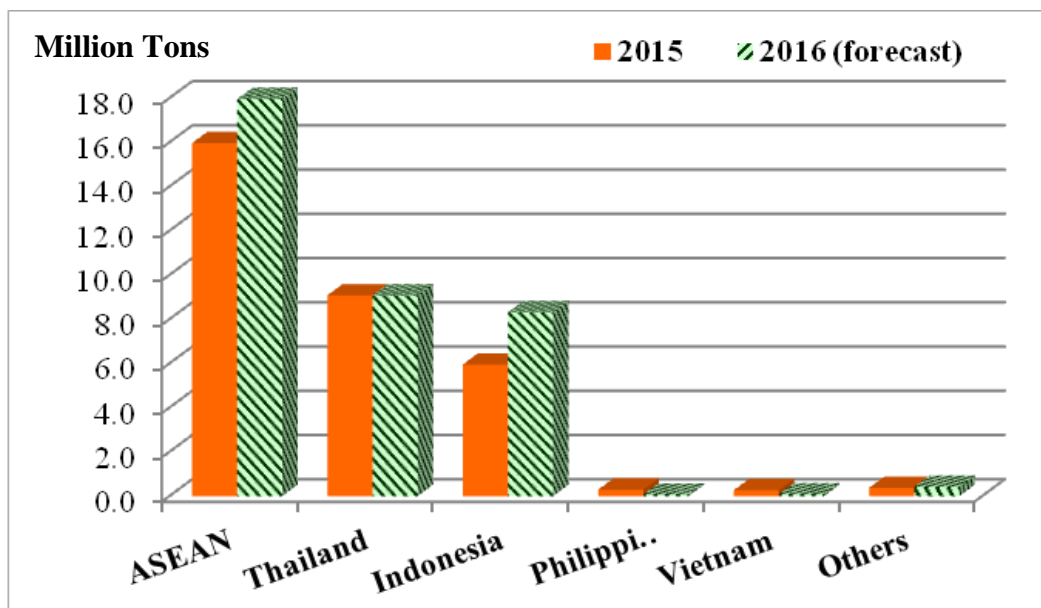


Figure 42 Amount of ending stock of Sugar in ASEAN countries

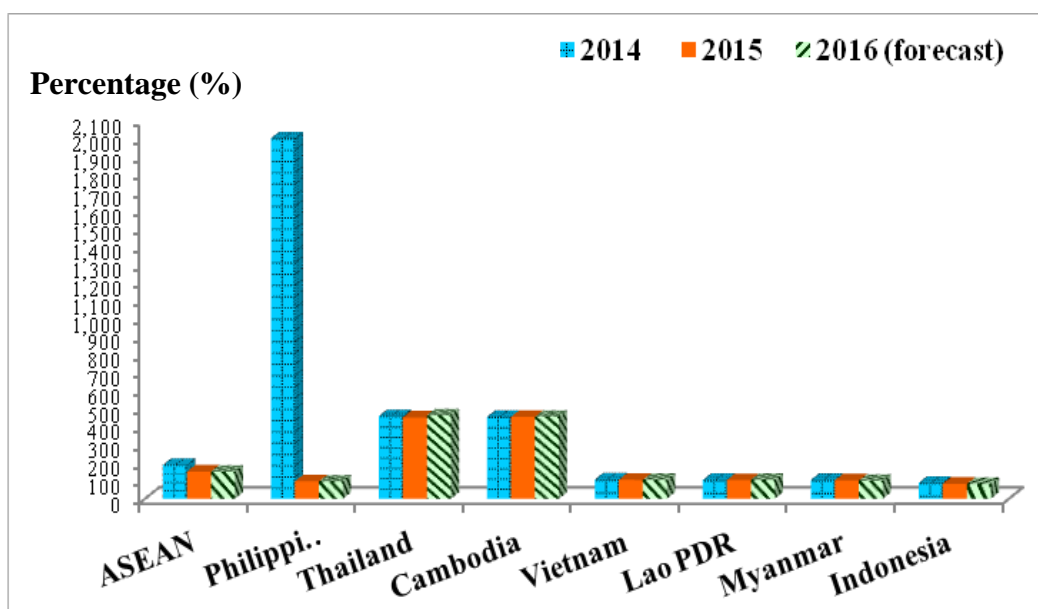


Figure 43 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

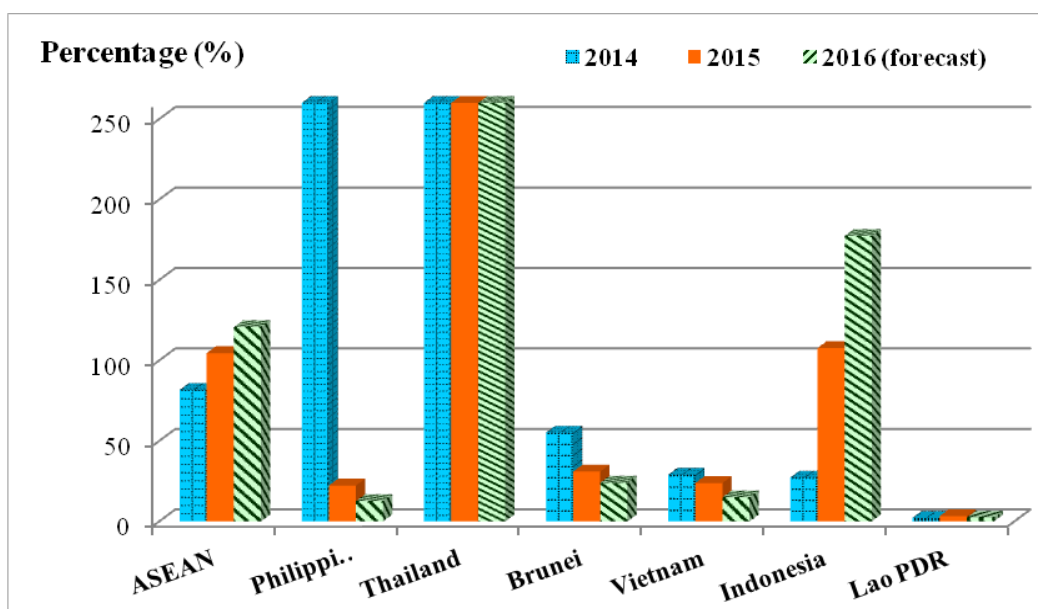


Figure 44 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

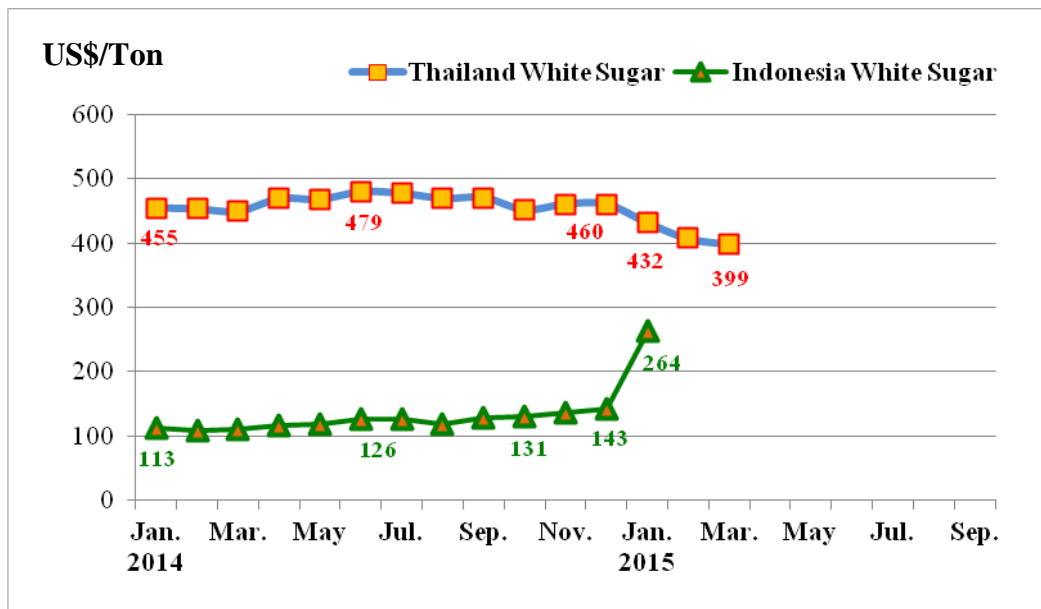


Figure 45 FOB price (US\$) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

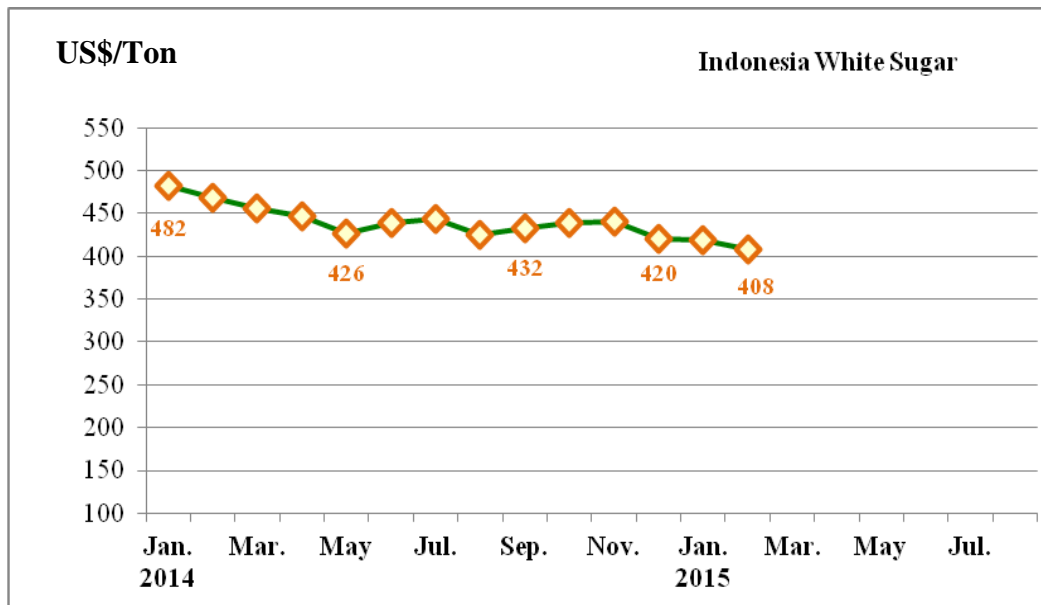


Figure 46 CIF price (US\$) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

Highlights of Soybean Outlook for 2016

- The supply of ASEAN soybean is forecasted to increase from 9.37 million tons in 2015 to 10.36 million tons or about 11 percent in 2016 (Table 46). The increase in supply mainly comes from the increase in the beginning stock, which increases about 59 percent.
- The soybean production is predicted to slightly increase from 1.66 million tons in 2015 to 1.71 million tons or about 3 percent in 2016.
- The beginning stock of soybean in ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to increase to 2.22 million tons, up 0.82 million tons from 1.40 million tons in 2015. The ending stock is expected to be 3.08 million tons in 2016, an increase of 0.86 million ton or about 39 percent from 2.22 million tons in 2015.
- In terms of soybean demand in ASEAN in 2016, the domestic utilization is estimated at 7.14 million tons, compared to 7.02 million tons in 2015. The export of soybean from the ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to slightly increase to 0.14 million tons from 0.13 million tons in the previous year.
- The soybean import is forecasted to increase from 6.31 million tons in 2015 to 6.43 million tons in 2016. ASEAN exports very few of soybeans.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) in 2016 is forecasted to be about 24 percent which is up a little from the previous year. This indicates that the soybean production in the ASEAN is not sufficient for the demand within the ASEAN.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is predicted to be 31 percent in 2016, which increased from about 20 percent in 2015, indicated that the soybeans situation is improving.

Table 46 Summary of the ASEAN soybean situation, 2015-2016

Unit: Million tons

Items	2015	2016	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	9.37	10.36	0.99	10.57
Beginning stock	1.40	2.22	0.82	58.57
Production	1.66	1.71	0.05	3.01
Import	6.31	6.43	0.12	1.90
Demand (Million tons)	9.37	10.36	0.99	10.57
Domestic utilization	7.02	7.14	0.12	1.71
Export	0.13	0.14	0.01	7.69
Ending stock	2.22	3.08	0.86	38.74
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	23.70	23.95	0.25	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	19.98	31.10	11.12	-

ASEAN Soybean Situation 2015

Production

The estimate of soybean production in ASEAN in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) was 1.66 million tons, an increase of 0.14 million tons or about 9 percent from 1.52 million tons in 2014. The increase in production was due to the increase in planted area and harvested area. Indonesia is ranked first in soybean production in the region, followed by Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Lao PDR, and the Philippines. The productions of soybean producing countries in ASEAN have decreased in almost every country in the region, except Indonesia and Lao PDR.

For **Indonesia**, the estimated soybean production in 2015 has increased to 1.10 million tons, up 0.18 million tons from 0.92 million tons in 2014. 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 has slightly decreased due to the reduction of the planted and harvested area.

