



ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)

ASEAN Agricultural Commodity Outlook

No.15 December 2015



Released by AFSIS Secretariat

Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE)
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
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INFORMATION SYSTEM (AFSIS)**

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

Content

	Page
Highlights of Rice Outlook for 2016	1
ASEAN Rice Situation in 2015	2
Prospects for Rice in 2016	4
Highlights of Maize Outlook for 2016	19
ASEAN Maize Situation in 2015	20
Prospects for Maize in 2016	21
Highlights of Sugar Outlook for 2016	36
ASEAN Sugar Situation in 2015	37
Prospects for Sugar in 2016	38
Highlights of Soybean Outlook for 2016	53
ASEAN Soybean Situation in 2015	54
Prospects for Soybean in 2016	55
Highlights of Cassava Outlook for 2016	69
ASEAN Cassava Situation in 2015	70
Prospects for Cassava in 2016	71
Explanatory Notes	86
Milling Rate of Rice (2015)	90
Extraction Rate of Sugar (2015)	90

ANNEX

1	Rice crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2014/15 (2015)	91
2	Maize crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2014/15 (2015)	92
3	Sugarcane crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2014/15 (2015)	93
4	Soybean crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2014/15 (2015)	94
5	Cassava crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2014/15 (2015)	95

List of Tables

Table		Page
1	Summary of the ASEAN rice situation, 2015-2016 (milled rice)	1
2	Paddy production in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	5
3	Paddy planted area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	5
4	Paddy harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	5
5	Paddy yield in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	6
6	Paddy damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2015	6
7	Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014 (milled rice)	7
8	Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015 (milled rice)	7
9	Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016 (milled rice)	8
10	Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	9
11	Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	9
12	Quantity and Value of Rice Export by Countries of Destination in 2015	10
13	Quantity and Value of Rice Import by Countries of Origin in 2015	11
14	FOB Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries	12
15	CIF Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries	13
16	Summary of the ASEAN maize situation, 2015-2016	19
17	Maize production in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	23
18	Maize planted area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	23
19	Maize harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	23
20	Maize yield in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	24
21	Maize damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2015	24
22	Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014	25
23	Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015	25
24	Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016	26
25	Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	27
26	Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN Countries, 2014-2016	27

List of Tables (Continued)

Table		Page
27	Quantity and Value of Maize Export by Countries of Destination in 2015	28
28	Quantity and Value of Maize Import by Countries of Origin in 2015	29
29	FOB Price of maize (Feed grain) in selected ASEAN countries	30
30	CIF Price of maize (Feed grain) in selected ASEAN countries	30
31	Summary of the ASEAN sugar situation, 2015-2016	36
32	Sugarcane production in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	39
33	Sugarcane planted area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	40
34	Sugarcane harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	40
35	Sugarcane yield in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	40
36	Sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2015	41
37	Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014	42
38	Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015	42
39	Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016	43
40	Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	44
41	Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	44
42	Quantity and Value of Sugar Export by Countries of Destination in 2015	45
43	Quantity and Value of Sugar Import by Countries of Origin in 2015	46
44	FOB Price of sugar in selected ASEAN countries	47
45	CIF Price of sugar in selected ASEAN countries	47
46	Summary of the ASEAN soybean situation, 2015-2016	53
47	Soybean production in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	56
48	Soybean planted area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	56
49	Soybean harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	56
50	Soybean yield in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	57
51	Soybean damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2015	57
52	Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014	58
53	Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015	58
54	Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016	59

List of Tables (Continued)

Table		Page
55	Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	60
56	Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	60
57	Quantity and Value of Soybean Export by Countries of Destination in 2015	61
58	Quantity and Value of Soybean Import by Countries of Origin in 2015	62
59	FOB Price of soybean in selected ASEAN countries	63
60	CIF Price of soybean in selected ASEAN countries	63
61	Summary of the ASEAN cassava situation, 2015-2016	69
62	Cassava production in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	72
63	Cassava planted area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	72
64	Cassava harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	73
65	Cassava yield in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	73
66	Cassava damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2015	73
67	Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014 (Cassava roots fresh)	74
68	Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015 (Cassava roots fresh)	74
69	Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016 (Cassava roots fresh)	75
70	Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	76
71	Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN Countries, 2014-2016	76
72	Quantity and Value of Cassava Export by Countries of Destination in 2015	77
73	Quantity and Value of Cassava Import by Countries of Origin in 2015	78
74	FOB Price of Cassava in selected ASEAN countries	79
75	CIF Price of Cassava in selected ASEAN countries	80

List of Figures

Figure		Page
1	Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	14
2	Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	14
3	Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	14
4	Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	15
5	Amount of rice export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	15
6	Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015	15
7	Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016	15
8	Amount of rice import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	16
9	Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015	16
10	Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016	16
11	Amount of ending stock of rice in ASEAN countries in 2014-2016	16
12	Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	17
13	Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	17
14	FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	17
15	FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	18
16	CIF price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	18
17	Maize production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	31
18	Maize planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	31
19	Maize harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	31
20	Maize yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	32
21	Amount of maize export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	32
22	Share of maize export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015	32
23	Share of maize export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016	32

List of Figures (Continued)

Figure		Page
24	Amount of maize import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	33
25	Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015	33
26	Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016	33
27	Amount of ending stock of maize in ASEAN countries, 2015-2016	33
28	Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	34
29	Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	34
30	FOB price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	34
31	CIF price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	35
32	Sugarcane production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	48
33	Sugarcane planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	48
34	Sugarcane harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	48
35	Sugarcane yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	49
36	Amount of sugar export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	49
37	Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015	49
38	Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016	49
39	Amount of sugar import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	50
40	Share of sugar import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015	50
41	Share of sugar import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016	50
42	Amount of ending stock of sugar in ASEAN countries, 2015-2016	50
43	Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	51
44	Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	51
45	FOB price (US\$/Ton) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	51
46	CIF price (US\$/Ton) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	52

List of Figures (Continued)

Figure		Page
47	Soybean production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	64
48	Soybean planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	64
49	Soybean harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	64
50	Soybean yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	65
51	Amount of soybean export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	65
52	Share of soybean export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015	65
53	Share of soybean export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016	65
54	Amount of soybean import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2015	66
55	Share of soybean import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014	66
56	Share of soybean import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015	66
57	Amount of ending stock of soybean in ASEAN countries, 2015-2016	66
58	Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	67
59	Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN Countries, 2014-2016	67
60	FOB price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	67
61	CIF price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	68
62	Cassava production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	81
63	Cassava planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	81
64	Cassava harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	81
65	Cassava yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016	82
66	Amount of cassava export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	82
67	Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015	82
68	Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016	82

List of Figures (Continued)

Figure		Page
69	Amount of cassava import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	83
70	Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015	83
71	Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016	83
72	Amount of ending stock of cassava in ASEAN countries, 2015-2016	83
73	Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	84
74	Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016	84
75	FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava flour of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	84
76	FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava pellets of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	85
77	FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava shredded of selected countries in ASEAN, 2015-2016	85

Highlights of Rice Outlook for 2016

- Even though, the production is projected to decrease, ASEAN rice supply (milled rice) is forecasted to slightly increase less than one percent or about 0.53 million tons from 171.67 million tons in 2015 to 172.20 million tons in 2016 (Table 1). The increase is mostly came from the increase in the stock.
- Rice production is forecasted to decrease about 2 percent, from 131.83 million tons in 2015 to 128.78 million tons in 2016 while the increase in supply is due to the increase in beginning stock which is expected to increase about 8 percent, up from 38.03 million tons in 2015 to 40.93 million tons in 2016 and the increase in import which is expected to increase about 37 percent or 0.67 million tons from 1.82 million tons in 2015 to 2.49 million tons in 2016.
- Rice export is expected to decrease significantly about 13 percent or 2.69 million tons from 21.25 million tons in 2015 to 18.56 million tons in 2016.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) for the region is expected to decrease about 3.42 percent from about 120 percent in 2015 to about 117 percent in 2016. But the beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is estimated to increase from 34.73 percent in 2015 to 37.17 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)	171.67	172.20	0.53	0.31
Beginning stock	38.03	40.93	2.90	7.63
Production	131.83	128.78	-3.04	-2.31
Import	1.82	2.49	0.67	36.53
Demand (Million tons)	171.67	172.20	0.53	0.31
Domestic utilization	109.50	110.10	0.60	0.55
Export	21.25	18.56	-2.69	-12.66
Ending stock	40.93	43.55	2.62	6.40
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	120.39	116.97	-3.42	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	34.73	37.17	2.44	-

ASEAN Rice Situation in 2015

Production

ASEAN paddy production in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) was estimated at 214.22 million tons, the slightly decrease of about 1,901 tons which is about one percent from 216.12 million tons in 2014. The decrease was due to the decline in planted area even though the yield was estimated to increase. The decrease in production was found in 5 countries namely Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Thailand. For Brunei, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam, the estimated production has increased. (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

In **Brunei**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in yield. The area has decreased because of the government policy while the increase yield came 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 increase in production came from the increase in both area and yield due to the government policy which continue to increase rice planted area together with favorable weather and farmers use more improved variety and use more fertilizer as well as taking care their crop better.

For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production came from the increase in yield due to the farmers use more improved variety.

In **Malaysia**, the decrease in production derived from the decrease in planted area and yield as a result 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 decrease in production derived from the decrease in harvested area and yield due to unfavorable conditions such as typhoon, flashfloods and dry spell and damage from pests outbreak.

For **Thailand**, the decrease of 14 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**, the slight increase in production derived from the increase in both area and yield. The area is increase in the southern region due to the government policy, favorable weather and price of competing crop decrease. The increase in the yield was due to the favorable weather, farmer taking care their crop better, use more improved variety and the government policy.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of rice (milled rice) within ASEAN in 2015 (calendar year) was estimated to be 109.50 million tons, slightly decrease from 111.61 million tons in 2014. The decrease was about 2.11 million tons or about 2 percent (Table 7-8).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self-sufficient ratio) of ASEAN in 2015 was estimated at 120.39 percent compared to 119.10 percent in 2014, up about one percent, indicated that rice production in ASEAN in year 2015, aggregately, is sufficient for rice demand in ASEAN. The increase in the ratio of production to domestic utilization occurs in most of the countries in the region except 4 countries namely Lao PDR, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. However, on the country by country basis, some countries in the region were still needed to import rice for their domestic consumption. The highest ratios were found in Thailand and Lao PDR respectively while the lowest ratio was in Indonesia (Table 10, Figure 12).

The beginning stock in 2015 (January 2015) of ASEAN was estimated at 38.03 million tons up about 2.7 million tons from 35.30 million tons in 2014 or about 7.71 percent. Thailand carried 26.93 million tons or about 71 percent of the ASEAN stock and followed by the Philippines about 2.66 million tons or about 7 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 35 percent, up about 3 percent from the previous year. However, many countries in ASEAN have the ratio below 20 percent optimum level which included Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam while the Philippines is at the optimum level (Table 11, Figure 13).

Trade

In 2015, ASEAN as a whole exported 21.25 million tons of milled rice, a decrease of about 0.46 million tons or about 2.12 percent from 21.71 million tons exported in 2014. Thailand and Vietnam, the 2 major exporting countries in the region, the rice export have decreased..

The total import by the ASEAN in 2015 reported to be 1.82 million tons, down 1.29 million tons or about 41 percent from 3.11 million tons in 2014. In 2015, Malaysia was the biggest importer in the region, which imported about 0.535 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 was 436 US\$/ton in 2015. For Thailand, the average price was 390 US\$/ton while Vietnam, the average price was 429 US\$/ton. The average prices of 2015 of Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam were 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 was 489 in 2015. The average CIF prices in Indonesia in 2014 was 2015are457 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 0.77million hectares of which 0.62million hectares or about 80 percent caused by the drought and pests. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand, which equals to0.42 million hectares or about 54 percent of the whole ASEAN. The damage was 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 214.06 million tons, a slight decrease from 214.22million tons in 2015. Every country is expected to increase in production except Thailand which is forecasted to decreased about 14 percent or about 4.58 million tons due to the decreased in both area and yield by the drought and the decrease in price (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of paddy rice in 2016 is projected to be 110.1million tons, a slight increase of about 0.60 million tons or less than one percent compared to 109.50 million tons in 2015 (Table 8-9).

The beginning stock in 2016 is predicted to be 40.93million tons, up about2.9million tons or about 8 percent from 38.03million tons in 2015. The ending stock in 2016 is forecasted to be 43.55million tons, an increase of2.62million tons or about 6percent from 40.93million tons in 2015 (Table 8-9, Figure 11).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is forecasted to be about117 percent in 2016, a decrease of3.42percent from 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 from34.73 percent in 2015to 37.17 percent in 2016 (Table 11, Figure 13).

Trade

Rice export from ASEAN is forecasted to decrease from 21.25 million tons in 2015 to 18.56million tons in 2016 (Table 8-9, Figure 5 and 7).The decrease in export is forecast in every countries except Lao PDR which forecast to increase its export.