In **Lao PDR**, the increase in production was due to the increase in planted area and harvested area while **Cambodia**, the decrease in production was due to the decline in planted area and harvested area. The area expansion in Lao PDR attributed to the government policy and favorable weather. Even though the increase in production of Lao PDR is very eminent, the total production is still very small compared to other countries in the region.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybean in ASEAN in 2015 was estimated at 7.02 million tons, an increase of 0.24 million tons or about 4 percent from 6.77 million tons in 2014. In 2015, the beginning stock was estimated at 1.40 million tons, an increase of about 0.61 million tons or about 77 percent from 0.79 million tons in 2014. Indonesia and Thailand had the most of soybean stocks in the region (Table 52-53).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self sufficiency ratio) of ASEAN in 2015 was about 24 percent, about an increase of 1 percent from the previous year, indicated that the soybean production in ASEAN is not yet 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, Thailand and Vietnam, the ratios are estimated at about 49, 2, and 9 percent respectively (Table 55, Figure 58). The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization of ASEAN in 2015 was estimated to be about 20 percent (Table 56, Figure 59).

Trade

In 2015, ASEAN altogether exported soybean 0.13 million tons, which decreased about 0.04 million tons compared to 0.17 million tons in 2014. Cambodia is the largest soybean exporting country in the ASEAN, which exported about 0.10 million tons or about 60 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 2014-2015 are shown in Table 59 and CIF price for importing countries are shown in Table 60. The annual average FOB price in 2015 in Cambodia was 734 US\$/ton and the average FOB price in Indonesia was 1,156 US\$/ton respectively (Table 59).

For CIF price, the annual average in 2015 in Indonesia was 514 US\$/ton, in Singapore was 737 US\$/ton, in Thailand was 518 US\$/ton and in Vietnam was 490 US\$/ton (Table 60).

Damaged Area

The total damaged area of soybean in the ASEAN in 2015 was reported to be 1,136 hectares. The major cause of damage was drought, which has damaged about 451 hectares in Thailand. Flood was also another important cause of damage, which was found in Cambodia (Table 51).

Prospects for Soybean in 2016

Production

Soybean production of ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to be 1.71 million tons, up 0.05 million tons which is about 3 percent from 1.66 million tons in 2015 (Table 47, Figure 47). The increase in production is expected in almost every country in ASEAN, except Thailand and Vietnam. Indonesia, the biggest soybean producing country in ASEAN, is forecasted to increase in its production from 1.10 million tons in 2015 to 1.13 million tons in 2016, up about 3 percent. The increase in production is mainly due to the expected increase in both area and yield as 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 7.02 million tons in 2015 to 7.14 million tons in 2016 (Table 54).

The beginning stock in ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to increase 0.82 million ton or about 59 percent from 1.40 million ton in 2015 to 2.22 million ton in 2016. The ending stock is forecasted to increase about 39 percent from 2.22 million tons in 2015 to 3.08 million tons in 2016 (Table 53, Figure 57).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self-sufficiency ratio) is forecasted to be about 24 percent, which was about the same as the previous year (Table 55, Figure 58). The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization (food security ratio) is forecasted to be about 31 percent, which increased from about 20 percent in the previous year (Table 56, Figure 58).

Trade

In 2016, the export of soybeans from the ASEAN is forecasted to be about 0.14 million tons, which is a slight increase from the previous year. For the total import by the ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to be 6.43 million tons, compared to 6.31 million tons in 2015,

an increase of about 2 percent (Table 53-54, Figure 51, 53, 54 and 56). Cambodia and Malaysia are the major exporting countries while Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam are the major importing countries. The quantity and value of soybean export by countries of destination and the quantity and value of soybean import by countries of origin are given in Table 57-58.

Table 47 Soybean production in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	1,515.63	1,662.45	146.81	9.69	1,710.83	48.39	2.91
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	131.09	104.18	-26.91	-20.53	106.89	2.71	2.60
Indonesia	921.34	1,104.63	183.29	19.89	1,134.99	30.36	2.75
Lao PDR	17.04	17.94	0.90	5.31	18.50	0.56	3.14
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	234.92	228.93	-5.99	-2.55	246.18	17.25	7.53
Philippines	0.72	0.71	-0.01	-1.51	0.72	0.01	1.95
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	52.63	51.97	-0.66	-1.26	51.76	-0.21	-0.41
Vietnam	157.90	154.09	-3.81	-2.41	151.80	-2.29	-1.49

Table 48 Soybean planted area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	1,008.95	1,097.27	88.32	8.75	1,112.63	15.36	1.40
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	80.69	72.51	-8.18	-10.13	73.96	1.45	2.00
Indonesia	620.31	727.13	106.81	17.22	735.17	8.04	1.11
Lao PDR	10.97	11.50	0.53	4.83	12.00	0.50	4.35
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	155.12	151.19	-3.93	-2.53	155.98	4.78	3.16
Philippines	0.59	0.60	0.00	0.63	0.61	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	31.07	30.35	-0.73	-2.34	29.92	-0.42	-1.39
Vietnam	110.20	104.00	-6.20	-5.63	105.00	1.00	0.96

Table 49 Soybean harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	1,000.95	1,096.14	95.19	9.51	1,111.72	15.58	1.42
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	78.44	72.22	-6.22	-7.93	73.66	1.44	2.00
Indonesia	615.02	727.13	112.11	18.23	735.17	8.04	1.11
Lao PDR	10.97	11.50	0.53	4.83	12.00	0.50	4.35
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	155.12	150.80	-4.32	-2.78	155.81	5.01	3.32
Philippines	0.59	0.60	0.00	0.63	0.61	0.01	1.24
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	30.61	29.89	-0.72	-2.35	29.47	-0.42	-1.41
Vietnam	110.20	104.00	-6.20	-5.63	105.00	1.00	0.96

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 50 Soybean yield in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	1.51	1.52	0.00	0.16	1.54	0.02	1.47
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1.67	1.44	-0.23	-13.69	1.45	0.01	0.59
Indonesia	1.50	1.52	0.02	1.41	1.54	0.02	1.62
Lao PDR	1.55	1.56	0.01	0.46	1.54	-0.02	-1.15
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1.51	1.52	0.00	0.24	1.58	0.06	4.07
Philippines	1.21	1.18	-0.03	-2.13	1.19	0.01	0.71
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1.72	1.74	0.02	1.11	1.76	0.02	1.02
Vietnam	1.43	1.48	0.05	3.40	1.45	-0.04	-2.42

Table 51 Soybean damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2015

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecify	
ASEAN	293	451	-	-	392	-	1,136
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	293	-	-	-	-	-	293
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	392	-	392
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	451	-	-	-	-	451
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 52 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending Stock	Total
ASEAN	791,855	1,515,632	6,038,635	8,346,122	6,772,889	171,908	1,401,325	8,346,122
Brunei	-	-	795	795	795	-	-	795
Cambodia	-	131,092	-	131,092	28,840	102,252	-	131,092
Indonesia	562,932	921,336	1,966,504	3,450,772	2,218,507	41,362	1,190,903	3,450,772
Lao PDR	6,772	17,035	10	23,817	16,396	4,980	2,441	23,817
Malaysia	-	-	590,000	590,000	590,000	-	-	590,000
Myanmar	35,271	234,916	214	270,401	247,221	7,650	15,530	270,401
Philippines	-	718	43,610	44,328	44,297	31	-	44,328
Singapore	-	-	20,207	20,207	19,169	1,038	-	20,207
Thailand	159,751	52,635	1,898,295	2,110,681	1,939,335	11,595	159,751	2,110,681
Vietnam	27,129	157,900	1,519,000	1,704,029	1,668,329	3,000	32,700	1,704,029

Table 53 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending Stock	Total
ASEAN	1,401,325	1,662,445	6,305,538	9,369,308	7,015,252	131,770	2,222,286	9,369,308
Brunei	-	-	819	819	819	-	-	819
Cambodia	-	104,180	-	104,180	22,920	81,260	-	104,180
Indonesia	1,190,903	1,104,629	1,991,455	4,286,987	2,260,502	1,365	2,025,120	4,286,987
Lao PDR	2,441	17,940	-	20,381	16,553	2,532	1,296	20,381
Malaysia1/	-	-	600,000	600,000	573,000	27,000	-	600,000
Myanmar	15,530	228,928	237	244,695	226,032	3,613	15,050	244,695
Philippines1/	-	707	42,227	42,934	42,934	-	-	42,934
Singapore1/	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Thailand	159,751	51,971	2,100,800	2,312,522	2,140,771	12,000	159,751	2,312,522
Vietnam	32,700	154,090	1,550,000	1,736,790	1,711,721	4,000	21,069	1,736,790

Note: 1/The value is estimated by AFSIS.

Table 54 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending Stock	Total
ASEAN	2,222,286	1,710,837	6,426,933	10,360,056	7,144,664	135,278	3,080,114	10,360,056
Brunei	-	-	843	843	843	-	-	843
Cambodia	-	106,889	-	106,889	23,515	83,374	-	106,889
Indonesia	2,025,120	1,134,985	1,991,455	5,151,560	2,260,502	-	2,891,058	5,151,560
Lao PDR	1,296	18,504	-	19,800	16,710	1,904	1,186	19,800
Malaysia ^{1/}	-	-	600,000	600,000	573,000	27,000	-	600,000
Myanmar	15,050	246,180	200	261,430	246,180	3,000	12,250	261,430
Philippines ^{1/}	-	721	39,435	40,156	40,156	-	-	40,156
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Thailand	159,751	51,758	2,200,000	2,411,509	2,236,758	15,000	159,751	2,411,509
Vietnam	21,069	151,800	1,575,000	1,747,869	1,727,000	5,000	15,869	1,747,869

Note: ^{1/}The value is estimated by AFSIS.

Table 55 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries (Self-sufficiency ratio), 2014-2016

Unit: Tons

Country	2014			2015			2016		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	1,515,632	6,772,889	22.38	1,662,445	7,015,252	23.70	1,710,837	7,144,664	23.95
Brunei	-	795	-	-	819	-	-	843	-
Cambodia	131,092	28,840	454.55	104,180	22,920	454.54	106,889	23,515	454.56
Indonesia	921,336	2,218,507	41.53	1,104,629	2,260,502	48.87	1,134,985	2,260,502	50.21
Lao PDR	17,035	16,396	103.90	17,940	16,553	108.38	18,504	16,710	110.74
Malaysia	-	590,000	-	-	573,000	-	-	573,000	-
Myanmar	234,916	247,221	95.02	228,928	226,032	101.28	246,180	246,180	100.00
Philippines	718	44,297	1.62	707	42,934	1.65	721	40,156	1.80
Singapore	-	19,169	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	52,635	1,939,335	2.71	51,971	2,140,771	2.43	51,758	2,236,758	2.31
Vietnam	157,900	1,668,329	9.46	154,090	1,711,721	9.00	151,800	1,727,000	8.79

Table 56 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries (Food security ratio), 2014-2016

Unit: Tons

Country	2014			2015			2016		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	791,855	6,772,889	11.69	1,401,325	7,015,252	19.98	2,222,286	7,144,664	31.10
Brunei	-	795	-	-	819	-	-	843	-
Cambodia	-	28,840	-	-	22,920	-	-	23,515	-
Indonesia	562,932	2,218,507	25.37	1,190,903	2,260,502	52.68	2,025,120	2,260,502	89.59
Lao PDR	6,772	16,396	41.30	2,441	16,553	14.75	1,296	16,710	7.76
Malaysia	-	590,000	-	-	573,000	-	-	573,000	-
Myanmar	35,271	247,221	-	15,530	226,032	-	15,050	246,180	6.11
Philippines	-	44,297	-	-	42,934	-	-	40,156	-
Singapore	-	19,169	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	159,751	1,939,335	8.24	159,751	2,140,771	7.46	159,751	2,236,758	7.14
Vietnam	27,129	1,668,329	1.63	32,700	1,711,721	1.91	21,069	1,727,000	1.22

Table 57 Quantity and Value of Soybean Export by Countries of Destination in 2015

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	13	18,261							375	471,730	39	69,330	5	5,800
Lao PDR														
Malaysia		8,143				1,313,137								
Myanmar					92	46,000								
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand							240	156,673	5	7,170	2.09	4,524		
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											128,940	
Indonesia	40	44,063	0	128			472	609,312	893	967,115	1,365	1,576,427
Lao PDR					24		24	7,525	2,508	1,177,920	2,532	1,185,445
Malaysia		123,022						1,444,302		84,892		1,529,194
Myanmar	154	93,280					246	139,280	3,367	2,087,400	3,613	2,226,680
Philippines												
Singapore												
Thailand	7	16,378			130	93,859	384	278,604	3,243	1,694,148	3,627	1,972,752
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 2015

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia														
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						18,816								
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore									266	231,172		89		
Thailand														
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam							
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia												
Lao PDR												
Malaysia		1,429						20,245		25,475,769		25,496,014
Myanmar									237	71,096	237	71,096
Philippines												
Singapore			10	19,728	1	575	277	251,564	6,864	4,848,741	7,141	5,100,305
Thailand									431,629	213,088,482	431,629	213,088,482
Vietnam									1,356,681	781,714,008	1,356,681	781,714,008

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	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Cambodia	2014	770	807	792	984	877	761	852	758	774	772	638	586	781
	2015	624	623	790	797	837								734
Indonesia	2014	640	1,477	1,289	1,298	1,383	1,073	1,002	602	1,251	1,605	1,073	851	1,129
	2015	1,169	1,143											1,156
Malaysia	2013	587	597	605	628	630	565	670	730	700	707	674	699	649

Table 60 CIF Price of soybean in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Indonesia	2014	569	579	596	613	617	615	612	601	575	563	518	505	580
	2015	517	510											514
Philippines	2014	-	-	472	611	-	-	742	252	-	-	-	-	519
Malaysia	2013	605	554	563	517	532	605	524	587	631	608	542	600	572
Singapore	2014	789	777	747	776	771	797	776	786	805	806	814	762	784
	2015	795	749	666										737
Thailand	2013	630	591	603	535	509	532	590	618	598	617	596	589	584
	2014	618	628	610	621	638	653	644	617	579	548	552	548	605
	2015	529	533	515	493									518
Vietnam	2014	580	584	584	585	598	606	782	537	604	571	527	527	604
	2015	532	492	470	502	453								490

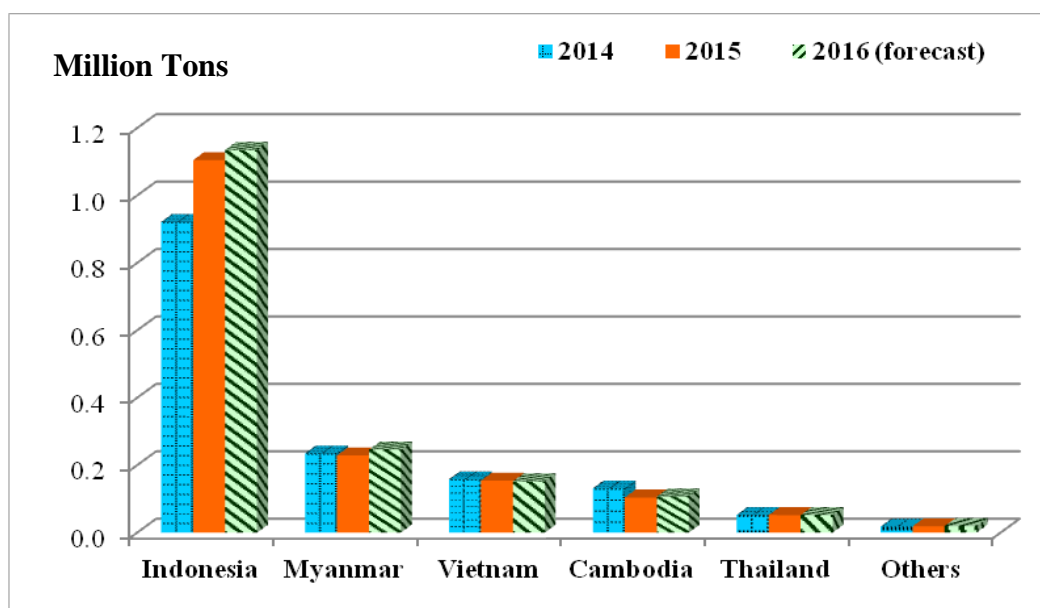


Figure 47 Soybean production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

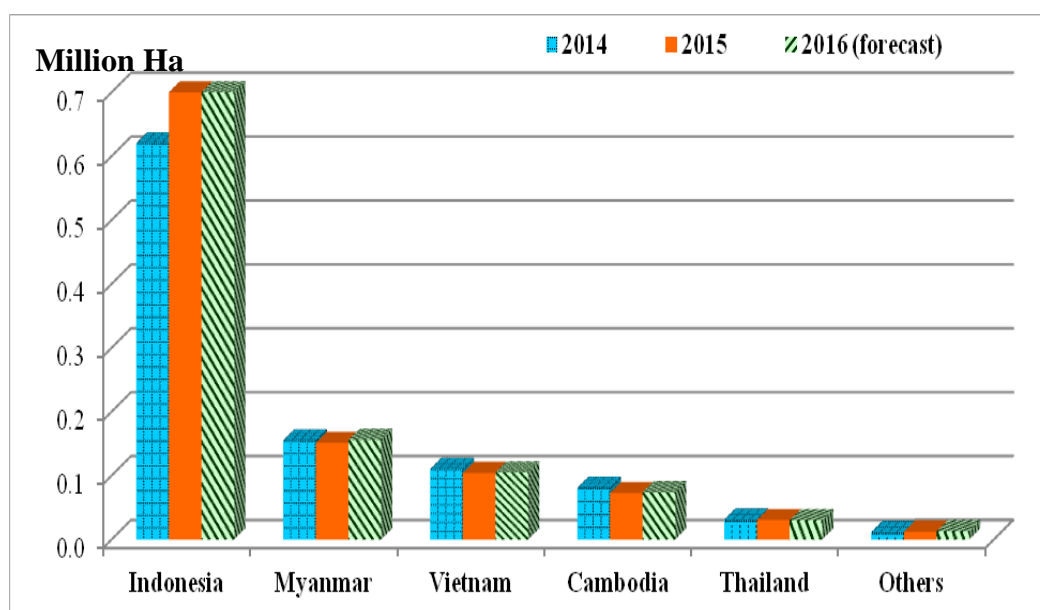


Figure 48 Soybean planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

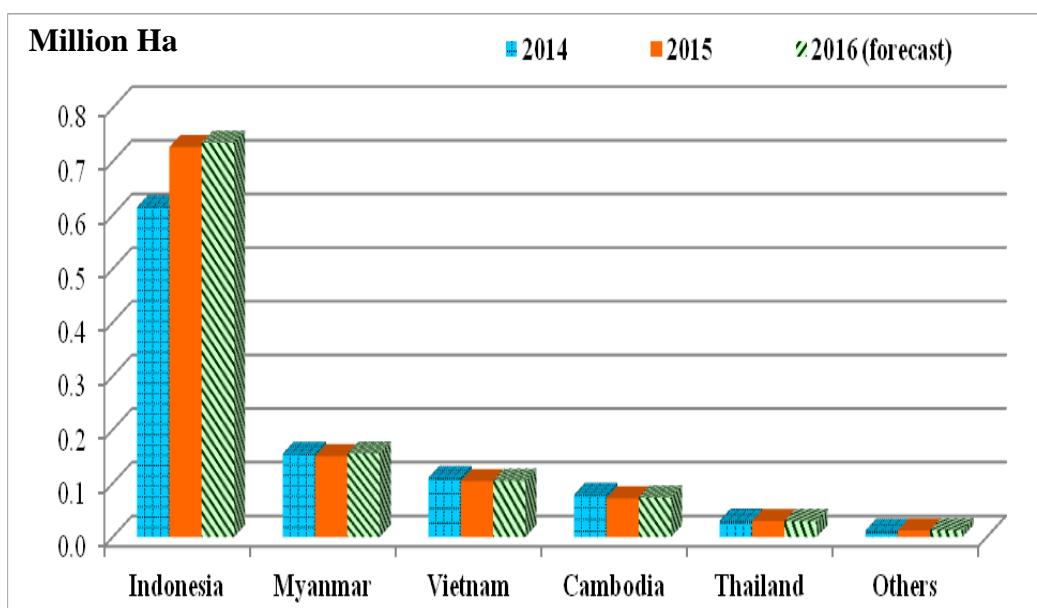


Figure 49 Soybean harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

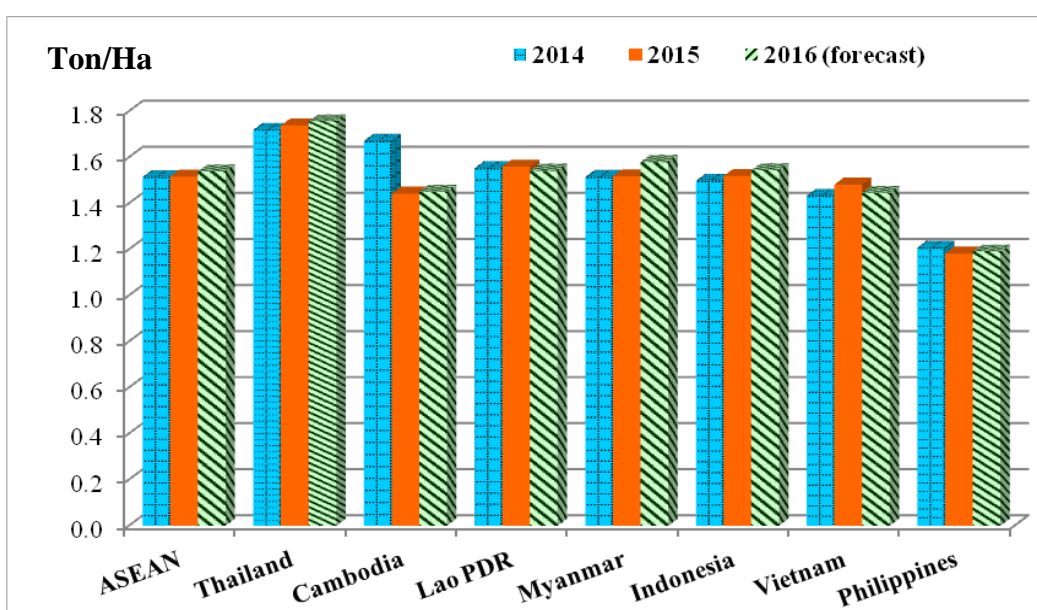


Figure 50 Soybean yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

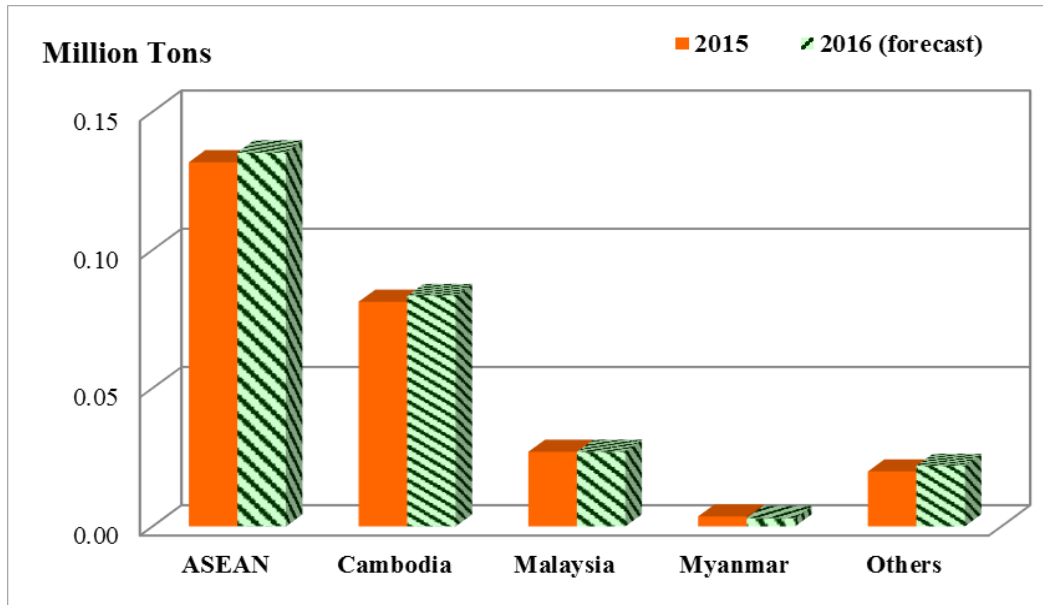


Figure 51 Amount of Soybean export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2015 -2016

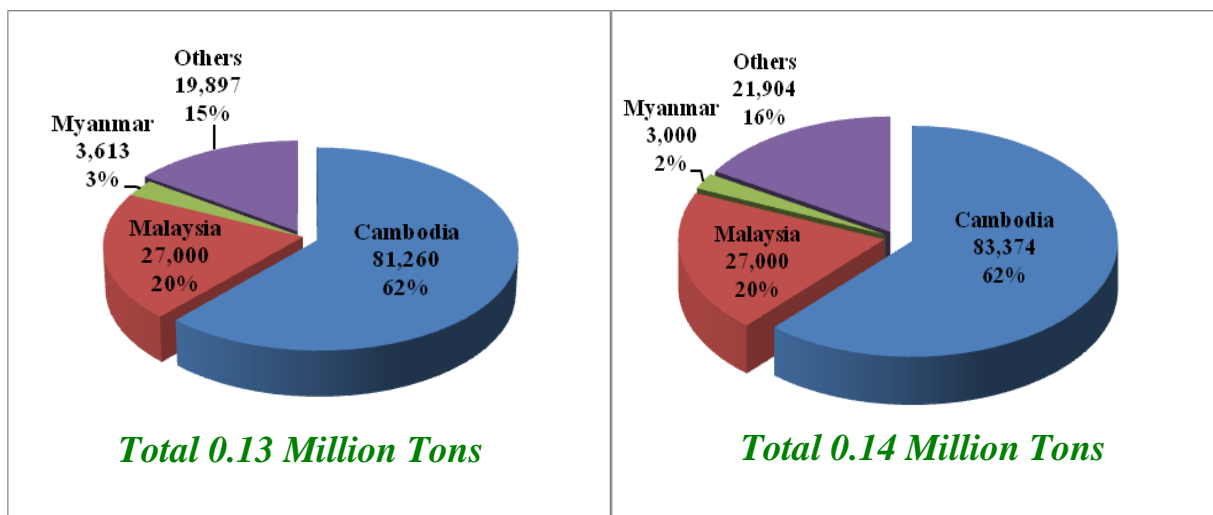


Figure 52 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

Figure 53 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2016

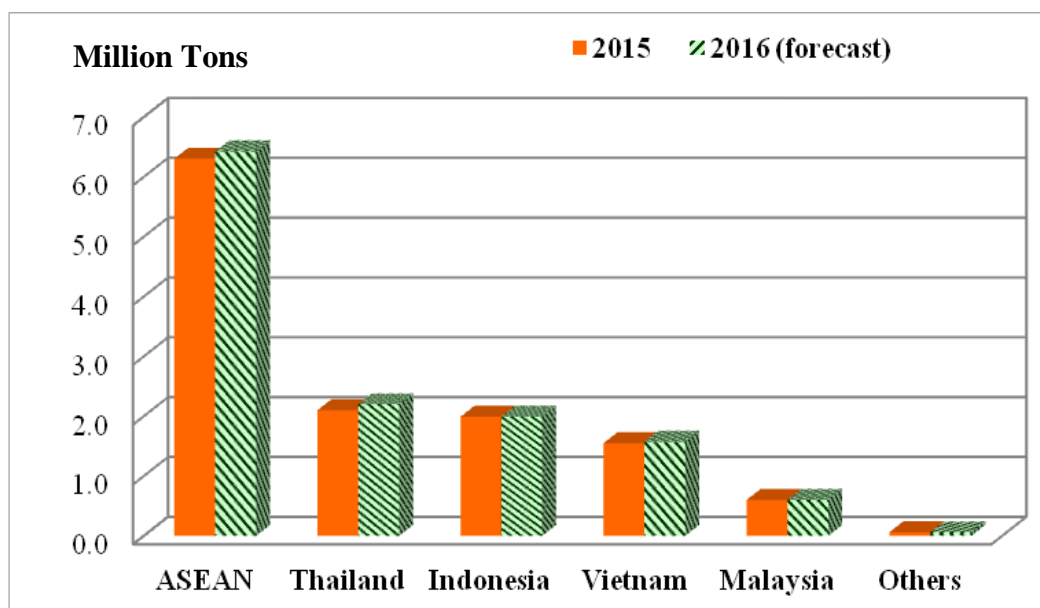


Figure 54 Amount of soybean import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014 – 2015