For the import, the whole ASEAN is forecasted to import 2.49million tons in 2016, an increase of 0.67million tons or about 37percent compared to1.82million 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	216,116.75	214,215.77	-1,900.98	-0.88	214,064.09	-151.69	-0.07
Brunei	2.13	3.10	0.97	45.64	3.19	0.09	3.00
Cambodia	9,389.96	9,324.42	-65.54	-0.70	9,549.82	225.40	2.42
Indonesia	70,846.47	74,991.79	4,145.32	5.85	77,245.27	2,253.48	3.00
Lao PDR	4,002.42	4,048.19	45.76	1.14	4,300.00	251.82	6.22
Malaysia	2,848.85	2,674.44	-174.41	-6.12	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	18,296.65	-671.17	-3.54	18,365.29	68.64	0.38
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	36,762.28	31,635.41	-5,126.87	-13.95	27,060.20	-4,575.22	-14.46
Vietnam	44,974.60	45,114.60	140.00	0.31	45,034.41	-80.19	-0.18

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	50,757.20	49,854.34	-902.86	-1.78	49,044.04	-810.30	-1.63
Brunei	1.46	1.40	-0.06	-4.15	1.44	0.04	3.00
Cambodia	3,052.42	3,055.51	3.09	0.10	3,058.56	3.06	0.10
Indonesia	13,830.64	14,370.88	540.24	3.91	14,512.47	141.59	0.99
Lao PDR	979.35	967.96	-11.38	-1.16	1,015.43	47.46	4.90
Malaysia	679.32	677.77	-1.55	-0.23	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	4,697.96	-74.29	-1.56	4,568.90	-129.07	-2.75
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,341.60	11,084.82	-1,256.78	-10.18	9,970.39	-1,114.43	-10.05
Vietnam	7,816.20	7,825.90	9.70	0.12	7,812.00	-13.90	-0.18

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	49,823.55	49,085.04	-738.51	-1.48	48,435.96	-649.08	-1.32
Brunei	1.33	1.27	-0.06	-4.15	1.31	0.04	3.00
Cambodia	2,968.97	3,028.84	59.87	2.02	3,032.77	3.93	0.13
Indonesia	13,797.31	14,178.17	380.86	2.76	14,512.47	334.30	2.36
Lao PDR	957.84	949.95	-7.89	-0.82	1,015.43	65.48	6.89
Malaysia	594.22	611.57	17.35	2.92	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	4,664.67	-75.00	-1.58	4,568.90	-95.78	-2.05
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,684.31	10,669.61	-1,014.70	-8.68	9,489.28	-1,180.34	-11.06
Vietnam	7,816.20	7,825.90	9.70	0.12	7,812.00	-13.90	-0.18

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	4.34	4.36	0.02	0.46	4.42	0.06	1.38
Brunei	1.60	2.43	0.83	51.88	2.43	0.00	0.00
Cambodia	3.16	3.08	-0.08	-2.53	3.15	0.07	2.27
Indonesia	5.13	5.29	0.16	3.12	5.32	0.03	0.57
Lao PDR	4.18	4.26	0.08	1.91	4.23	-0.03	-0.70
Malaysia	4.79	4.37	-0.42	-8.77	5.12	0.75	17.16
Myanmar	3.90	3.93	0.03	0.77	3.96	0.03	0.76
Philippines	4.00	3.92	-0.08	-2.00	4.02	0.10	2.55
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3.15	2.97	-0.18	-5.71	2.85	-0.12	-4.04
Vietnam	5.75	5.76	0.01	0.17	5.76	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	81,330	491,794	126,642	63,857	5,669	-	769,292
Brunei	45	12	45	26	-	-	127
Cambodia	14,025	11,095	1,551	-	-	-	26,671
Indonesia	17,066	162,592	6,526	6,526	-	-	192,710
Lao PDR	12,260	1,662	4,095	-	-	-	18,017
Malaysia	6,619	-	39,716	19,858	-	-	66,194
Myanmar	10,429	1,330	53	-	5,268	-	17,080
Philippines	20,886	12,204	200	-	-	-	33,290
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thailand	-	302,899	74,456	37,447	401	-	415,203
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	35,303,298	132,932,959	3,111,467	171,347,724	111,612,919	21,708,813	38,025,993	171,347,724
Brunei	7,749	1,382	46,393	55,523	34,126	0	21,398	55,523
Cambodia	2,861,853	5,228,330	0	8,090,183	4,242,719	1,766,856	2,080,608	8,090,183
Indonesia	1,993,207	41,174,499	813,892	43,981,598	42,828,781	1,752	1,151,065	43,981,598
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	0	613,774	2,794,840
Myanmar	1,013,396	16,591,242	0	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	0	498,502	545,824	297,800	172,823	75,201	545,824
Thailand	24,328,520	24,263,103	7,000	48,598,623	10,703,000	10,969,000	26,926,623	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	38,025,993	131,824,944	1,823,453	171,674,389	109,499,282	21,248,026	40,927,082	171,674,389
Brunei	21,398	1,636	32,936	55,970	34,018	-	21,951	55,970
Cambodia	2,080,608	5,191,833	-	7,272,441	2,904,914	3,013,783	1,353,744	7,272,441
Indonesia	1,151,065	42,680,775	225,049	44,056,890	42,939,266	1,375	1,116,248	44,056,890
Lao PDR	349,146	2,428,911	16,151	2,794,208	2,272,211	23,738	498,259	2,794,208
Malaysia	613,774	1,684,879	535,500	2,834,153	2,247,550	-	586,603	2,834,153
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	11,966,011	505,249	15,133,260	13,089,707	63.00	2,043,490	15,133,260
Singapore ^{1/}	75,201	-	373,567	448,768	308,117	100,000	40,651	448,768
Thailand	26,926,623	20,879,372	20,000	47,825,995	10,646,000	9,500,000	27,679,995	47,825,995
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	40,927,082	128,783,279	2,489,013	172,199,374	110,095,627	18,557,769	43,545,978	172,199,374
Brunei	21,951	1,685	33,925	57,561	35,039	-	22,522	57,561
Cambodia	1,353,744	4,356,699	-	5,710,443	2,832,017	2,134,620	743,807	5,710,443
Indonesia	1,116,248	43,411,064	833,368	45,360,680	42,952,266	428	2,407,986	45,360,680
Lao PDR	498,259	2,580,000	13,000	3,091,259	2,523,595	69,310	498,354	3,091,259
Malaysia	586,603	2,162,733	383,521	3,132,857	2,255,551	-	877,306	3,132,857
Myanmar	4,747,582	17,153,070	-	21,900,652	13,732,685	103,411	8,064,556	21,900,652
Philippines	2,043,490	12,010,900	805,200.00	14,859,590	13,281,794	-	1,577,796	14,859,590
Singapore ^{1/}	40,651	-	400,000	440,651	318,228	100,000	22,423	440,651
Thailand	27,679,995	17,859,729	20,000	45,559,723	10,607,000	9,000,000	25,952,723	45,559,723
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	132,932,959	111,612,919	119.10	131,824,944	109,499,282	120.39	128,783,279	110,095,627	116.97
Brunei	1,382	34,126	4.05	1,636	34,018	4.81	1,685	35,039	4.81
Cambodia	5,228,330	4,242,719	123.23	5,191,833	2,904,914	178.73	4,356,699	2,832,017	153.84
Indonesia	41,174,499	42,828,781	96.14	42,680,775	42,939,266	99.40	43,411,064	42,952,266	101.07
Lao PDR	2,401,455	2,184,623	109.93	2,428,911	2,272,211	106.90	2,580,000	2,523,595	102.24
Malaysia	1,634,241	2,181,066	74.93	1,684,879	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	11,966,011	13,089,707	91.42	12,010,900	13,281,794	90.43
Singapore	-	297,800	-	-	308,117	-	-	318,228	-
Thailand	24,263,103	10,703,000	226.69	20,879,372	10,646,000	196.12	17,859,729	10,607,000	168.38
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	35,303,298	111,612,919	31.63	38,025,993	109,499,282	34.73	40,927,082	110,095,627	37.17
Brunei	7,749	34,126	22.71	21,398	34,018	62.90	21,951	35,039	62.65
Cambodia	2,861,853	4,242,719	67.45	2,080,608	2,904,914	71.62	1,353,744	2,832,017	47.80
Indonesia	1,993,207	42,828,781	4.65	1,151,065	42,939,266	2.68	1,116,248	42,952,266	2.60
Lao PDR	200,652	2,184,623	9.18	349,146	2,272,211	15.37	498,259	2,523,595	19.74
Malaysia	625,099	2,181,066	28.66	613,774	2,247,550	27.31	586,603	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	13,089,707	20.34	2,043,490	13,281,794	15.39
Singapore	47,322	297,800	15.89	75,201	308,117	24.41	40,651	318,228	12.77
Thailand	24,328,520	10,703,000	227.31	26,926,623	10,646,000	252.93	27,679,995	10,607,000	260.96
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			2,306											
Cambodia					1,000				32,083					
Indonesia									47	63,664				203
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						15,543,020								
Myanmar														
Philippines				191										
Singapore														
Thailand	18,461	17,912,578	4,034	1,439,845	88,089	39,047,947	99,216	30,899,116	252,169	103,009,024	2,662	1,059,081	443,730	160,321,263
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			30,301	0	329	0	32,936	0			32,936	0
Cambodia	3,798	0					36,881	0	304,298		341,179	0
Indonesia	143	170,485					190	234,352	1,186	529,109	1,375	763,461
Lao PDR					1,477	545,416	1,477	545,416	1,311,025	51,738	1,312,502	597,154
Malaysia		64,328					0	15,607,348		29,380	0	15,636,728
Myanmar							0	0			0	0
Philippines							0	191	63	336,639	63	336,830
Singapore							0	0			0	0
Thailand	99,312	81,120,183			5,588	3,179,085	1,013,262	437,988,121	5,597,081	2,679,810,218	6,610,344	3,117,798,339
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			1,000	402,000					375	58,876	5,775	1,808,250	54	503,037
Lao PDR														
Malaysia				18,731,164										
Myanmar														
Philippines						807								
Singapore			4,802	3,618,721	335	343,192			109	128,271	6,603	2,317,764		
Thailand				289			5,675	2,038,508			0	34		12
Vietnam	13,078	7,411			318,507	147,803							1,312,502	597,154

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	0			32,936	0
Cambodia							0	0			0	0
Indonesia			88,622	47,733,748	22,777	9,611,513	118,604	60,117,424	106,446	37,809,685	225,049	97,927,109
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				70,142,740		73,078,415	0	161,952,319	0	87,504,753	0	249,457,072
Myanmar							0	0			0	0
Philippines	250	104,189	289,202	119,155,964	208,853	87,887,181	498,305	207,148,141	6,944	28,843,686	505,249	235,991,827
Singapore			109,484	89,995,779	80,154	41,583,630	201,487	137,987,357	172,080	85,077,392	373,567	223,064,749
Thailand					3,287	1,276,109	8,962	3,314,952	8,384	6,802,039	17,347	10,116,991
Vietnam	180,624	89,723					1,824,710	842,091	4,375,290	2,057,909	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 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	460	455	455	447	440	440		468	470	465	465	465	457
		2015	436	418	415	415	415	420	422	430	430	430	566		436
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
Malaysia	Not specified	2014	455	340	437	446	387	358	363	1,024	287	339	375	416	436
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	450	459	416	395	388	399	426	445	432	427	418	418	423
		2015	420	420	408	398	381	377	395	372	354	373			390
	Hommati Rice	2014	1,007	1,017	1,011	1,030	1,022	1,040	1,074	1,084	1,080	1,068	947	945	1,027
		2015	983	978	957	959	917	885	930	888	853	858			921
Vietnam	Milled Rice 5%	2014	477	469	460	447	440	450	455	456	452	484	498	516	444
		2015	471	435	420	436	431	415	419	445	411	413			429

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
Malaysia	Not specified	2014	460	403	407	352	468	497	354	366	357	366	384	472	407	
Philippines	Rice upon prior certification of NEDA that shortage exist	2014	420	416	408	-	417	392	385	382	391	436	421	397	406	
		2015	396	419	417	397	410	502	677							460
	Other rice, more than 10% but not 25% broken	2014	435	360	-	387	466	357	337	358	420	-	336	353	381	
		2015	-	381	360	374	-	840	-							489
	Broken rice	2014	278	-	120	261	-	329	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	221
		2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	Other rice not more than 5% broken	2014	426	334	-	-	338	355	376	424	460	443	363	348	387	
		2015	-	400	394	429	-	-	-							408
Singapore	Not specified	2014	651	623	586	588	590	656	633	615	594	608	595	575	609	
		2015	549	596	661	641	588	591	575	601	623	698				612