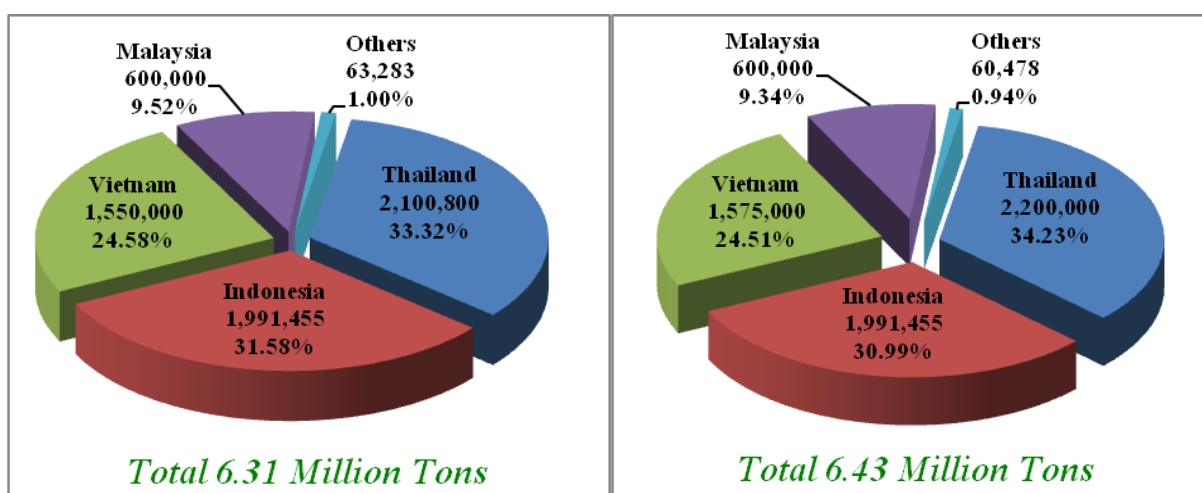


Figure 55 Share of Soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

Figure 56 Share of soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2016

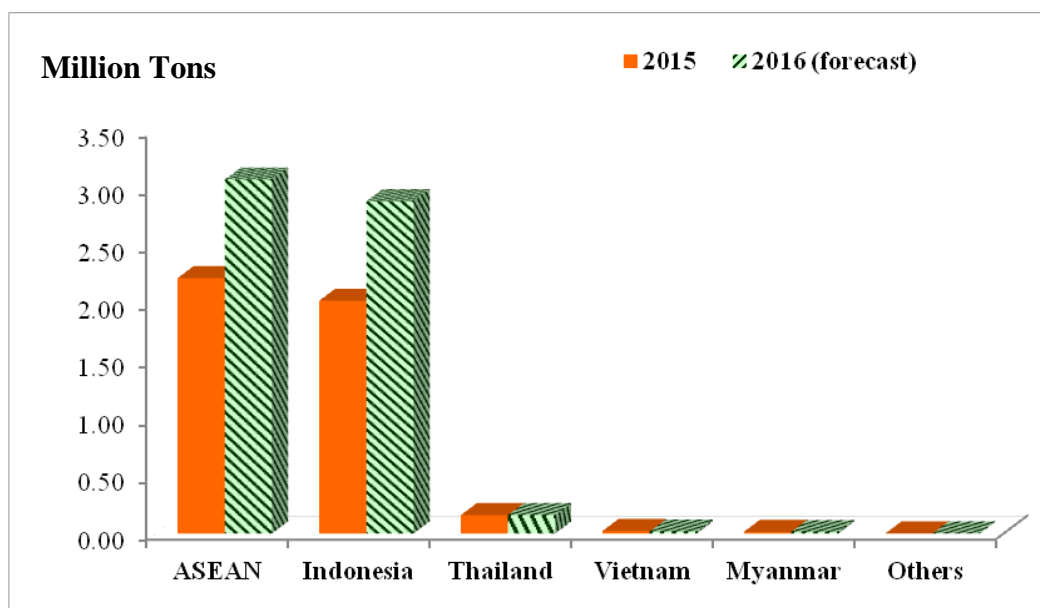


Figure 57 Amount of ending stock of soybean in ASEAN countries in 2015 – 2016

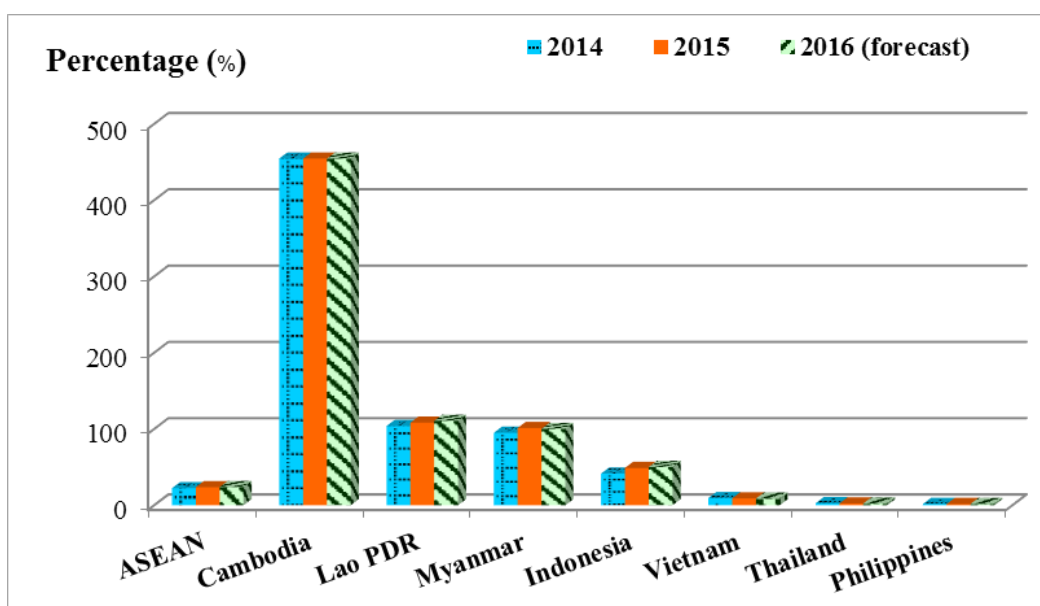


Figure 58 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014 – 2016

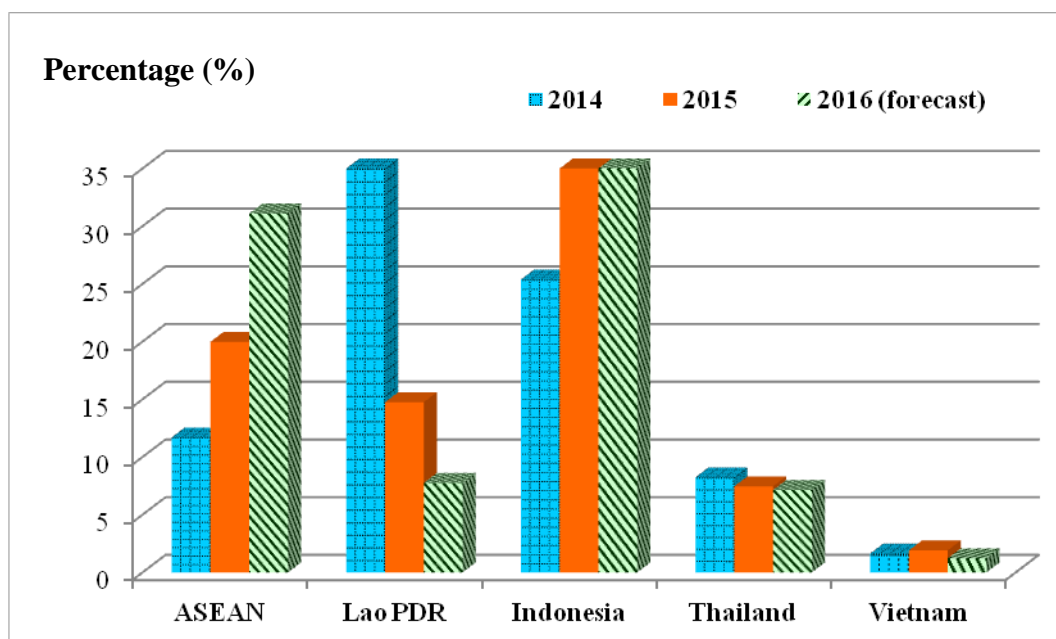


Figure 59 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

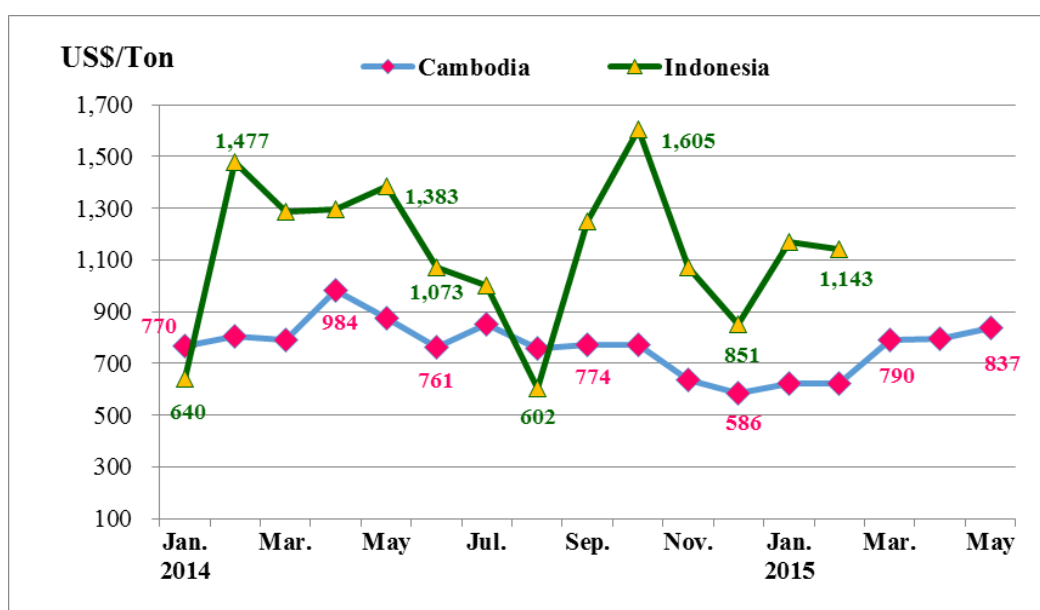


Figure 60 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

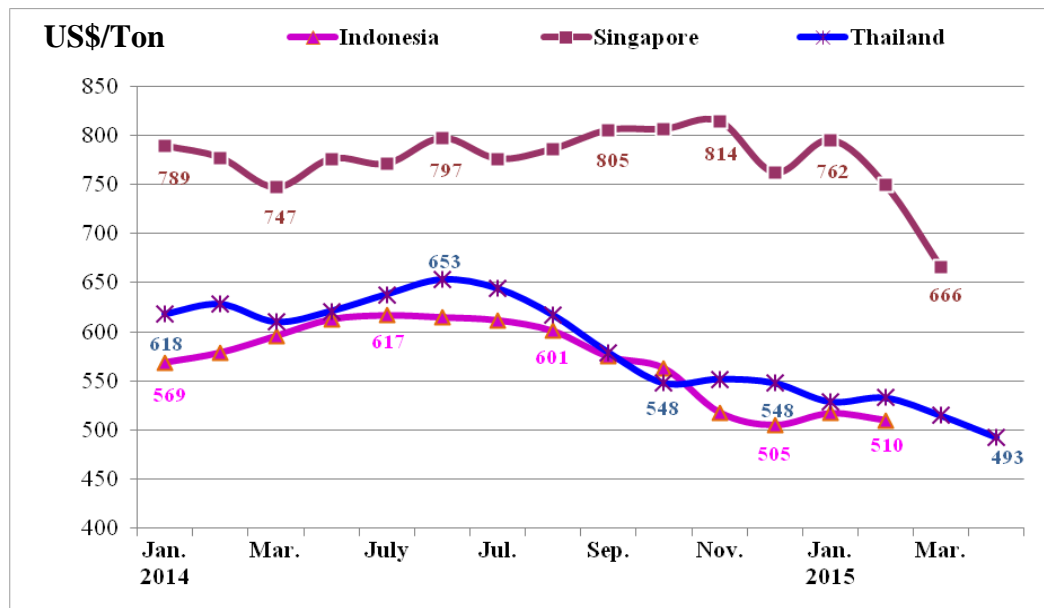


Figure 61 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

Highlights of Cassava Outlook for 2016

- The supply of cassava in ASEAN is forecasted to be 108.53 million tons in 2016, an increase of 5.92 million tons or about 6 percent from 102.60 million tons in 2015. (Table 61). The increase is due to the increase in production and the expected increase in production.
- The beginning stock of cassava in 2016 is projected to be at 9.69 million tons, down from 10.32 million tons in 2015 due to the decrease in stock of Thailand while the ending stock in 2016 is expected to be 13.30 million tons, up from 9.69 million tons in 2015.
- The export of cassava is expected to increase 1.44 million tons or an increase of about 3.27 percent from 44.04 million tons in 2015 to 45.48 million tons in 2016 while the import of cassava is forecasted to increase about 33.90 percent from 7.37 million tons in 2015 to 9.87 million tons in 2016.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2016 is forecasted to be about 179 percent, compared to about 174 percent in 2015. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2016 is forecasted to be about 19 percent, a decrease of about 2 percent from about 21 percent in 2015.

Table 61 Summary of the ASEAN cassava situation, 2015-2016

Unit: Million tons

Items	2015	2016	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	102.60	108.53	5.92	5.77
Beginning stock	10.32	9.69	-0.63	-6.09
Production	84.91	88.97	4.05	4.77
Import	7.37	9.87	2.50	33.90
Demand (Million tons)	102.60	108.53	5.92	5.77
Domestic utilization	48.87	49.75	0.87	1.79
Export	44.04	45.48	1.44	3.27
Ending stock	9.69	13.30	3.61	37.23
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	173.74	178.83	5.09	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	21.12	19.48	-1.64	-

ASEAN Cassava Situation in 2015

Production

The estimated cassava production (root fresh) in ASEAN in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) is 84.91 million tons which has increased from 77 million tons in 2014. The increase has occurred in every producing country except 3 countries namely, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam. (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

The estimated cassava production in 2015 in **Indonesia** has increased due to the increase in both planted and harvested areas and yield as a result of favorable weather, the special assistance by government, farmers use more improve variety and use more fertilizer together with taking care their crop better.

In **Thailand**, the increase in production was due to farmers respond to price increase combined with taking care their crop better.

In **Vietnam**, the decrease in production came from the decline in planted area due to farmers responded to price decrease and government policy.

For **Cambodia**, the increase in production came from the expanded planted area and the increase in yield.

In the **Philippines**, the increase in production came from the increase in planted area and yield due to favorable weather and farmer use more improved variety.

For **Lao PDR**, the decrease in production came from the decline in planted area from the increase in price of competing crop while yield was increased derived from farmers use more improved variety and use more fertilizer.

For **Myanmar**, the planted area has declined due to the crop rotation and fallow temporarily.

In **Malaysia**, the increase in production came from the increase in area due to the farmers responded to price increase and favorable weather as well as farmer taking care their crop better.

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 2015 was estimated at 48.87 million tons, an increase of 3.68 million tons or 8.15 percent from 45.19 million tons in 2014 (Table 67-68).

The beginning stock in 2015 was estimated at 10.32 million tons, a decrease of 1.35 million tons compared to 11.67 million tons in 2014. The ending stock of cassava in 2015 was estimated to be 9.69 million tons, a decrease of 0.63 million tons compared to 10.32 million tons in 2014, which came from the decrease in ending stock in Thailand, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam.

The ratio of the production to the domestic utilization in 2015 was estimated to be about 174 percent, compared to about 171 percent in 2014, 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 2015 is estimated to decrease to about 21 percent compared to about 26 percent in 2014 (Table 71, Figure 74).

Trade

The cassava exported from ASEAN in 2015 is expected to be 44.04 million tons, an increase of 4.01 million tons from 40.03 million tons in 2014. The cassava imported by the ASEAN in 2015 is estimated to be 7.37 million tons, 0.518 million tons increase from 6.85 million tons in 2014. (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 2014 - 2015 and the CIF prices in Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore are shown in Table 74 – 75.

Damaged Area

The cassava damaged area in 2015 in the ASEAN is reported to be 92,499 hectares of which 85,827 hectares or about 93 percent has occurred in Thailand which the major damage caused by drought.

Prospects for Cassava in 2016

Production

The cassava production in ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to be 88.97 million tons which is 4.05 million tons or about 5 percent increase from 84.91 million tons in 2015. The increase in production is expected in every country. The most increase in terms of quantity is expected in **Thailand**, which is forecasted to be 32.773 million tons or an increase of about 6.03 percent from previous year. The increase came from the increase in area due to farmers respond to price increase and use more improved variety and more fertilizer combined with taking care their crop better. In terms of percentage, Cambodia is forecasted to increase the most due to farmers respond to price increase and government policy (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of cassava is predicted to increase to 49.75 million tons in 2016 compared to 48.87 million tons in 2015, which is an increase of 0.87 million tons. The beginning stock in 2016 is forecasted to be 9.69 million tons, a decrease of about 0.629 million tons, compared to 10.32 million tons in 2015. The ending stock in 2016 is predicted to be 13.30 million tons, an increase of about 3.61 million tons from 9.69 million tons in 2015.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for 2016 is forecasted to be about 179 percent, compared to about 174 percent in 2015, indicates that the self-sufficiency in cassava in the ASEAN is increasing (Table 70). The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic

utilization in 2016 is predicted to be about 19 percent, compared to about 21 percent in 2015, indicates that the cassava supply situation in the ASEAN is decreasing (Table 71).

Trade

The cassava export from the ASEAN is expected to increase to 45.48 million tons in 2016, an increase of 1.44 million tons compared to 44.04 million tons in 2015. For the import, it is expected to increase from 7.37 million tons in 2015 to 9.87 million tons in 2016 (Table 68-69, Figure 66, 68, 69 and 71)

Table 62 Cassava production in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	77,007.18	84,910.90	7,903.72	10.26	88,965.01	4,054.11	4.77
Brunei	0.16	0.17	0.00	3.00	0.17	0.00	3.00
Cambodia	7,933.38	11,943.20	4,009.82	50.54	13,222.25	1,279.04	10.71
Indonesia	24,558.78	27,638.37	3,079.59	12.54	28,466.96	828.59	3.00
Lao PDR	1,629.81	1,527.20	-102.61	-6.30	1,535.52	8.32	0.54
Malaysia	62.97	69.26	6.30	10.00	76.19	6.93	10.00
Myanmar	524.21	484.91	-39.30	-7.50	509.28	24.37	5.03
Philippines	2,540.25	2,637.27	97.02	3.82	2,680.12	42.85	1.62
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	30,022.05	30,909.72	887.67	2.96	32,772.83	1,863.11	6.03
Vietnam	9,735.57	9,700.80	-34.77	-0.36	9,701.70	0.90	0.01

Table 63 Cassava planted area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	3,803.92	3,998.95	195.03	5.13	4,059.60	60.65	1.52
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	421.38	521.46	100.08	23.75	531.89	10.43	2.00
Indonesia	1,075.78	1,165.67	89.89	8.36	1,163.75	-1.92	-0.16
Lao PDR	60.48	46.00	-14.48	-23.94	48.00	2.00	4.35
Malaysia	4.05	4.21	0.16	4.00	4.38	0.17	4.01
Myanmar	39.07	37.20	-1.87	-4.80	38.57	1.37	3.69
Philippines	215.95	217.90	1.96	0.91	219.72	1.82	0.84
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,436.12	1,460.51	24.39	1.70	1,510.29	49.78	3.41
Vietnam	551.10	546.00	-5.10	-0.93	543.00	-3.00	-0.55

Table 64 Cassava harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	3,672.27	3,906.45	234.18	6.38	3,967.51	61.07	1.56
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	377.24	515.29	138.05	36.60	527.32	12.03	2.33
Indonesia	1,075.78	1,165.67	89.89	8.36	1,163.75	-1.92	-0.16
Lao PDR	60.48	46.00	-14.48	-23.94	48.00	2.00	4.35
Malaysia	3.66	3.71	0.05	1.39	3.76	0.05	1.40
Myanmar	39.07	37.20	-1.87	-4.80	38.57	1.37	3.69
Philippines	215.95	217.90	1.96	0.91	219.72	1.82	0.84
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,349.00	1,374.68	25.69	1.90	1,423.39	48.71	3.54
Vietnam	551.10	546.00	-5.10	-0.93	543.00	-3.00	-0.55

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 65 Cassava yield in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2014 (2013/14)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	20.97	21.74	0.77	3.67	22.42	0.68	3.13
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	21.03	23.18	2.15	10.22	25.07	1.89	8.15
Indonesia	22.83	23.71	0.88	3.85	24.46	0.75	3.16
Lao PDR	26.95	33.20	6.25	23.19	31.99	-1.21	-3.64
Malaysia	17.22	18.68	1.46	8.48	20.26	1.58	8.46
Myanmar	13.42	13.04	-0.38	-2.83	13.20	0.16	1.23
Philippines	11.76	12.10	0.34	2.89	12.20	0.10	0.83
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	22.26	22.48	0.22	0.99	23.02	0.54	2.40
Vietnam	17.67	17.77	0.10	0.57	17.87	0.10	0.56

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

Table 66 Cassava damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2015

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
ASEAN	1,596	68,940	21,457	-	-	506	92,499
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,596	4,570	-	-	-	-	6,166
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	506	506
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	64,370	21,457	-	-	-	85,827
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 67 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	11,672,548	77,007,179	6,854,520	95,534,247	45,187,986	40,026,596	10,319,665	95,534,247
Brunei	-	161	3	163	163	0	0	163
Cambodia	-	7,933,381	0	7,933,381	1,586,676	6,346,705	0	7,933,381
Indonesia	2,261,602	24,558,778	365,085.77	27,185,466	22,857,000	114,501	4,213,966	27,185,466
Lao PDR	284,838	1,629,805	1,200	1,915,843	1,199,444	220,572	495,827	1,915,843
Malaysia	1,439	62,967	100	64,506	43,000	21,000	506	64,506
Myanmar	-	524,211	32.00	524,243	508,097	7,779	8,367	524,243
Philippines	-	2,540,254	10,439	2,550,693	2,549,394	1,299	0	2,550,693
Singapore	-	-	1,213	1,213	1,212	1	0	1,213
Thailand	8,911,500	30,022,052	6,476,448	45,410,000	8,605,000	31,705,000	5,100,000	45,410,000
Vietnam	213,169	9,735,570	-	9,948,739	7,838,000	1,609,739	501,000	9,948,739

Table 68 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	10,319,665	84,910,903	7,372,162	102,602,731	48,872,929	44,039,174	9,690,628	102,602,731
Brunei	-	165	3	168	168	-	n.a.	168
Cambodia	-	11,943,204	-	11,943,204	2,388,641	9,554,563	0	11,943,204
Indonesia	4,213,966	27,638,371	365,086	32,217,422	24,715,000	6,671	7,495,751	32,217,422
Lao PDR	495,827	1,527,200	1,013	2,024,040	1,199,873	511,053	313,114	2,024,040
Malaysia	506	69,264	100	69,870	47,500	21,000	1,370	69,870
Myanmar	8,367	484,908	58	493,333	478,083	4,377	10,873	493,333
Philippines	-	2,637,271	5,611	2,642,882	2,641,382	1,500	0	2,642,882
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	292	292	282	10	0	292
Thailand	5,100,000	30,909,720	7,000,000	43,009,720	9,167,000	32,265,000	1,577,720	43,009,720
Vietnam	501,000	9,700,800	-	10,201,800	8,235,000	1,675,000	291,800	10,201,800

Note: ^{1/} The value is estimated by AFSIS

Table 69 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016 (Cassava roots fresh)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending Stock	Total
ASEAN	9,690,628	88,965,012	9,871,394	108,527,034	49,747,286	45,480,938	13,298,809	108,527,034
Brunei	n.a.	170	3	173	173	-	n.a.	173
Cambodia	-	13,222,246	-	13,222,246	2,644,449	10,577,797	0	13,222,246
Indonesia	7,495,751	28,466,957	365,086	36,327,794	24,715,000	6,671	11,606,123	36,327,794
Lao PDR	313,114	1,535,520	1,005	1,849,639	1,200,325	352,160	297,154	1,849,639
Malaysia	1,370	76,190	-	77,560	53,000	23,000	1,560	77,560
Myanmar ^{1/}	10,873	509,279	-	520,152	506,730	3,500	9,922	520,152
Philippines ^{1/}	0	2,680,119	5,000	2,685,119	2,683,319	1,800	0	2,685,119
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	300	300	290	10	0	300
Thailand	1,577,720	32,772,831	9,500,000	43,850,551	9,894,000	32,836,000	1,120,551	43,850,551
Vietnam	291,800	9,701,700	-	9,993,500	8,050,000	1,680,000	263,500	9,993,500