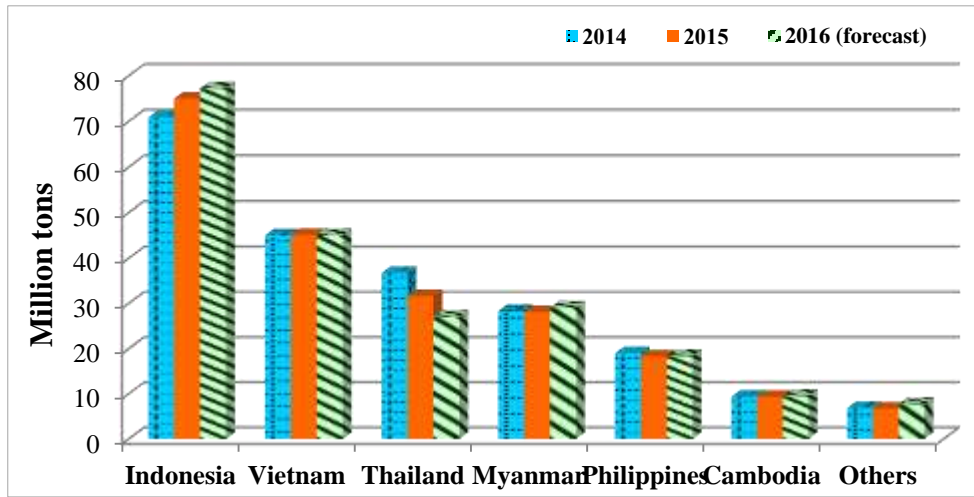


Figure 1 Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

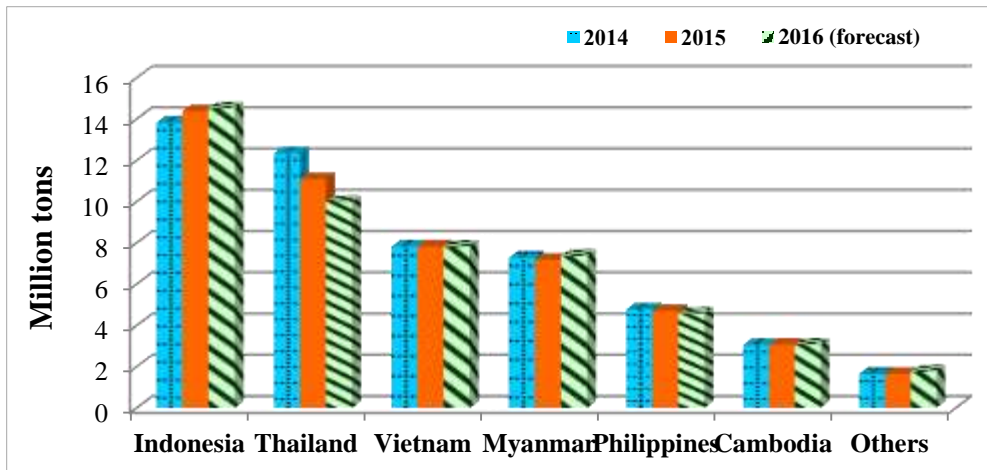


Figure 2 Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

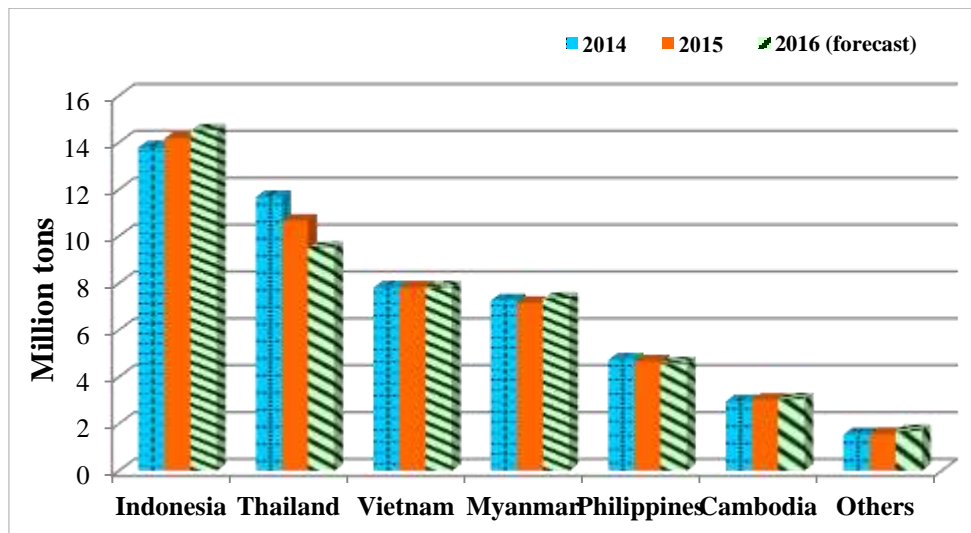


Figure 3 Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

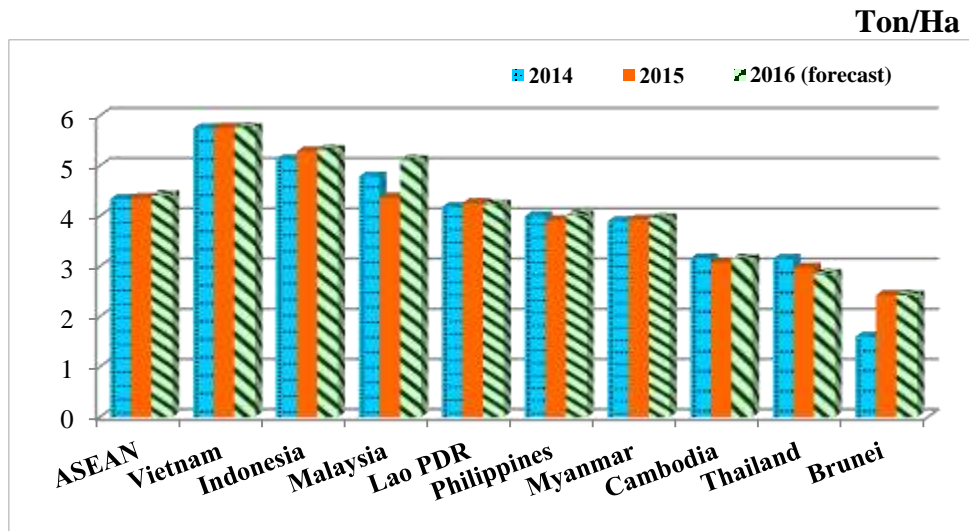


Figure 4 Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

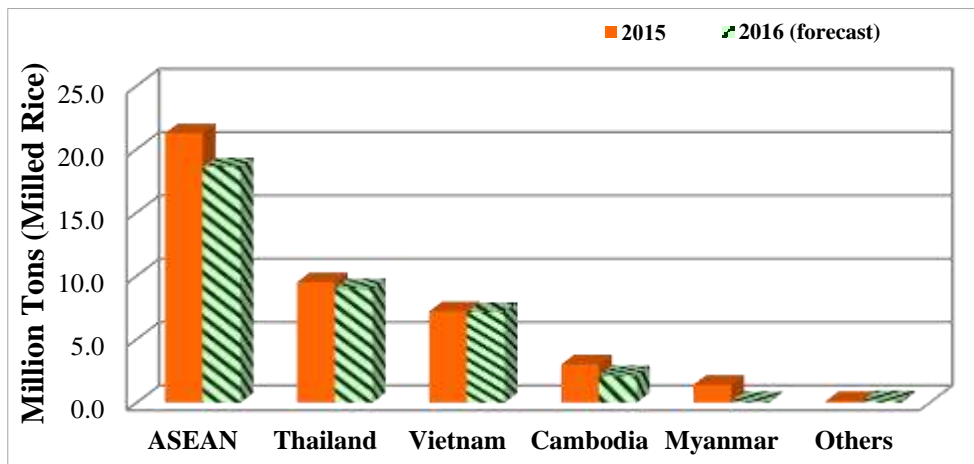


Figure 5 Amount of rice export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

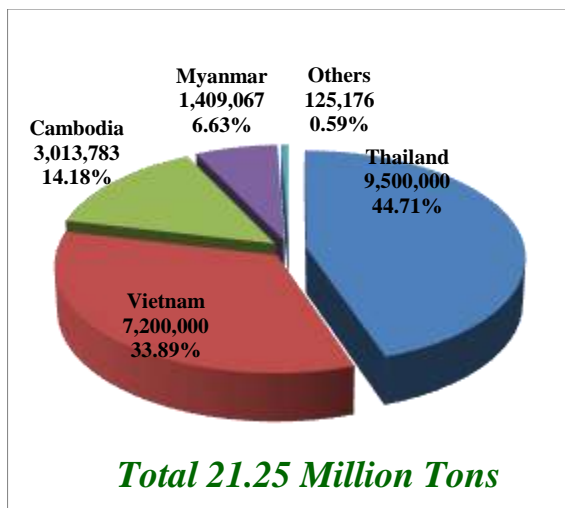


Figure 6 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

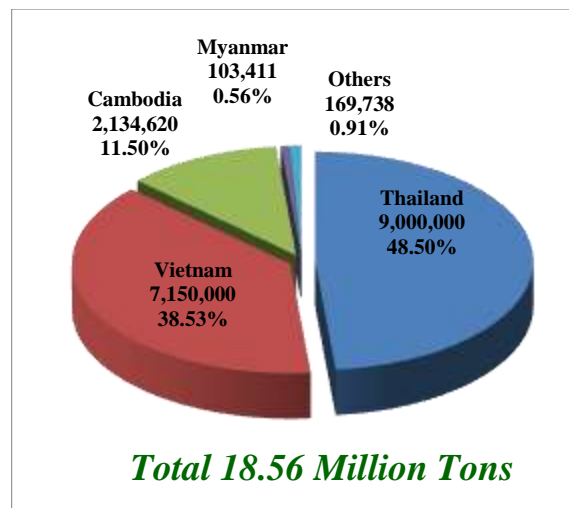


Figure 7 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

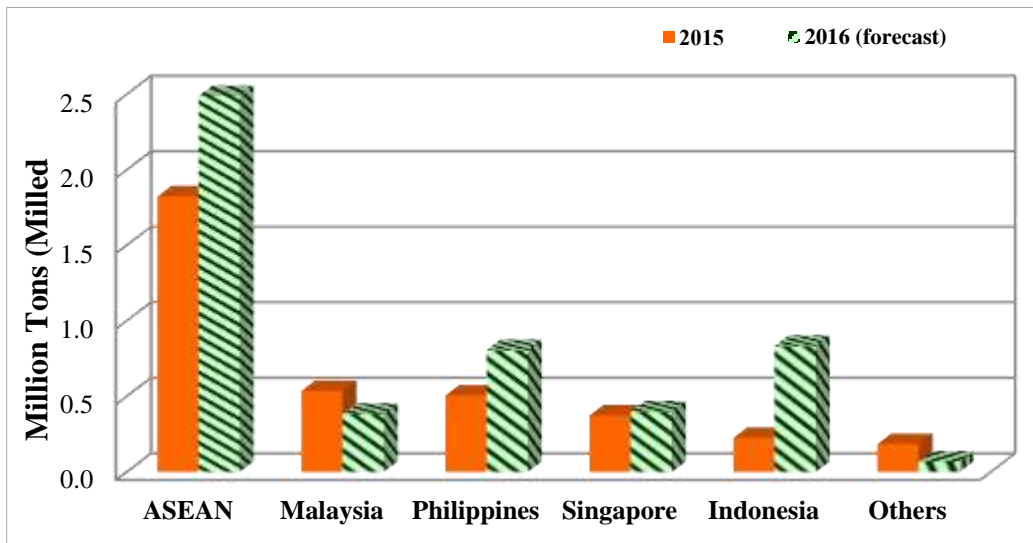


Figure 8 Amount of rice import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