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

Table 70 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries (Self-sufficiency ratio), 2014-2016

Unit: Tons

Country	2014			2015			2016		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	77,007,179	45,187,986	170.42	84,910,903	48,872,929	173.74	88,965,012	49,747,286	178.83
Brunei	161	163	98.44	165	168	98.28	170	173	98.28
Cambodia	7,933,381	1,586,676	500.00	11,943,204	2,388,641	500.00	13,222,246	2,644,449	500.00
Indonesia	24,558,778	22,857,000	107.45	27,638,371	24,715,000	111.83	28,466,957	24,715,000	115.18
Lao PDR	1,629,805	1,199,444	135.88	1,527,200	1,199,873	127.28	1,535,520	1,200,325	127.93
Malaysia	62,967	43,000	146.43	69,264	47,500	145.82	76,190	53,000	143.75
Myanmar	524,211	508,097	103.17	484,908	478,083	101.43	509,279	506,730	100.50
Philippines	2,540,254	2,549,394	99.64	2,637,271	2,641,382	99.84	2,680,119	2,683,319	99.88
Singapore	-	1,212	0.00	-	282	0.00	-	290	0.00
Thailand	30,022,052	8,605,000	348.89	30,909,720	9,167,000	337.18	32,772,831	9,894,000	331.24
Vietnam	9,735,570	7,838,000	124.21	9,700,800	8,235,000	117.80	9,701,700	8,050,000	120.52

Table 71 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries (Food security ratio), 2014-2016

Unit: Tons

Country	2014			2015			2016		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	11,672,548	45,187,986	25.83	10,319,665	48,872,929	21.12	9,690,628	49,747,286	19.48
Brunei	-	163	0.00	-	168	0.00	-	173	-
Cambodia	-	1,586,676	0.00	-	2,388,641	0.00	-	2,644,449	-
Indonesia	2,261,602	22,857,000	9.89	4,213,966	24,715,000	17.05	7,495,751	24,715,000	30.33
Lao PDR	284,838	1,199,444	23.75	495,827	1,199,873	41.32	313,114	1,200,325	26.09
Malaysia	1,439	43,000	3.35	506	47,500	1.07	1,370	53,000	2.58
Myanmar	-	508,097	0.00	8,367	478,083	1.75	10,873	506,730	2.15
Philippines	-	2,549,394	0.00	-	2,641,382	0.00	0	2,683,319	-
Singapore	-	1,212	0.00	-	282	0.00	-	290	-
Thailand	8,911,500	8,605,000	103.56	5,100,000	9,167,000	55.63	1,577,720	9,894,000	15.95
Vietnam	213,169	7,838,000	2.72	501,000	8,235,000	6.08	291,800	8,050,000	3.62

Table 72 Quantity and Value of Cassava Export by Countries of Destination in 2015

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia	8	26,182							48	20,417			80	23,200
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar									474	141,820				
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand	252	30,919	737	160,708	966,253	102,468,801	2,389	269,268	326,369	34,674,440	3,046	522,799	78,180	9,376,763
Vietnam									37,867	15,961			61,719	26,819

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	3	4,821	108	32,800			246	107,420	6,425	2,265,611	6,671	2,373,031
Lao PDR			49,725	2,843,040	185,216	5,976,089	234,941	8,819,129	276,112	17,789,498	511,053	26,608,627
Malaysia		33,049						33,049				33,049
Myanmar	335	117,750.00					809	259,570	3,569	1,055,800	4,377	1,315,370
Philippines									37	21,358	37	21,358
Singapore												
Thailand	67,822	6,860,883			21,466	4,601,252	1,466,513	158,965,834	7,802,219	829,305,545	9,268,732	988,271,378
Vietnam							99,586	42,780	1,575,604	638,733	1,675,190	681,514

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 2015

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia														
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore					0.06	254			290	71,553				
Thailand			2,329,931	131,292,117	481	53,571	328,918	24,771,239	57	49,261				
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												
Lao PDR									1,013	101,000	1,013	101,000
Malaysia												
Myanmar			58	16,100.00			58	16,100			58	16,100
Philippines			2,565	1,267,655	3,046	1,566,992	5,611	2,834,647			5,611	2,834,647
Singapore			0.38	1,479			290	73,286	1	8,365	292	81,651
Thailand	0.01	15			798	61,113	2,660,184	156,227,317	20,986	5,932,530	2,681,170	162,159,847
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	2014	679	724	735	753	698	833	660	633	621	651	669	732	699
		2015	626	597	671	626	680								640
	Shredded	2014	166	177	179	184	170	203	161	154	151	159	163	178	170
		2015	157	149	168	157	170								160
Indonesia	Flour	2014	305	292	422	477	472	868	476	499	248	287	250	431	419
		2015	313	663											488
Philippines	Sliced or In form of Pellets	2014	576	5,330	23,826	848	892	842	916	1,811	1,180	924	702	3,346	1,492
		2015	569												569
	Other than Sliced or In form of Pellets	2014	611	10,140	15,614	1,248	1,583	2,304	1,703	1,371	1,223	1,583	1,090	1,248	1,753
		2015	702												702
	Flour	2014	-	12,446	12,231	1,477	1,394	1,182	1,454	-	2,527	2,604	2,615	-	2,299
		2015													
Thailand	Starch	2014	427	409	417	430	433	433	429	416	418	424	424	426	424
		2015	419	424	409										417
	Pellets	2014	260	294	226	470	289	280	288	618	140	530	225	181	317
		2015	213	386	263										287
	Shredded	2014	218	221	222	221	221	222	224	225	214	224	234	232	223
		2015	224	217	212										218
Vietnam	Not specified	2014	249	243	244	242	244	244	243	255	257	152	242	240	247
		2015	232	221	219	221	231								225

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	2014	483	458	444	438	450	443	444	434	433	432	443	438	445
		2015	432	427											430
Philippines	Flour	2014	132	275	3,690	4,066	1,331	163	3,679	-	373	-	-	-	247
		2015	335												
	Starch	2014	513	466	456	454	483	481	490	469	494	476	483	497	478
		2015	508												508
	Residues	2014	197	-	-	-	-	171	-	-	172	-	167	174	174
		2015	n.a.												
	Other than Sliced or in form of Pellets	2014	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348
		2015	n.a.												
Singapore	Not specified	2014	234	228	237	228	236	228	246	248	248	236	268	235	239
		2015	316	258	256										277

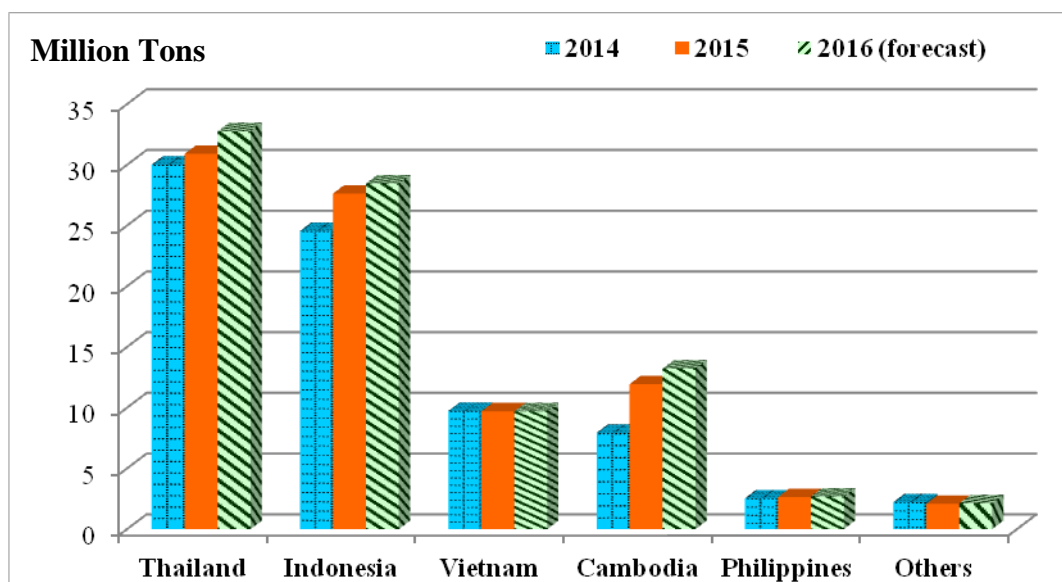


Figure 62 Cassava production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

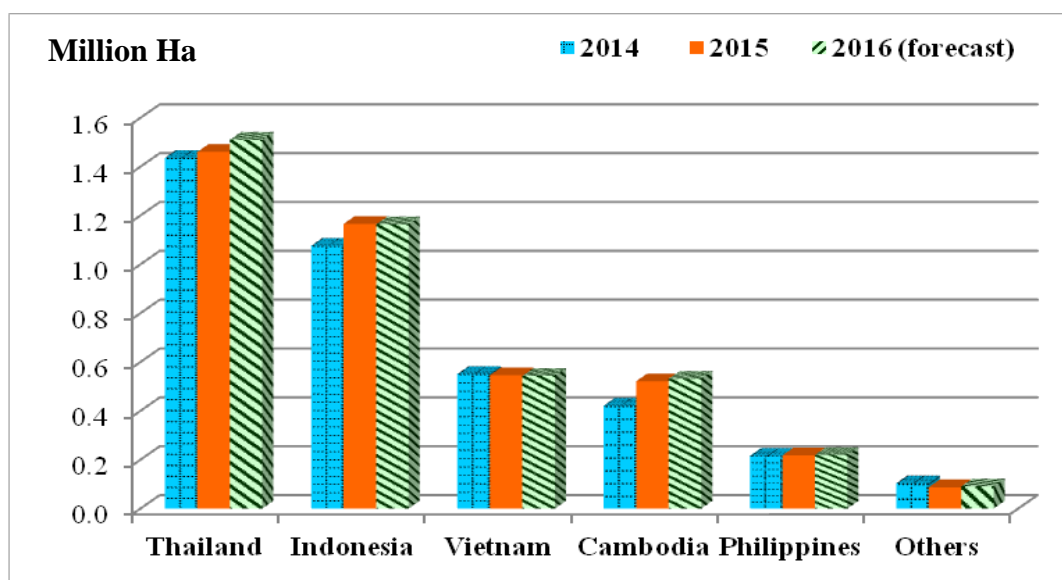


Figure 63 Cassava planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

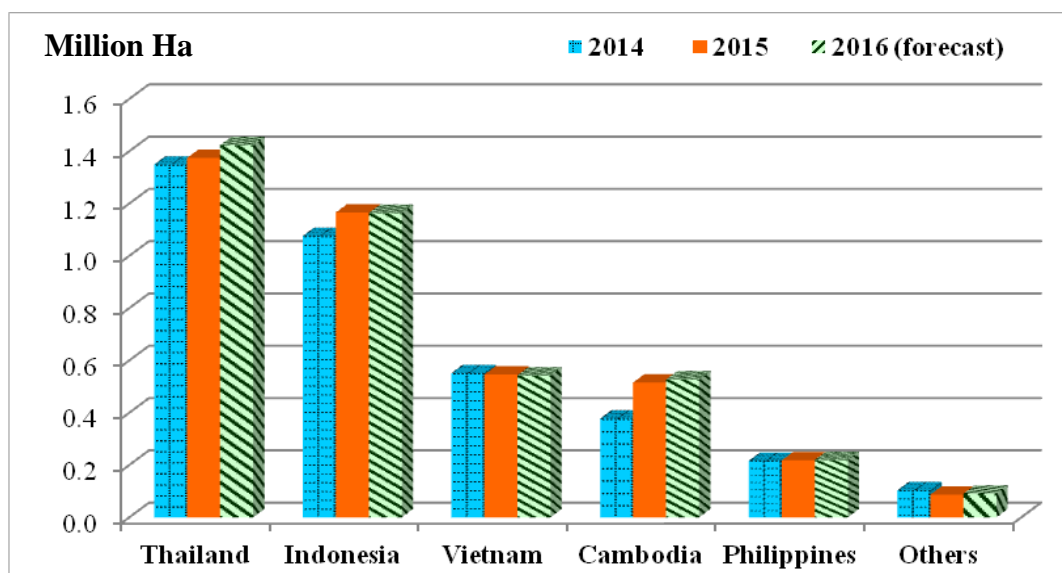


Figure 64 Cassava harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

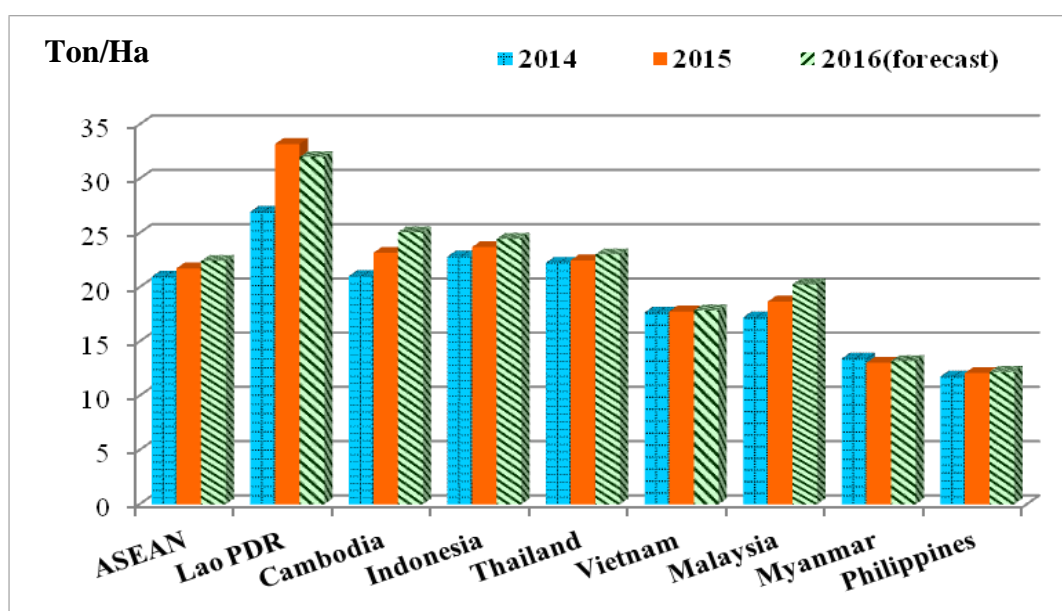


Figure 65 Cassava yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

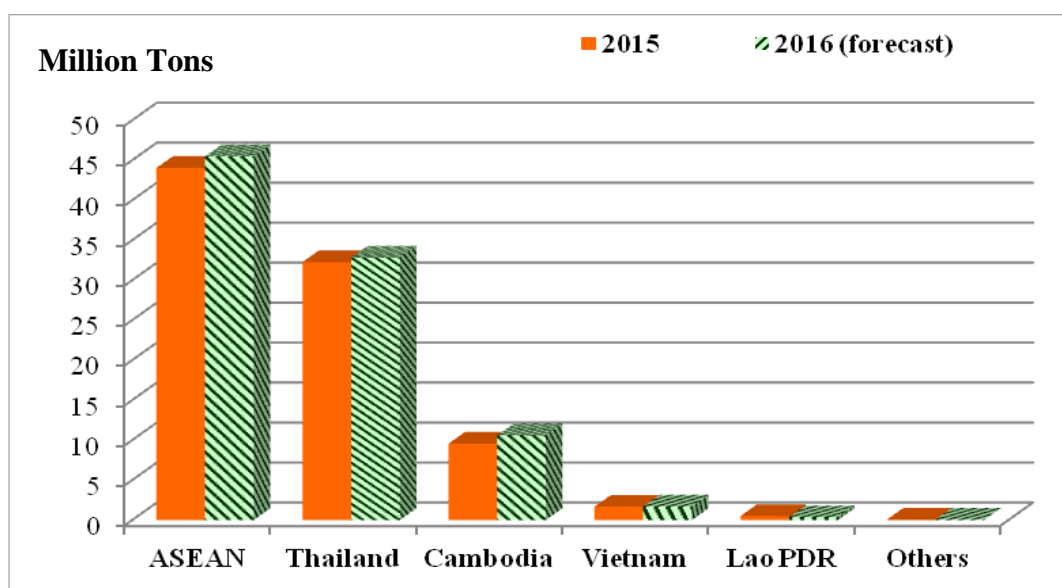


Figure 66 Amount of cassava export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

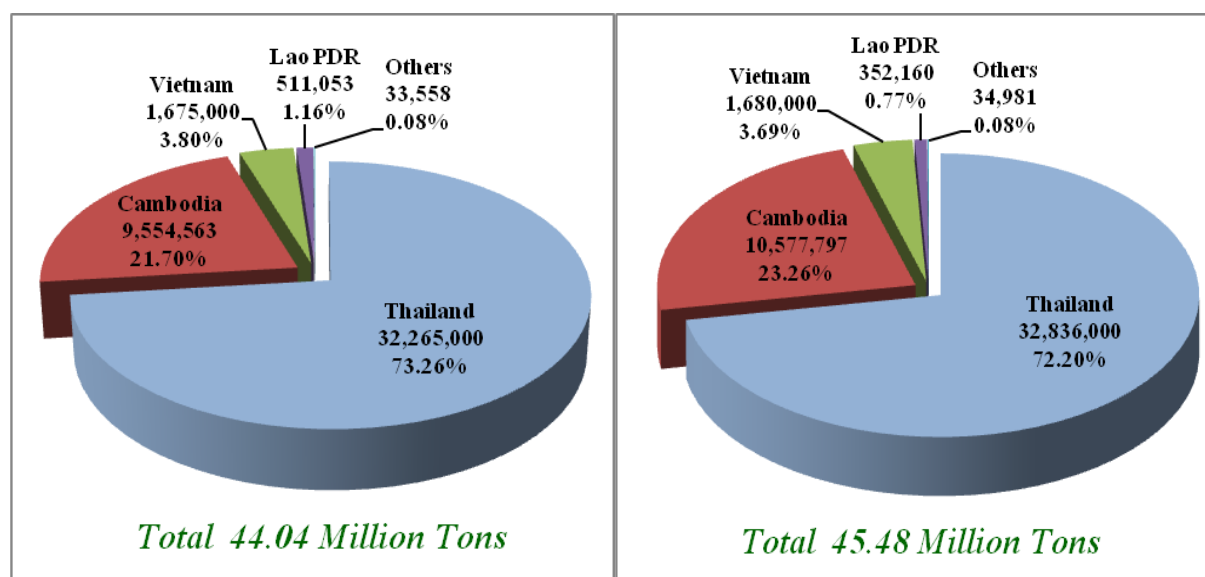


Figure 67 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

Figure 68 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

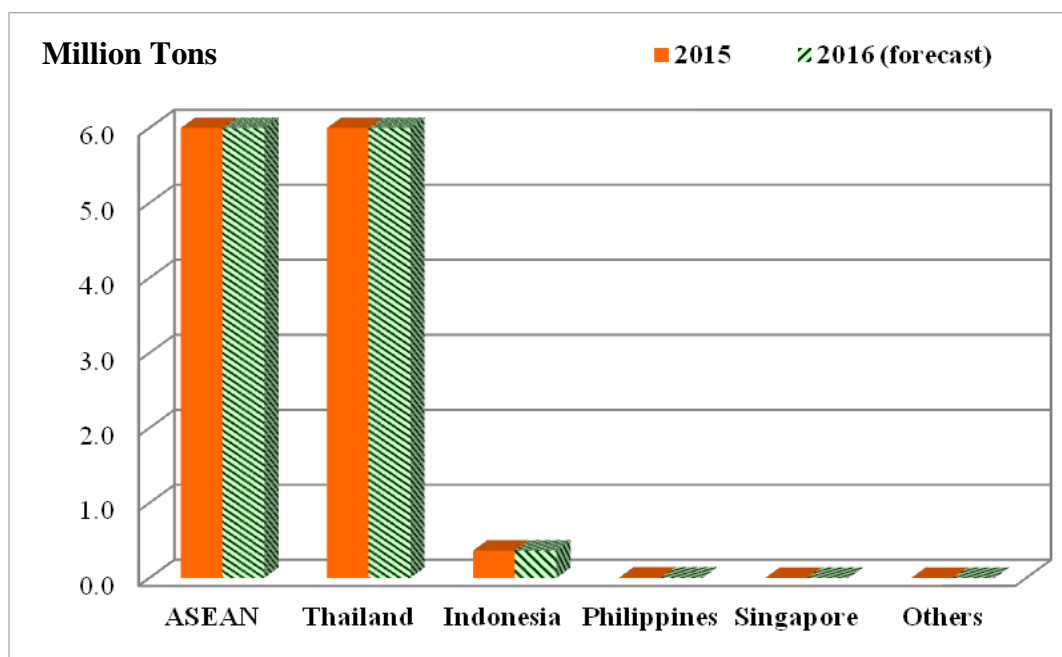


Figure 69 Amount of cassava import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