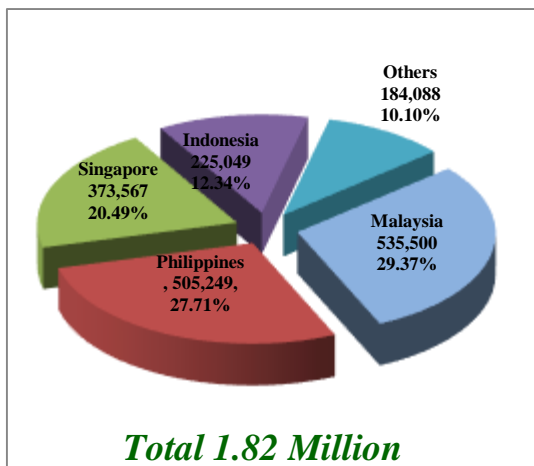


Figure 9 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

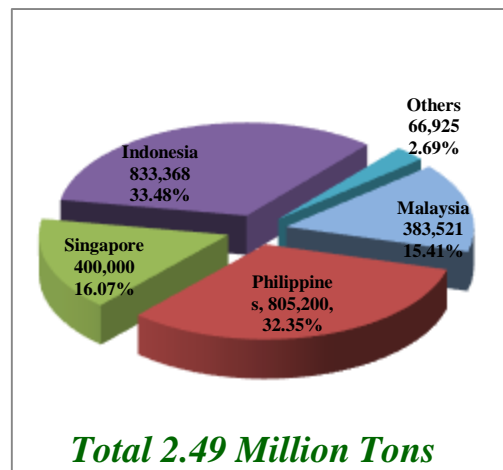


Figure 10 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

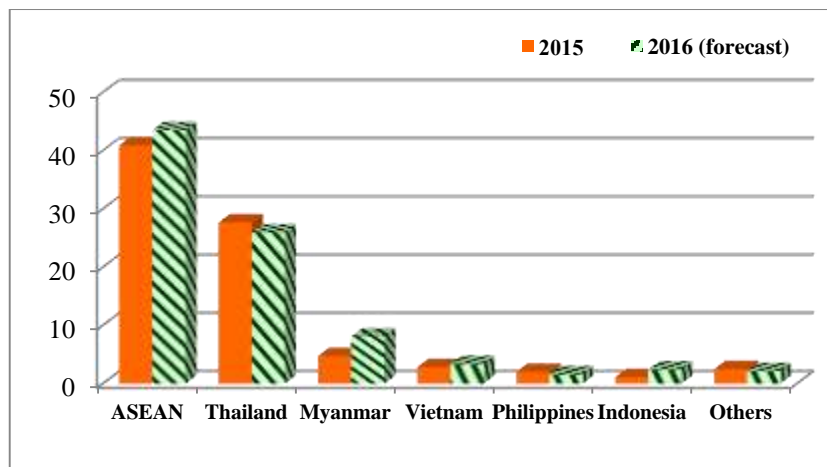


Figure 11 Amount of ending stock of rice in ASEAN countries, 2015-2016

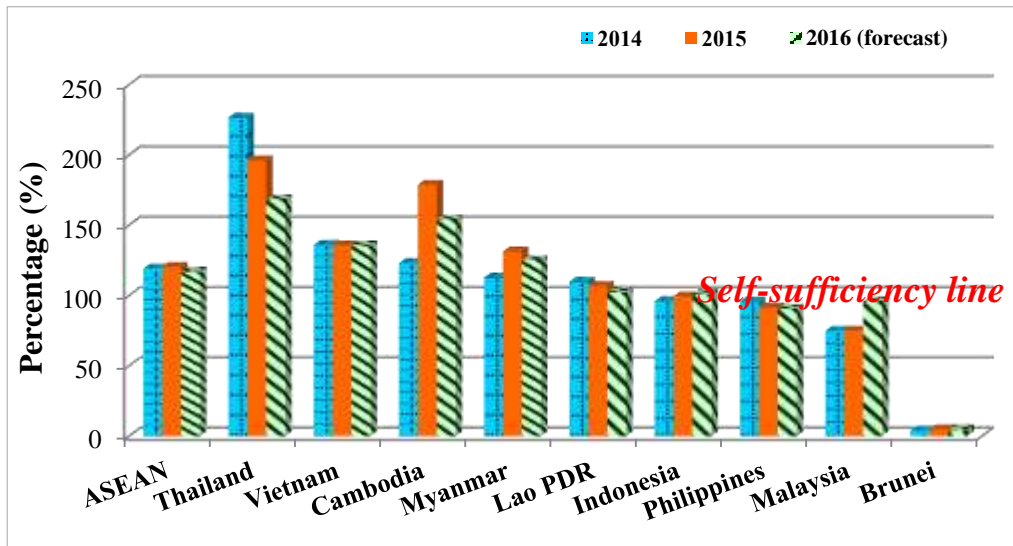


Figure 12 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

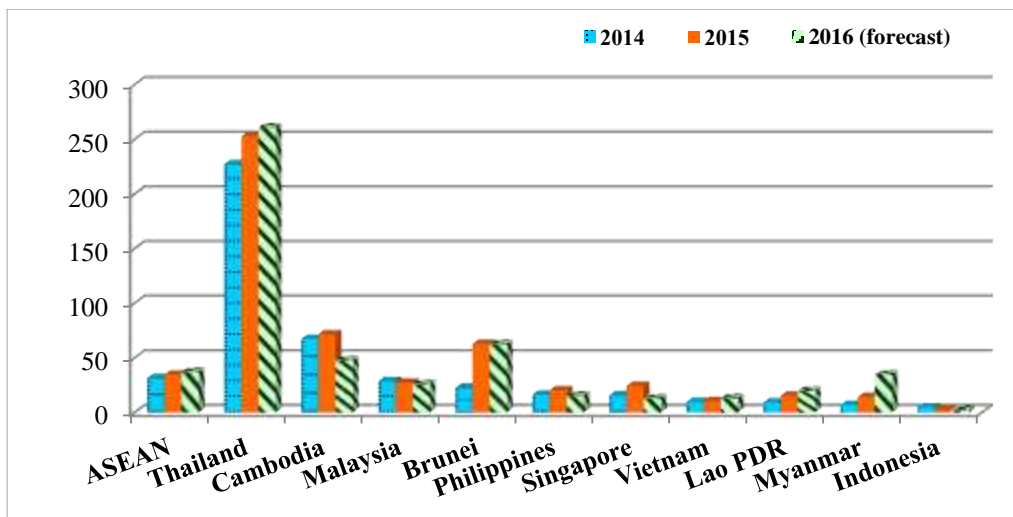


Figure 13 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

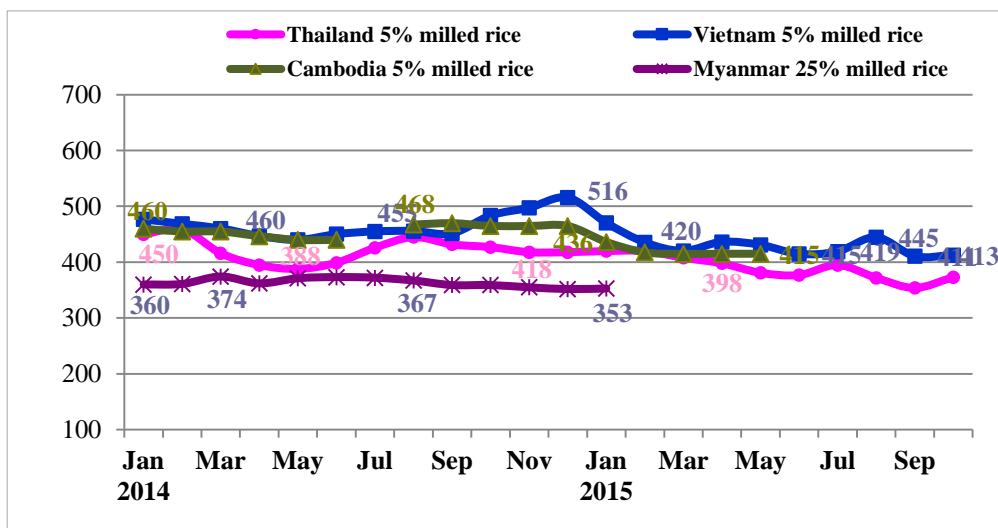


Figure 14 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

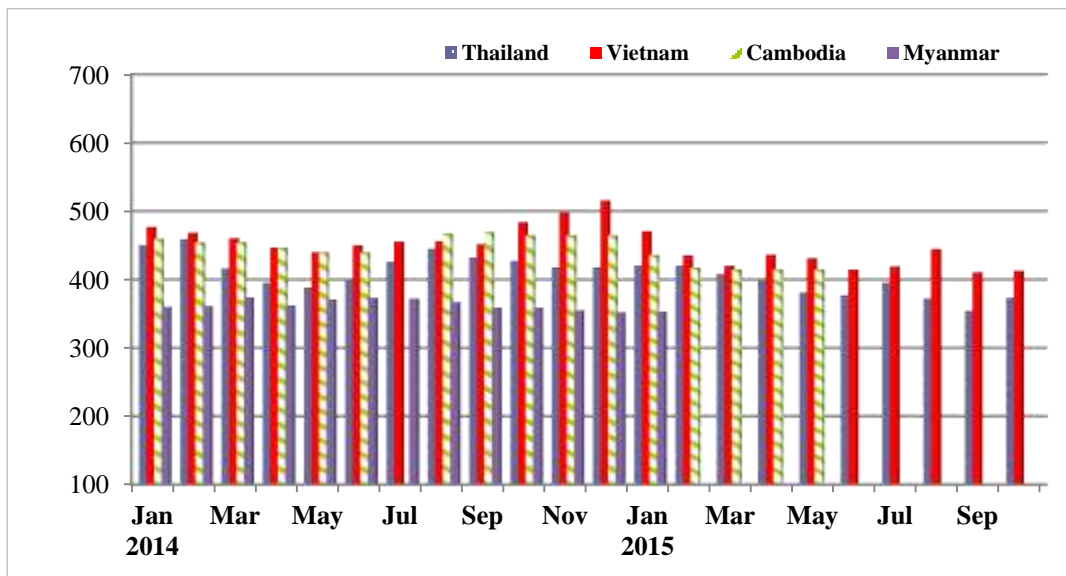


Figure 15 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

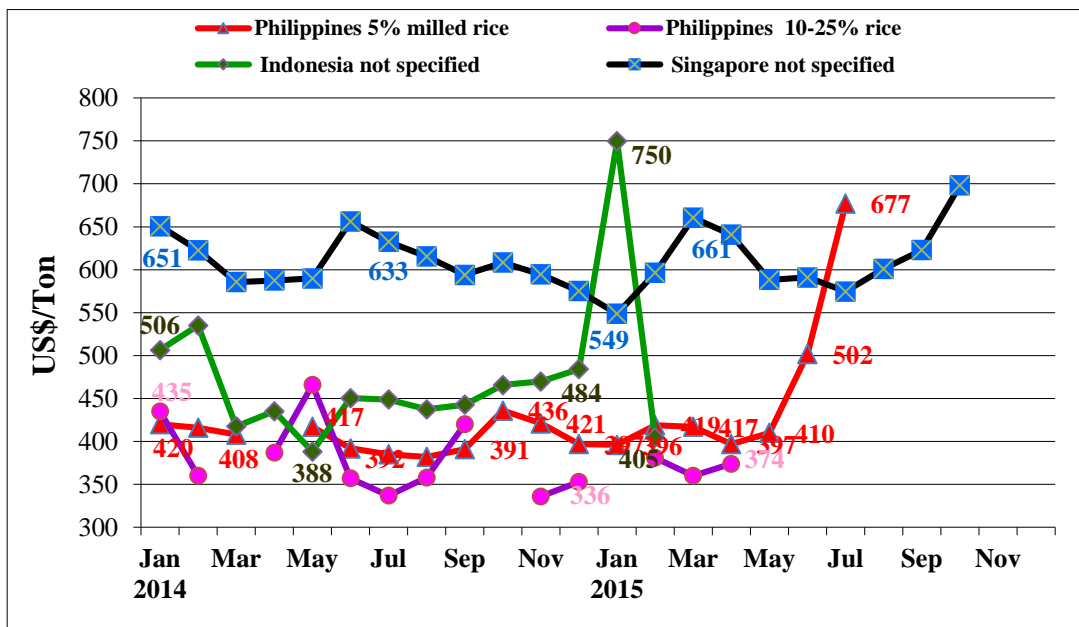


Figure 16 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

Highlights of Maize Outlook for 2016

- In 2016 (crop year 2015/16) maize supply in ASEAN is forecasted to be 63.55 million tons, an increase of 3.69 million tons or 6.16 percent from 59.86 million tons in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) due to the increase in production from the previous year (Table 16).
- Maize production is predicted to be 43.21 million tons in 2016, an increase of about 2.57 million tons or around 6 percent, compared to 40.64 million tons in 2015 (Table 16).
- The beginning stock is forecasted to increase from 5.41 million tons in 2015 to 5.79 million tons in 2016 while the ending stock is forecasted to increase from 5.79 million tons in 2015 to 7 million tons in 2016.
- Maize export from ASEAN is predicted to be 2.07 million tons in 2016 compared to 2.5 million tons in 2015. For the import, it is forecasted to be 14.55 million tons in 2016, a slight increase of 5 percent from 13.82 million tons in 2015.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) is forecasted to be about 79.31 percent in 2016, a slight increase from the previous year. This 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 less than one percent from 10.48 percent in 2015 to 10.62 percent in 2016, which indicated that the food (feed) security situation is improving a little.

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

Unit: Million tons

Items	2015	2016	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	59.86	63.55	3.69	6.16
Beginning stock	5.41	5.79	0.38	7.07
Production	40.64	43.21	2.57	6.32
Import	13.82	14.55	0.74	5.35
Demand (Million tons)	59.86	63.55	3.69	6.17
Domestic utilization	51.57	54.48	2.91	5.64
Export	2.50	2.07	-0.43	-17.12
Ending stock	5.79	7.00	1.21	20.88
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	78.80	79.31	0.51	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	10.48	10.62	0.14	-

ASEAN Maize Situation in 2015

Production

Maize production in ASEAN in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) was estimated at 40.64 million tons, an increase of 0.27 million tons or about 1 percent from 40.38 million tons in 2014. The increase has occurred in Indonesia, Myanmar and Vietnam while the other countries the production have decreased. The most increase, in terms of percentage, was found in Myanmar. In terms of quantity, an increase of 0.825 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 favorable weather and the government policy 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 decrease due to the decrease in both planted area and yield caused by unfavorable weather and pests outbreak.

The increase in production in Vietnam derived from the increase in yield due to favorable weather, farmer use more improved variety and taking care their crop better.

In Thailand, the production has decreased attributed to the decrease in planted area and yield due to unfavorable weather and price of competing crop has increased.

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 even though the yield has increased. The planted area has declined because of unfavorable weather. Yield has increased due to farmer used more improved variety and used more fertilizer.

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 51.57 million tons, an increase of about 1.63 million tons or about 3 percent compared to 49.95 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 5 countries namely, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar the Philippines and Singapore.

The beginning stock of maize in ASEAN in 2015 was estimated at 5.41 million tons, an increase of 0.62 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 78.80 percent compared to 80.84 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, Lao PDR and Myanmar have the ratio well above 100 percent. For Indonesia and the Philippines the ratio is at the border line of self-sufficiency. For Thailand and 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 10.48 percent, indicated that the region is not secured enough in terms of feed requirement (Table 26, Figure 29). Myanmar and Thailand are the countries in the region that have the ratio above 20 percent which, in general, is considered as the optimum level for food/feed security.

Trade

The maize exported from ASEAN in 2015 is forecasted to be 2.5 million tons compared to 13.82 million tons of maize imported. Myanmar is the major maize exporter in the region and followed by Cambodia, Lao PDR and Indonesia respectively. In 2015, Myanmar, the biggest exporter in ASEAN, is expected to export 1.360 million tons or about 54 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 2014 – 2015 are shown in Table 29-30 and Figure 30-31. The annual average of Indonesia FOB prices in 2015 (January – February) was 351 US\$/ton, higher than other countries but down from 516 US\$/ton in 2014. For Myanmar and Thailand average FOB price of 2015 were between 280 – 293 US\$/ton. The average CIF prices in Indonesia, Singapore and Vietnam were 238, 233 and 221 respectively.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of maize in 2015 was reported to be 102,639 hectares of which 84,245 hectares caused by the drought and 17,703 hectares caused by the flood. The most affected area caused by the drought was occurred Thailand while the most affected area by flood was found in the Philippines and Cambodia (Table 21).

Prospects for Maize in 2016

Production

Maize production in 2016 in ASEAN is forecasted to be 43.21 million tons, an increase of 2.57 million tons or about 6 percent from 40.64 million tons in 2015. The maize production is forecasted to increase in every country except Vietnam.

Indonesia, the biggest maize producer in ASEAN, is expected to increase in its production due to the favorable weather and the special assistance by the government policy and the farmers use more improved variety and fertilizer and they taking care their crop better.

The Philippines is forecasted to increase its production due to farmers used more improved variety and more fertilizer continue with favorable weather.

In **Vietnam**, the decrease in production is forecast because the conversion of the rice area to other crops by farmer is expected.

For **Cambodia** and **Myanmar**, the maize production is projected to increase which come from the increase in both area and yield.

In **Myanmar**, the increase in production is expected.

For **Lao PDR**, the slight increase in production is predicted to come from the increase in area due to favorable weather while the yield is forecasted to be about the same as the previous year.

For **Thailand**, the increase in production is predicted due to the increase in planted area and yield as a result of farmer respond to price increase. The slight increase in yield is forecasted because farmers will take care of their crop better in respond to the expectation that the price of maize will continue to increase with favorable weather is expected (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of maize in ASEAN is forecasted to be 54.48 million tons in 2016, an increase of 2.9 million tons from 51.57 million tons in 2015 (Table 23-24). The estimate of the beginning stock for the year 2016 is about 5.79 million tons, an increase of 0.38 million tons from 5.41 million tons in 2015.

In 2016 the ratio of production to domestic utilization is expected to be 79.31 percent, a slight increase of about one percent from 78.8 percent in year 2015 (Table 25, Figure 28). The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is expected to be 10.62 percent, which increases from 10.48 percent in 2015 (Table 26, Figure 29).

Trade

The maize export from ASEAN is projected to be 2.07 million tons in 2016, a decrease of 0.43 million tons compared to 2.5 million tons in 2015. For the import by the ASEAN, it is forecasted to be 14.55 million tons in 2016, a slight increase from 13.85 million tons in 2015 about 0.74 million tons. (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	40,375.81	40,642.58	266.77	0.66	43,210.22	2,567.64	6.32
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	926.85	549.37	-377.47	-40.73	560.60	11.23	2.04
Indonesia	19,008.43	19,833.28	824.86	4.34	21,835.89	2,002.60	10.10
Lao PDR	1,136.61	1,110.00	-26.61	-2.34	1,112.78	2.78	0.25
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1,626.29	1,720.57	94.28	5.80	1,855.00	134.43	7.81
Philippines	7,770.60	7,553.01	-217.59	-2.80	7,813.40	260.38	3.45
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4,715.33	4,619.95	-95.39	-2.02	4,780.82	160.87	3.48
Vietnam	5,191.70	5,256.40	64.70	1.25	5,251.75	-4.65	-0.09

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	9,692.01	9,613.29	-78.71	-0.81	9,822.32	209.03	2.17
Brunei							
Cambodia	239.75	143.52	-96.23	-40.14	146.39	2.87	2.00
Indonesia	3,847.44	3,882.30	34.86	0.91	4,071.05	188.75	4.86
Lao PDR	214.46	200.00	-14.46	-6.74	200.50	0.50	0.25
Malaysia							
Myanmar	440.52	459.05	18.53	4.21	482.38	23.33	5.08
Philippines	2,618.91	2,604.54	-14.37	-0.55	2,583.01	-21.53	-0.83
Singapore							
Thailand	1,153.43	1,146.48	-6.94	-0.60	1,163.99	17.51	1.53
Vietnam	1,177.50	1,177.40	-0.10	-0.01	1,175.00	-2.40	-0.20

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	9,624.86	9,510.65	-114.20	-1.19	9,779.48	268.83	2.83
Brunei							
Cambodia	217.22	136.00	-81.23	-37.39	137.40	1.40	1.03
Indonesia	3,837.02	3,859.63	22.61	0.59	4,071.05	211.42	5.48
Lao PDR	214.46	200.00	-14.46	-6.74	200.50	0.50	0.25
Malaysia							
Myanmar	439.97	458.29	18.32	4.16	480.82	22.53	4.92
Philippines	2,611.43	2,566.24	-45.19	-1.73	2,583.01	16.77	0.65
Singapore							
Thailand	1,127.25	1,113.09	-14.16	-1.26	1,131.70	18.61	1.67
Vietnam	1,177.50	1,177.40	-0.10	-0.01	1,175.00	-2.40	-0.20

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		4.27	0.08
Brunei							
Cambodia	4.27	4.04	-0.23	-5.39	4.08	0.04	0.99
Indonesia	4.95	5.14	0.19	3.84	5.36	0.22	4.28
Lao PDR	5.30	5.55	0.25	4.72	5.55	0.00	0.00
Malaysia							
Myanmar	3.70	3.75	0.05	1.35	3.86	0.11	2.93
Philippines	2.98	2.94	-0.04	-1.34	3.02	0.08	2.72
Singapore							
Thailand	4.18	4.15	-0.03	-0.72	4.22	0.07	1.69
Vietnam	4.41	4.46	0.05	1.13	4.47	0.01	0.22

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

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Unspecified	Others	
ASEAN	17,703	84,245	118	0	0	573	102,639
Brunei							
Cambodia	4,811	2,711	0	0	0	0	7,522
Indonesia	1,545	21,073	55	0	0	0	22,672
Lao PDR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	150	34	0	0	0	573	757
Philippines	11,197	27,037	63	0	0	0	38,297
Singapore							
Thailand	0	33,390	0	0	0	0	33,390
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	40,375,810	13,053,565	58,210,476	49,948,347	2,856,154	5,405,975	58,210,476
Brunei	-		14,788	14,788	14,788	-	-	14,788
Cambodia	-	926,846		926,846	213,175	713,671	-	926,846
Indonesia	1,728,493	19,008,426	3,175,362	23,912,281	20,831,573	37,889	3,042,820	23,912,281
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	7,770,604	575,093	8,514,497	8,329,729	767	184,001	8,514,497
Singapore	-		43,253	43,253	39,501	3,752	0	43,253
Thailand	2,019,570	4,715,334	28,658	6,763,562	5,039,200	631,497	1,092,865	6,763,562
Vietnam	208,000	5,191,700	4,764,000	10,163,700	9,574,300	169,000	420,400	10,163,700

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	5,405,975	40,642,585	13,815,338	59,863,898	51,574,305	2,501,897	5,787,695	59,863,898
Brunei	-		15,232	15,232	15,232	-	-	15,232
Cambodia	-	549,373		549,373	126,356	423,017	-	549,373
Indonesia	3,042,820	19,833,283	2,502,296	25,378,399	21,363,623	211,034	3,803,742	25,378,399
Lao PDR	75,610	1,110,000	2,105	1,187,715	834,383	296,058	57,274	1,187,715
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	184,001	7,553,011	259,490	7,996,502	7,914,282	311	81,909	7,996,502
Singapore ^{1/}	0		36,951	36,951	36,951		0	36,951
Thailand	1,092,865	4,619,947	200,000	5,912,812	5,336,401	100,000	476,411	5,912,812
Vietnam	420,400	5,256,400	6,298,000	11,974,800	10,871,000	104,000	999,800	11,974,800

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	5,787,695	43,210,220	14,553,822	63,551,737	54,480,620	2,072,410	6,998,707	63,551,737
Brunei	-		15,689	15,689	15,689	-	-	15,689
Cambodia	-	560,598		560,598	128,938	431,660	-	560,598
Indonesia	3,803,742	21,835,885	2,502,296	28,141,923	22,652,512	211,034	5,278,377	28,141,923
Lao PDR	57,274	1,112,775	2,100	1,172,149	835,638	297,955	38,556	1,172,149
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	81,909	7,813,395	350,000	8,245,304	8,150,810	-	94,494	8,245,304
Singapore ^{1/}	0		43,411	43,411	39,486	3,925	0	43,411
Thailand	476,411	4,780,817	780,672	6,037,900	5,447,900	100,000	490,000	6,037,900
Vietnam	999,800	5,251,750	6,300,000	12,551,550	11,749,000	20,000	782,550	12,551,550

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	40,375,810	49,948,347	80.84	40,642,585	51,574,305	78.80	43,210,220	54,480,620	79.31
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	19,008,426	20,831,573	91.25	19,833,283	21,363,623	92.84	21,835,885	22,652,512	96.39
Lao PDR	1,136,610	862,477	131.78	1,110,000	834,383	133.03	1,112,775	835,638	133.16
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	7,770,604	8,329,729	93.29	7,553,011	7,914,282	95.44	7,813,395	8,150,810	95.86
Singapore	-	39,501	0.00	-	36,951	0.00	-	39,486	0.00
Thailand	4,715,334	5,039,200	93.57	4,619,947	5,336,401	86.57	4,780,817	5,447,900	87.76
Vietnam	5,191,700	9,574,300	54.23	5,256,400	10,871,000	48.35	5,251,750	11,749,000	44.70

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	49,948,347	9.57	5,405,975	51,574,305	10.48	5,787,695	54,480,620	10.62
Brunei	-	14,788	-	-	15,232	-	-	15,689	-
Cambodia	-	213,175	-	-	126,356	-	-	128,938	-
Indonesia	1,728,493	20,831,573	8.30	3,042,820	21,363,623	14.24	3,803,742	22,652,512	16.79
Lao PDR	30,717	862,477	3.56	75,610	834,383	9.06	57,274	835,638	6.85
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	184,001	7,914,282	2.32	81,909	8,150,810	1.00
Singapore	-	39,501	-	0	36,951	-	0	39,486	-
Thailand	2,019,570	5,039,200	40.08	1,092,865	5,336,401	20.48	476,411	5,447,900	8.74
Vietnam	208,000	9,574,300	2.17	420,400	10,871,000	3.87	999,800	11,749,000	8.51