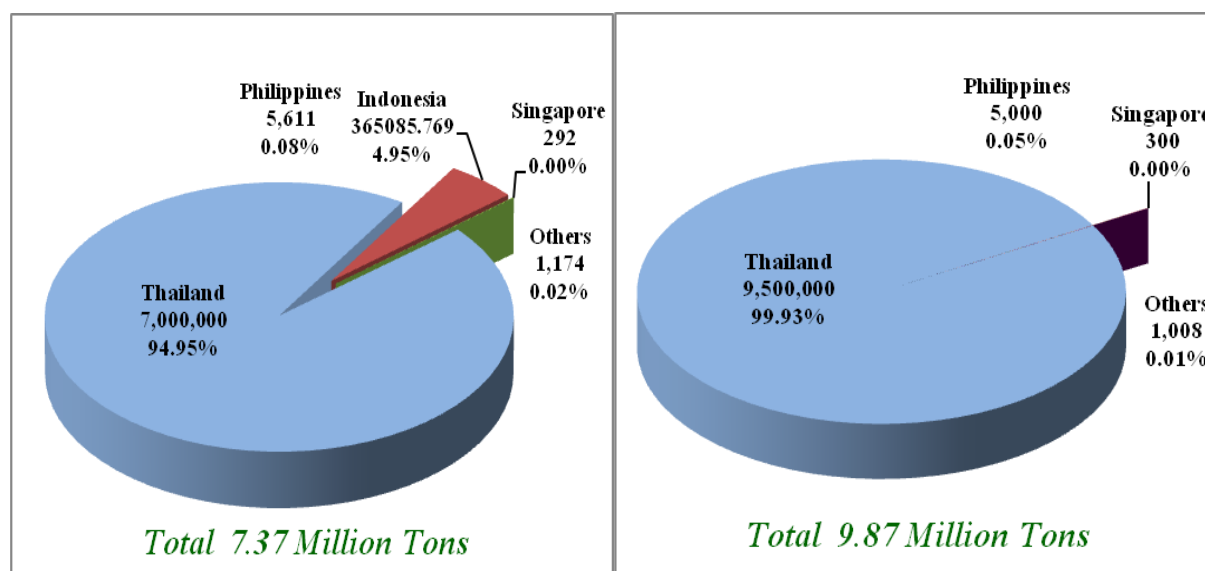


Figure 70 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

Figure 71 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

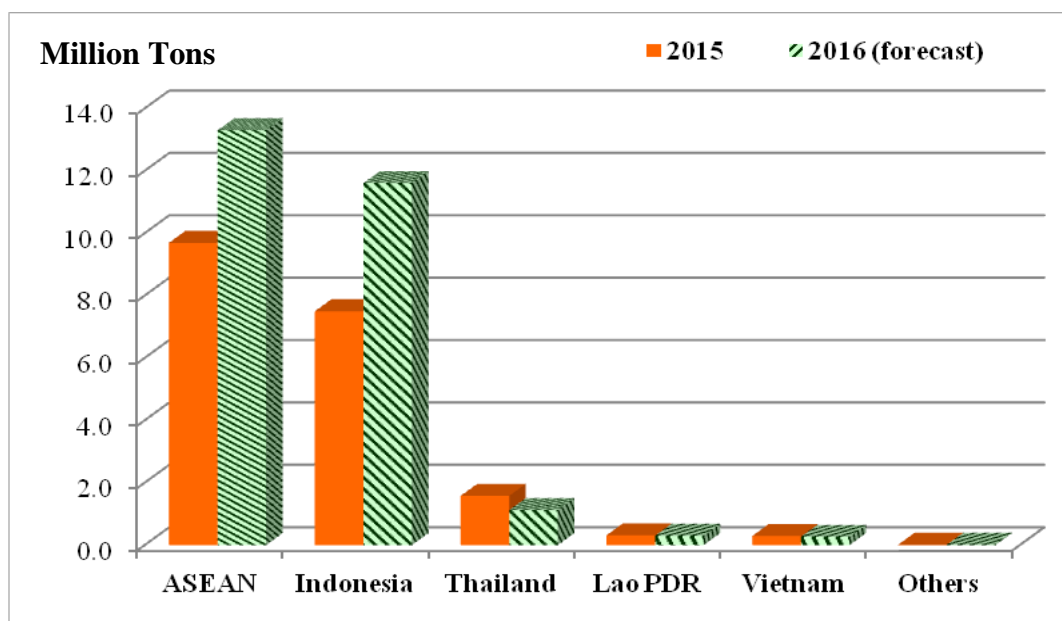


Figure 72 Amount of ending stock of cassava in ASEAN countries in 2015-2016

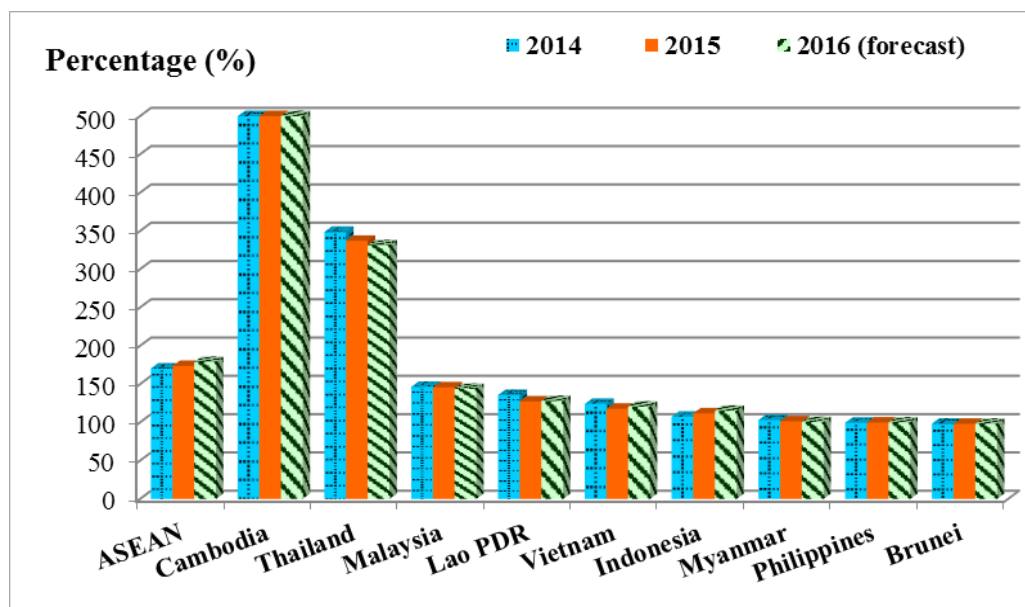


Figure 73 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

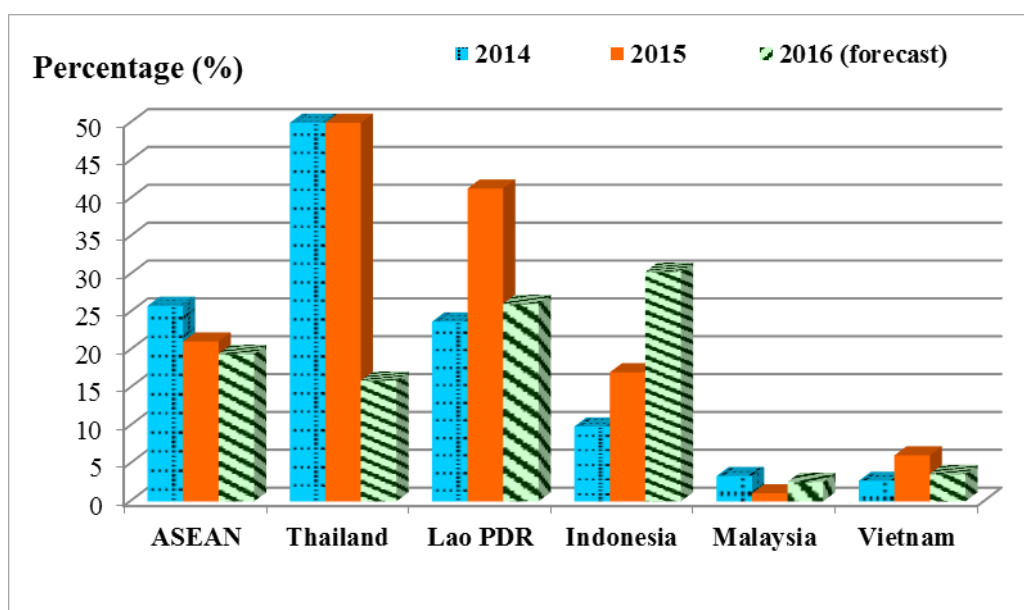


Figure 74 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

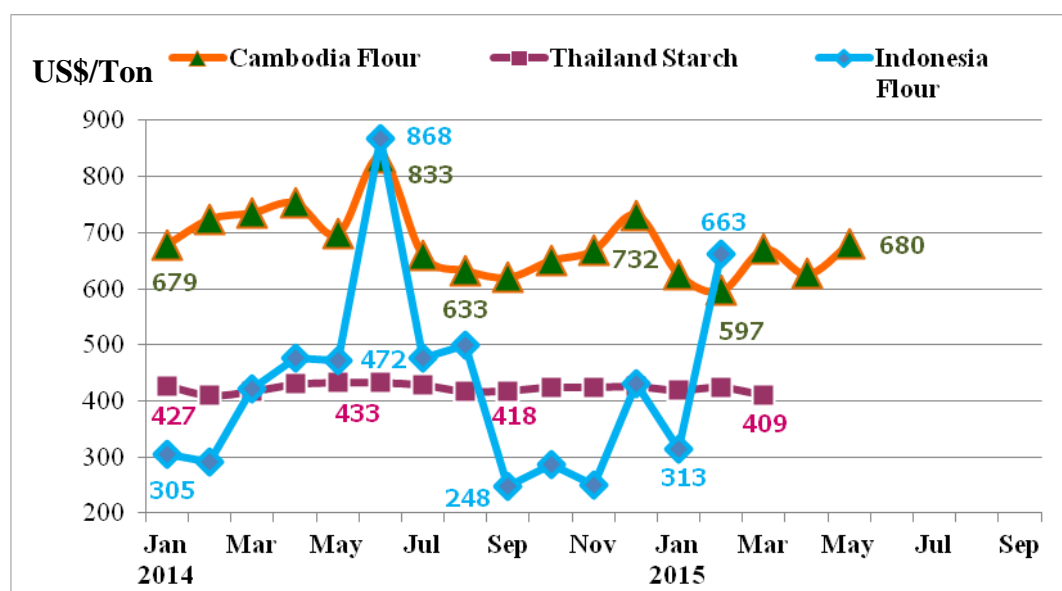


Figure 75 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava flour of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

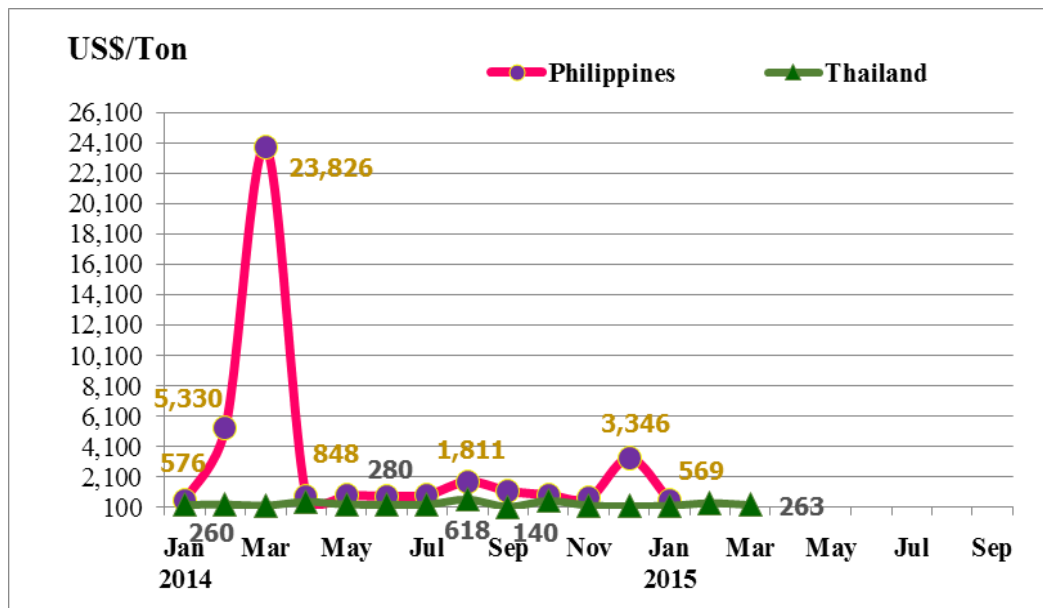


Figure 76 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava pellets of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

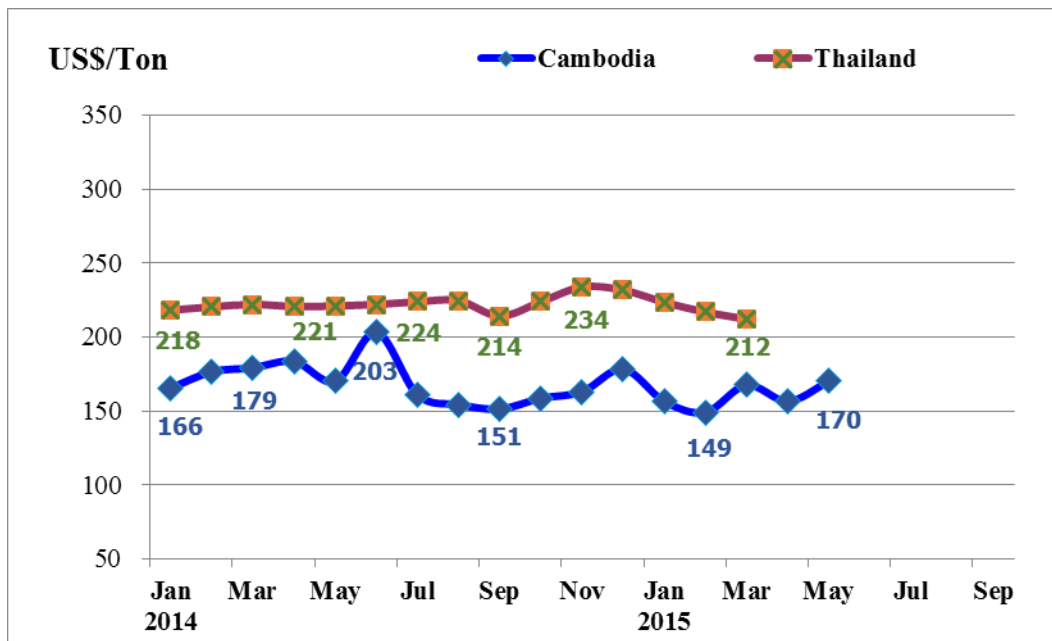


Figure 77 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava shredded of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

Explanatory Notes
Production of Paddy for 2015

Brunei:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during July to December 2015.

Cambodia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2015.

Indonesia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during January to April and September to December 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during May to August 2015.

Lao PDR:

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

Malaysia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during December 2014 to June 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during July to November 2015.

Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during September 2014 to January 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to August 2015.

Philippines:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2015.

Thailand:

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

Vietnam:

Spring-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during June to July 2015.
- South refers to the crop harvested during March to May 2015.

Autumn-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during August to September 2015.
- South refers to the crop harvested during July to September 2015.

Winter-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during October to November 2015.
- South refers to the crop harvested during October 2015 to January 2016.

Production of Maize for 2015

Cambodia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to October 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to March 2015.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to April 2015.
- 2nd crop harvested during May to August 2015.
- 3rd crop harvested during September to December 2015.

Lao PDR:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during June to July 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during September to December 2015.

Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to November 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2015.

Philippines:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during July to December 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2015.

Thailand:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during June 2015 to February 2016.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2015.

Vietnam:

- 1st crop harvested during January to March 2015.
- 2nd crop harvested during April to September 2015.
- 3rd crop harvested during July 2015 to January 2016.

Production of Sugarcane for 2015

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during October to December 2015.

Indonesia:

- The crop harvested during January to December 2015.

Lao PDR:

- The crop harvested during December 2014 to June 2015.

Myanmar:

- The crop harvested during October 2014 to March 2015.

Philippines:

- The crop harvested during October 2014 to June 2015.

Thailand:

- The crop harvested during November 2014 to May 2015.

Vietnam:

- The crop harvested during November 2014 to May 2015.

Production of Soybeans for 2015

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during November to December 2015.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to April 2015.
- 2nd crop harvested during May to August 2015.
- 3rd crop harvested during September to December 2015.

Lao PDR:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during September to October 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2015.

Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2015.

Philippines:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during July to December 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2015.

Thailand:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to May 2015.

Vietnam:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during August to November 2015.

Production of Cassava for 2015

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during half November to December 2015.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to April 2015.
- 2nd crop harvested during May to August 2015.
- 3rd crop harvested during September to December 2015.

Lao PDR:

- The crop harvested during December 2014 to February 2015.

Malaysia:

- The crop harvested during October 2014 to December 2015.

Myanmar:

- The crop harvested during November 2014 to February 2015.

Philippines:

- 1st crop harvested during January to June 2015.
- 2nd crop harvested during July to December 2015.

Thailand:

- The crop harvested during October 2014 to September 2015.

Vietnam:

- North refers to the crop harvested during February to March 2015.
- South refers to the crop harvested during September to October 2015.

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

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

nil: Small amount

Milling Rate of Rice (2015)

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 (2015)

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 2014/15 (2015) in ACO-14 report

Country		2014					2015												2016	
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Brunei	Wet season						←→													
	Dry season												←→							
Cambodia	Wet season	←→																		
	Dry season						←→													
Indonesia	Wet season						←→								←→					
	Dry season										←→									
Lao PDR	Wet season		←→																	
	Dry season						←→													
Malaysia	Wet season						←→													
	Dry season											←→								
Myanmar	Wet season		←→																	
	Dry season						←→													
Philippines	Wet season	←→																		
	Dry season						←→													
Thailand	Wet season	←→																		
	Dry season						←→													
Vietnam	Spring							← South				← North								
	Autumn												← North							
	Winter													← North		← South				

ANNEX 2

Maize crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2014/15 (2015) in ACO-14 report

Country	Crop	2014					2015												2016	
		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																			









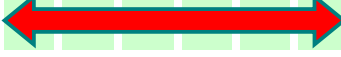



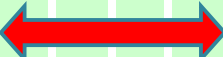

ANNEX 3

Sugarcane crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2014/15 (2015) in ACO-14 report

Country	Crop	2014				2015											
		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 2014/15 (2015) in ACO-14 report

Country	Crop	2014					2015											
		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 2014/15 (2015) in ACO-14 report

Country	Crop	2014				2015											
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cambodia																	
Indonesia	1st																
	2nd																
	3rd																
Lao PDR																	
Malaysia																	
Myanmar																	
Philippines	1st																
	2nd																
Thailand																	
Vietnam	North																
	South																