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									431	165,121			204,446	50,148,693
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand					0	4	175	33,036			0	467	58,350	15,354,128
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							0	0			0	0
Cambodia							0	0			0	0
Indonesia	322	174,763	504	200,443	323	662,450	206,026	51,351,470	5,008	1,437,031	211,034	52,788,501
Lao PDR			17,130	184,700			17,130	184,700	278,928	62,944,122	296,058	63,128,822
Malaysia							0	0			0	0
Myanmar							0	0			0	0
Philippines					34	3,364,316	34	3,364,316			34	3,364,316
Singapore							0	0			0	0
Thailand							58,525	15,387,635	281,060	86,768,000	58,806	15,474,403
Vietnam							0	0			0	0

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									976	1,413,747			596.730	2,521,836
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar														
Philippines					91,913	45,626,978								
Singapore					294	180,057			927	293,275	598	161,482	2	12,388
Thailand			20,181	2,466,612			137,634,328	18,985,109,839			1,650	473,019		
Vietnam							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							0	0			0	0
Cambodia							0	0			0	0
Indonesia	939	575,892	2,149	5,385,532	400	198,000	5,061	10,095,007	2,497,235	567,152,394	2,502,296	577,247,401
Lao PDR							0	0	2,105	99,816	2,105	99,816
Malaysia							0	0			0	0
Myanmar							0	0			0	0
Philippines			74,988	29,029,440	6,067	1,710,912	172,968	76,367,330	86,522	44,339,249	259,490	120,706,579
Singapore			30	45,033			1,851	692,235	35,100	7,725,334	36,951	8,417,569
Thailand							159,465	21,924,741	3,090	395,584	162,555	22,320,324
Vietnam			96,682	58,900			107,826	61,903	4,682,174	1,161,097	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	Corn (Maize)	2014	755	286	728	447	283	302	1,188	563	347	403	346	408	505
	Groats And Meal Of Corn (Maize)	2014		678		257	261	255	259	664		653			252
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	288	307	323	300	264	249			293

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
Malaysia	Corn (Maize)	2014	181	191	189	170	202	203	197	196	182	179	177	183	188
	Groats And Meal Of Corn (Maize)	2014	204	261	245	329	264	376	374	367	405	304	298	289	310
Philippines	In-quota	2014	295	322	-	542	384	558	321	377	-	627	206	311	394
		2015	336	-	480	441	444	351	1269						554
	Out-quota	2014	396	182	208	265	260	291	284	374	331	441	372	324	311
		2015	516	432	289	320	304	381	539						397
Singapore		2014	221	225	211	231	229	252	258	250	250	245	233	233	237
		2015	229	227	252	222	223	254	237	227	234	227			233
Vietnam		2014	260	260	259	252	259	264	269	262	265	253	256	264	308
		2015	234	228	236	225	229	224	214	211	207	204			221

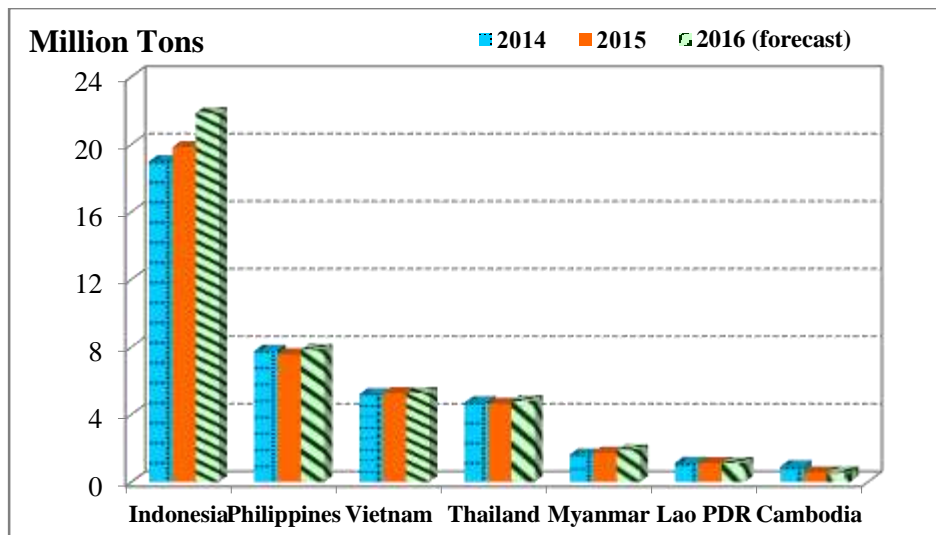


Figure 17 Maize production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

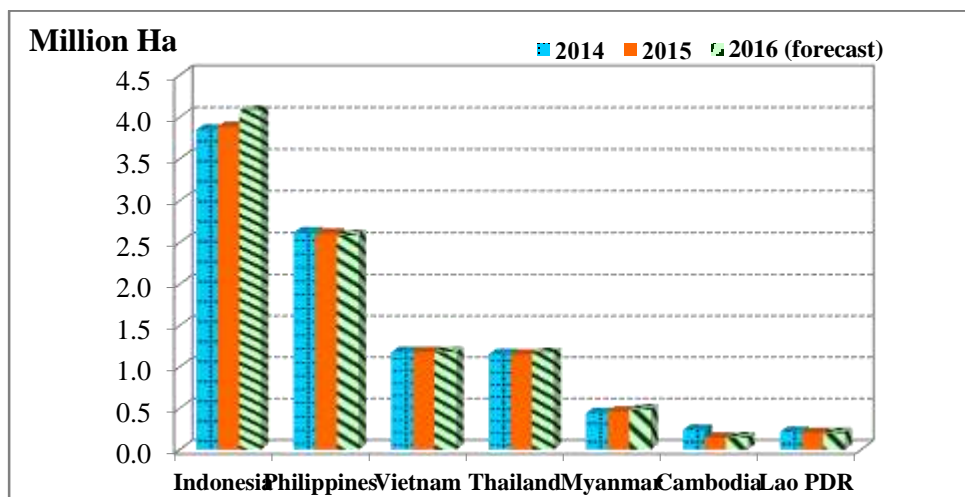


Figure 18 Maize planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

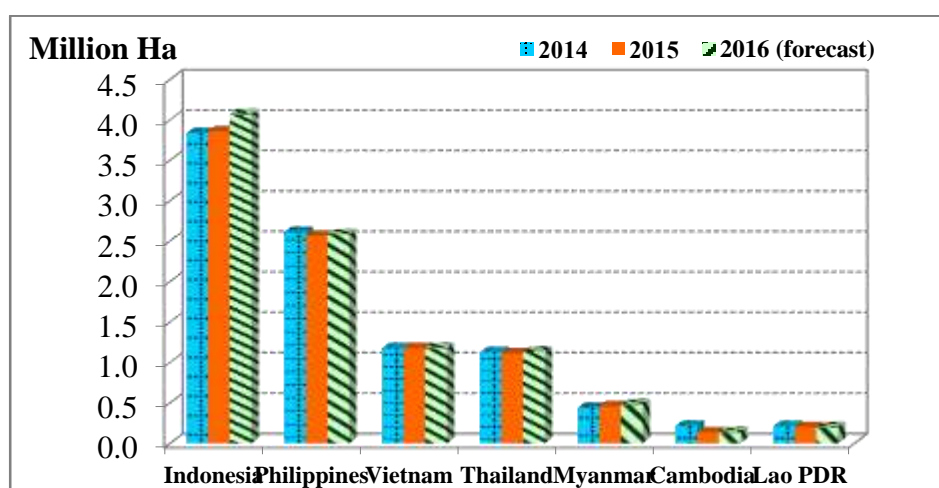


Figure 19 Maize harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

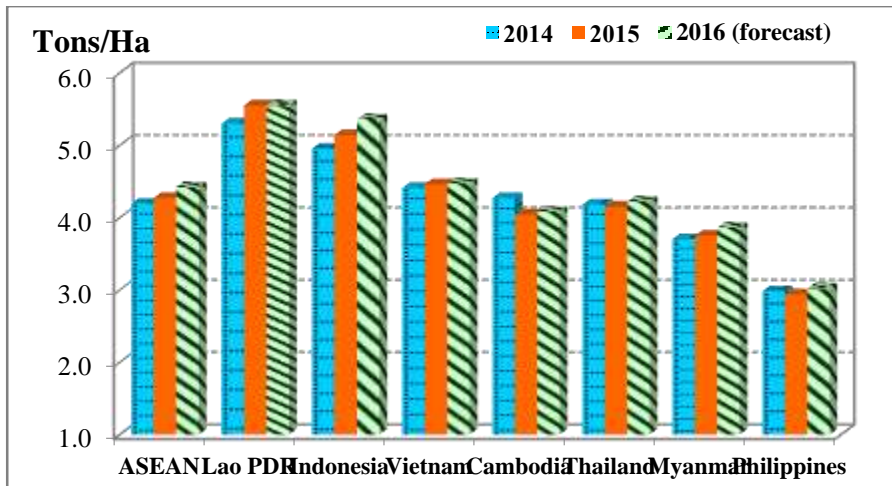


Figure 20 Maize yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

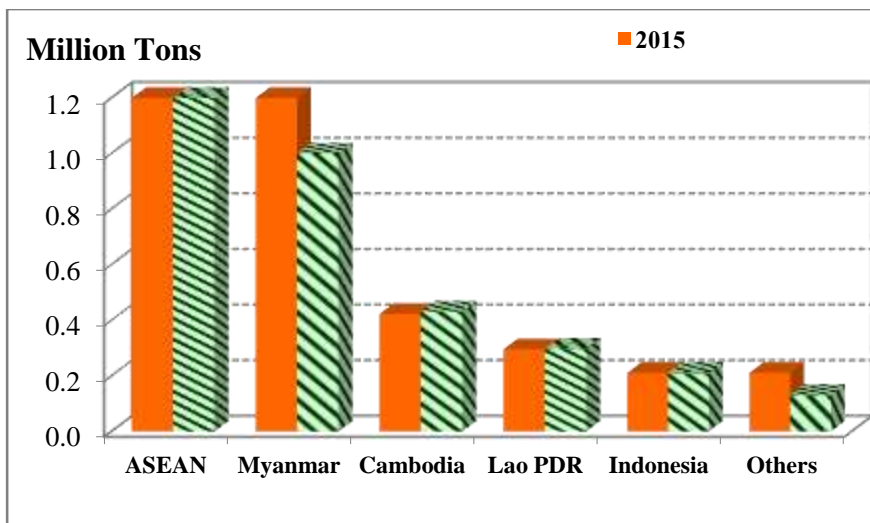


Figure 21 Amount of maize export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

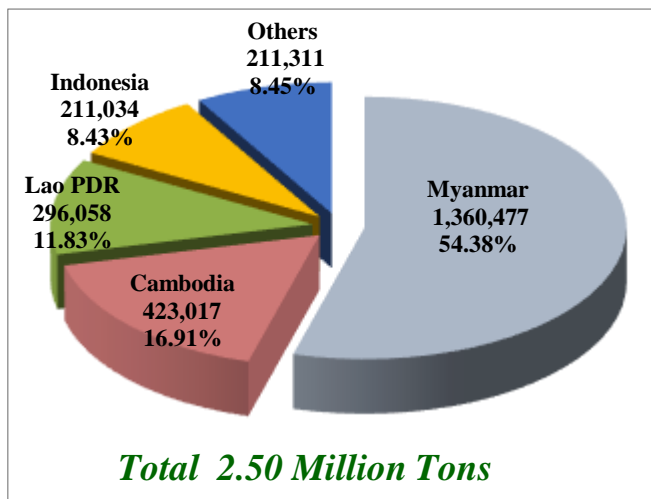


Figure 22 Share of maize export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

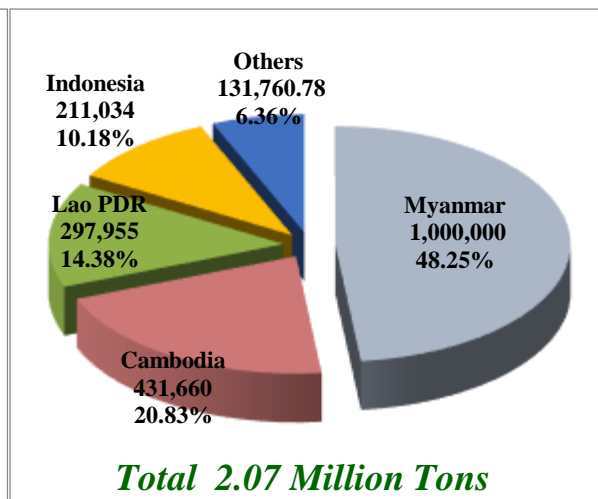


Figure 23 Share of maize export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

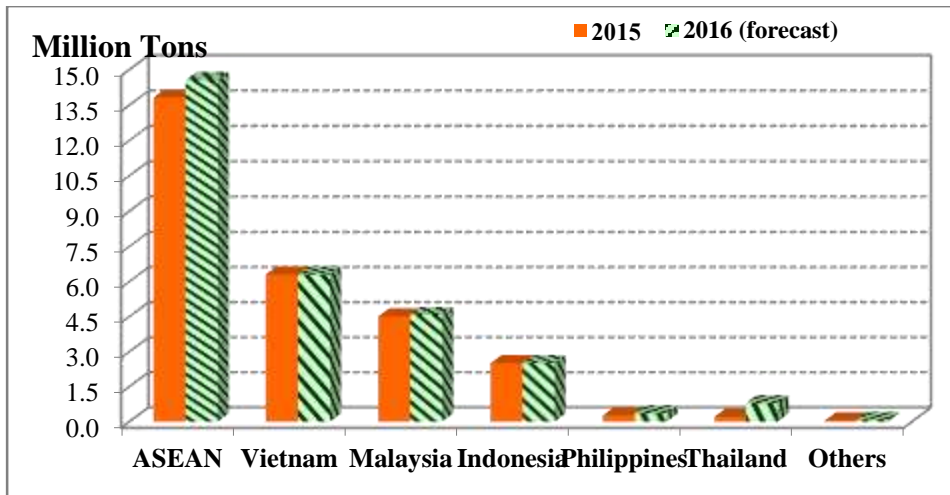


Figure 24 Amount of maize import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

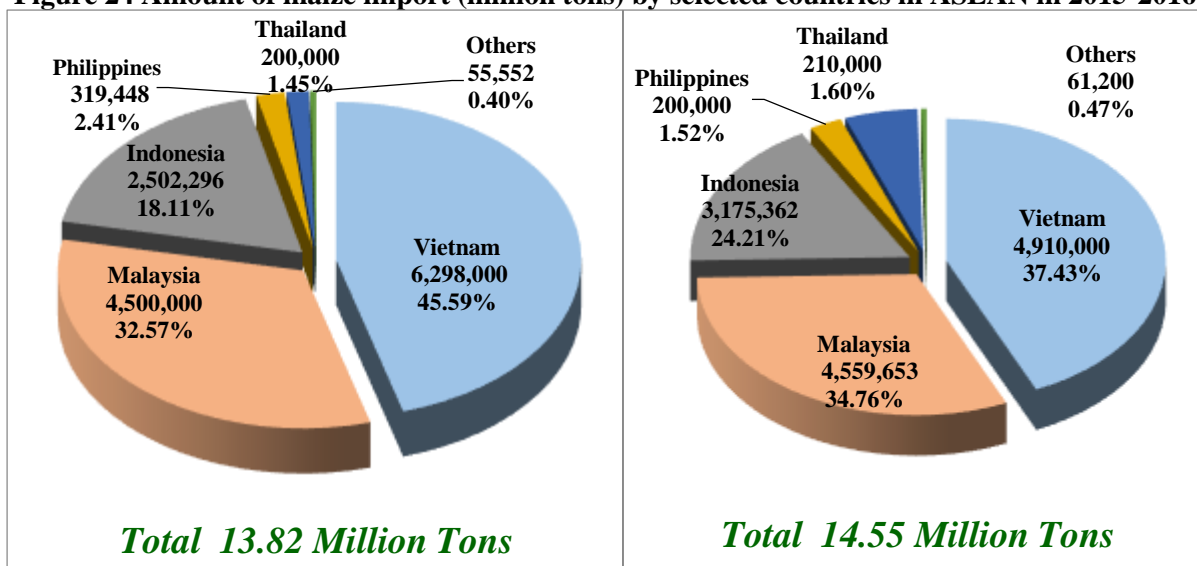


Figure 25 Share of maize import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

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

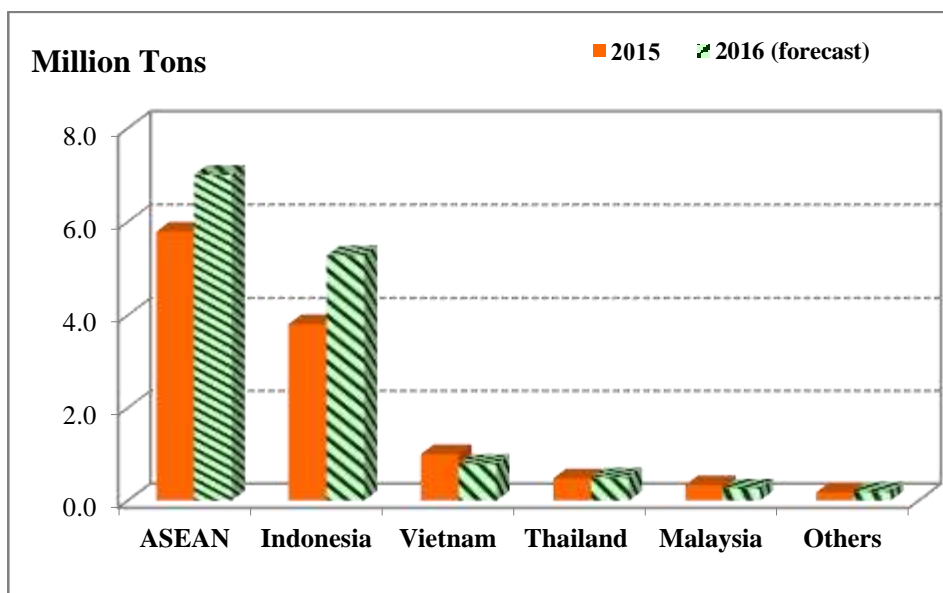


Figure 27 Amount of ending stock of Maize in ASEAN countries in 2015-2016

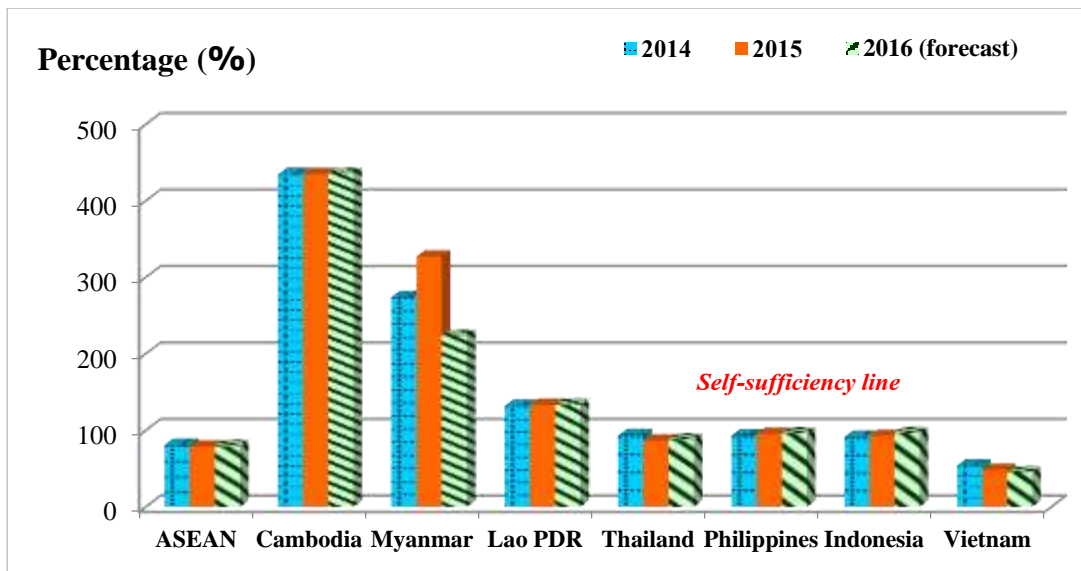


Figure 28 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

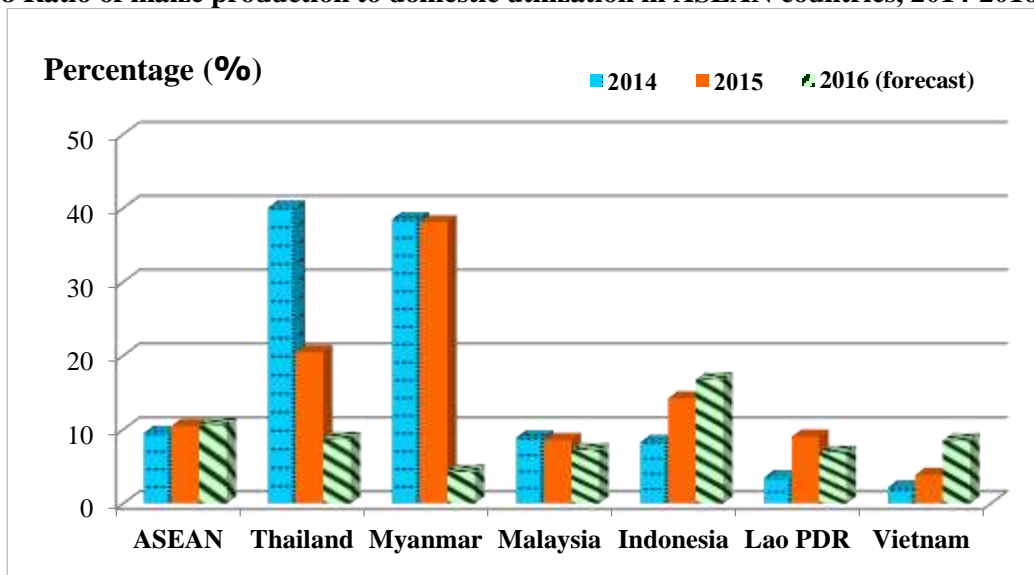


Figure 29 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

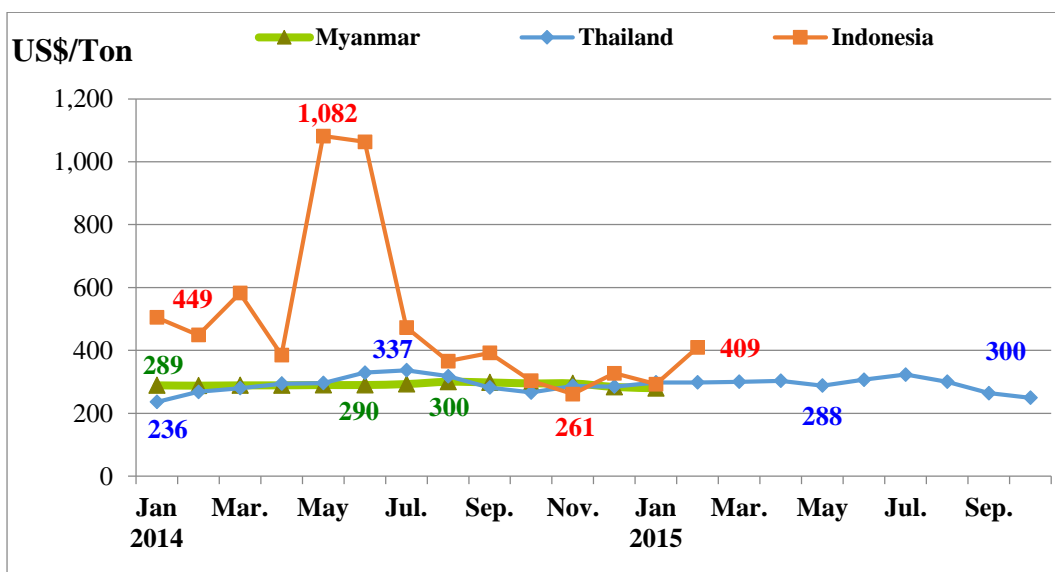


Figure 30 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

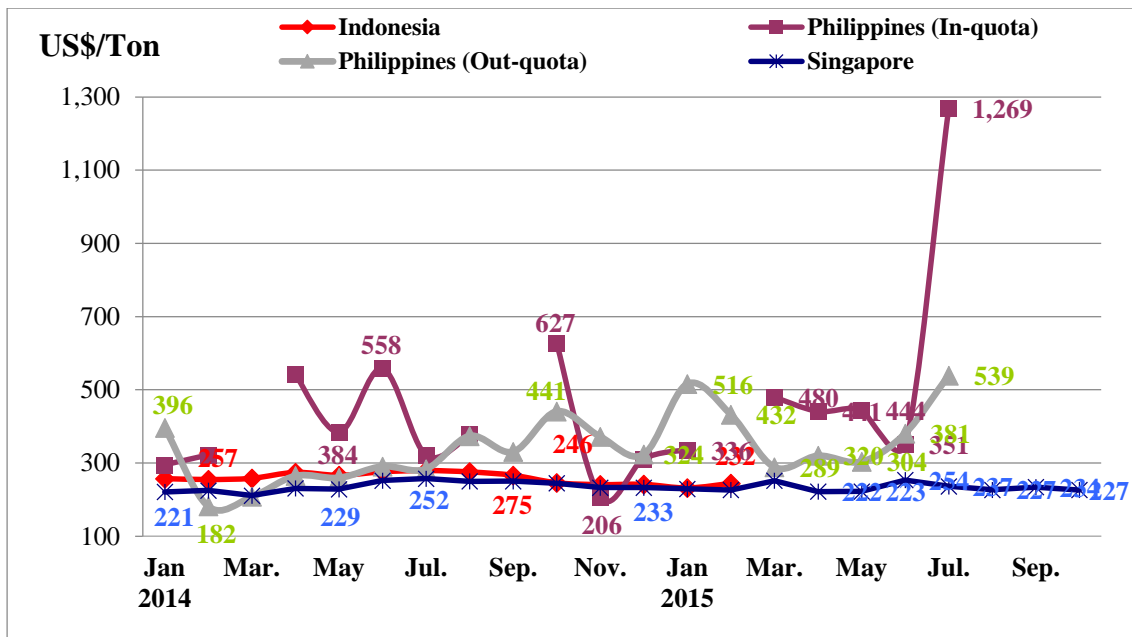


Figure 31 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

Highlight of Sugar Outlook for 2016

- ASEAN sugar supply is forecasted to increase about 7 percent or 2.56 million tons from 37.85 million tons in 2015 to 40.41 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 15.09 million tons, up from 13.5 million tons in 2015 which is about 12 percent increase.
- The sugar export from ASEAN in 2016 is expected to slightly increase from 9.84 million tons in 2015 to 10.09 million tons in 2016 (Table 31).
- The sugar import is forecasted to decrease about 14 percent from 5.43 million tons in 2015 to 4.77 million tons in 2016.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio for sugar in 2016 is forecasted to be about 150 percent which is slightly decreased from about 151 percent in 2015.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio in 2016 is also forecasted to increase about 10 percent, from 104.46 percent in 2015 to 113.99 percent in 2016.

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

Unit: Million Tons

Items	2015	2016	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	37.85	40.41	2.56	6.77
Beginning stock	13.50	15.09	1.59	11.77
Production	19.58	19.90	0.32	1.63
Import	4.77	5.43	0.65	13.66
Demand (Million tons)	37.85	40.41	2.56	6.77
Domestic utilization	12.92	13.24	0.31	2.42
Export	9.84	10.09	0.25	2.54
Ending stock	15.09	17.09	2.00	13.24
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	151.48	150.31	-1.17	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	104.46	113.99	9.53	-

ASEAN Sugar Situation in 2015

Production

The sugarcane production in ASEAN in 2015 (2014/15 crop year) was estimated at 179.59 million tons, up 1.73 million tons from 177.86 million tons in 2014 or about one percent (Table 32, Figure 32). The increase in production was due to the increase in planted area in many countries except Lao PDR, the Philippines and Vietnam (Table 33). The yield of sugarcane in ASEAN in 2015 was estimated at 63.61 tons per hectare, down a little from 64.04 tons in 2014 (Table 35, Figure 35).

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

The production in Vietnam was estimated to decrease due to the decrease in planted area in responded to the price decrease and yield has decrease due to the effect from the drought.

The production in Indonesia was estimated to increase due to the expansion of planted area arise from favorable weather and by the government policy while the yield was estimated to increase due to favorable weather and government policy.

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 the yield is estimated to increase about 12 percent from the previous year 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 while yield was estimated to decrease due to the effect from flood.

Utilization and Stock

Regarding domestic utilization of sugar in the ASEAN, it has increased from 12.54 million tons in 2014 to 12.92 million tons in 2015 (Table 38). The beginning stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2015 was estimated at 13.50 million tons, up from 8.45 million tons in 2014, which is about 5 million tons or about 60 percent which came from the increase in stock of Indonesia and Thailand. The ending stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2015 was estimated to be about 15.09 million tons, an increase of about 1.59 million tons from 13.50 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, Figure43).

The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization was estimated to be about 104 percent in 2015, compared to about 67 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 9.84 million tons compared to 7.25 million tons in 2014, an increase of about 2.59 million tons or 36 percent (Table 37 and 38, Figure 37 and 38). Thailand is the major sugar exporting country in the region constituted about 90 percent of the total ASEAN export or about 8.8 million tons.

For the import, ASEAN in 2015 as a whole imported sugar about 4.77 million tons, an decrease 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 2014 – 2015 are shown in Table 44 – 45. For FOB prices of both raw sugar and white sugar of Thailand in 2015 is 332 and 374 respectively, the prices in 2015 were lower than in 2014. Similarly for CIF prices for Indonesia and Singapore, the CIF price in 2015 was also lower than in 2014.

Damaged Area

The sugar damaged area in ASEAN in 2015 was reported to be 61,841 hectares. Most of the damages were caused by the drought which happened the most in Thailand and the affected area was 56,073 hectares (Table 36).

Prospects for Sugar in 2016

Production

Sugarcane production in ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 179.59 million tons in 2015 to 184.41 million tons in 2016. Most of ASEAN countries are forecasted to increase in its production except Vietnam. The most increase in terms of quantity is found in Thailand. Thailand is expected to increase in its 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 12.92 million tons of sugar in 2015 to 13.24 million tons in 2016, which is about 2 percent increase (Table 39). The beginning stock in ASEAN is estimated at 15.09 million tons of sugar, an increase of 1.59 million tons or about 12 percent compared to 13.50 million tons in the previous year. The ending stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to be 17.09 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 150 percent, which is slightly decrease from the previous year (Table 40, Figure 43).

The ratio of the beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2016 is forecasted to be about 114 percent compared to about 104 percent in 2015 (Table 41, Figure44). 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 9.84 million tons in 2015 to 10.09 million tons in 2016 (Table 38 and 39, Figure 37 and 38). For the import, it is forecasted to increase from 4.77 million tons in 2015 to 5.43 million tons in 2016 or about 14 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 (2015/16)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	177,862.21	179,592.11	1,729.90	0.97	184,406.58	4,814.47	2.68
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	911.33	1,541.00	629.66	69.09	1,571.82	30.82	2.00
Indonesia	17,109.15	17,734.11	624.96	3.65	17,813.25	79.14	0.45
Lao PDR	1,840.47	1,749.75	-90.71	-4.93	1,821.00	71.25	4.07
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	10,307.36	11,128.42	821.06	7.97	12,014.88	886.46	7.97
Philippines	24,175.30	22,654.01	-1,521.29	-6.29	22,924.42	270.41	1.19
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	103,697.01	106,327.79	2,630.78	2.54	110,021.21	3,693.43	3.47
Vietnam	19,821.60	18,457.04	-1,364.56	-6.88	18,240.00	-217.04	-1.18

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	2,836.59	2,885.18	48.59	1.71	2,962.13	76.95	2.67
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	23.81	48.36	24.55	103.10	49.32	0.97	2.00
Indonesia	477.88	486.85	8.97	1.88	492.00	5.15	1.06
Lao PDR	34.07	28.85	-5.22	-15.32	30.00	1.15	3.99
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	169.42	180.86	11.44	6.75	189.53	8.67	4.79
Philippines	419.26	396.89	-22.37	-5.34	419.75	22.86	5.76
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,407.15	1,456.78	49.63	3.53	1,496.52	39.75	2.73
Vietnam	305.00	286.60	-18.40	-6.03	285.00	-1.60	-0.56

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	2,777.48	2,823.34	45.86	1.65	2,887.78	64.44	2.28
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	23.39	47.37	23.97	102.48	48.31	0.95	2.00
Indonesia	473.34	484.57	11.23	2.37	492.00	7.43	1.53
Lao PDR	34.07	28.85	-5.22	-15.32	30.00	1.15	3.99
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	169.39	178.32	8.93	5.27	187.46	9.14	5.13
Philippines	419.26	396.89	-22.37	-5.34	419.75	22.86	5.76
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,353.03	1,400.75	47.72	3.53	1,425.26	24.51	1.75
Vietnam	305.00	286.60	-18.40	-6.03	285.00	-1.60	-0.56

Table 35 Sugarcane yield in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2014 (2014/15)	2015 (2014/15)	change 2015 over 2014		2016 (2015/16)	change 2016 over 2015	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	64.04	63.61	-0.43	-0.67	63.86	0.25	0.39
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	38.96	32.53	-6.43	-16.50	32.53	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	36.15	36.60	0.45	1.24	36.21	-0.39	-1.07
Lao PDR	54.02	60.65	6.63	12.27	60.70	0.05	0.08
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	60.85	62.41	1.56	2.56	64.09	1.68	2.69
Philippines	57.66	57.08	-0.58	-1.01	54.61	-2.47	-4.33
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	76.64	75.91	-0.73	-0.95	77.19	1.28	1.69
Vietnam	64.99	64.40	-0.59	-0.91	64.00	-0.40	-0.62

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

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
ASEAN	1,000	56,073	-	-	2,489	2,279	61,841
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	992	-	-	-	-	-	992
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	2,279	2,279
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	19,515,887	5,326,270	33,291,561	12,544,780	7,247,199	13,499,583	33,291,561
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	2,632,242	2,892,101	6,316,214	2,908,666	1,191	3,406,357	6,316,214
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	- 0	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	13,499,583	19,574,704	4,773,621	37,847,908	12,922,668	9,836,703	15,088,537	37,847,908
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	3,406,357	2,728,393	2,101,357	8,236,107	3,119,101	151,900	4,965,105	8,236,107
Lao PDR	11,455	349,950	7,259	368,664	351,451	15,194	2,019	368,664
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	39,825	412,969	2,772,036
Singapore ^{1/}	- 0		299,710	299,710	299,710		- 0	299,710
Thailand	9,079,659	11,339,086	500	20,419,245	2,500,000	8,839,086	9,080,159	20,419,245
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	15,088,537	19,895,111	5,426,480	40,410,128	13,236,399	10,086,818	17,086,912	40,410,128
Brunei	1,359.08	-	5,310	6,669	5,664	-	1,006	6,669
Cambodia	-	157,182	-	157,182	34,580	122,602	-	157,182
Indonesia	4,965,105	2,740,569	2,992,467	10,698,141	3,354,972	11,000	7,332,169	10,698,141
Lao PDR	2,019	364,200	7,182	373,401	351,462	19,919	2,020	373,401
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	412,969	2,230,088	-	2,643,057	2,324,712	130,000	188,345	2,643,057
Singapore ^{1/}	-		300,000	300,000	300,000		-	300,000
Thailand	9,080,159	11,587,546	500	20,668,205	2,450,000	9,137,546	9,080,659	20,668,205
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	19,515,887	12,544,780	155.57	19,574,704	12,922,668	151.48	19,895,111	13,236,399	150.31
Brunei	-	5,521	-	-	5,499	-	-	5,664	-
Cambodia	91,133	20,053	454.46	154,100	33,902	454.55	157,182	34,580	454.55
Indonesia	2,632,242	2,908,666	90.50	2,728,393	3,119,101	87.47	2,740,569	3,354,972	81.69
Lao PDR	368,093	351,447	104.74	349,950	351,451	99.57	364,200	351,462	103.62
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	2,313,785	103.74	2,255,257	2,319,242	97.24	2,230,088	2,324,712	95.93
Singapore	-	298,392	-	-	299,710	-	-	300,000	-
Thailand	11,332,906	2,465,763	459.61	11,339,086	2,500,000	453.56	11,587,546	2,450,000	472.96
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	12,544,780	67.35	13,499,583	12,922,668	104.46	15,088,537	13,236,399	113.99
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	2,908,666	27.22	3,406,357	3,119,101	109.21	4,965,105	3,354,972	147.99
Lao PDR	7,800	351,447	2.22	11,455	351,451	3.26	2,019	351,462	0.57
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	2,313,785	23.78	516,779	2,319,242	22.28	412,969	2,324,712	17.76
Singapore	-	298,392	-	-	299,710	-	-	300,000	-
Thailand	6,505,681	2,465,763	263.84	9,079,659	2,500,000	363.19	9,080,159	2,450,000	370.62
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														
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						8,474,681								
Myanmar														
Philippines									7	10,314				
Singapore														
Thailand	3,948	2,141,575	344,966	121,734,227	1,003,513	321,821,414	79,896	29,707,273	360,088	124,837,898	461,786	164,176,046	45,500	16,929,311
Vietnam										492,000				

Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia												
Lao PDR			15,194	1,782,957			15,194	1,782,957			15,194	1,782,957
Malaysia		14,011,417						22,486,098				22,486,098
Myanmar												
Philippines	1,791	814,197					1,798	824,511	38,027	22,714,992	39,825	23,539,503
Singapore												
Thailand	118,055	45,269,954			196,974	72,277,116	2,614,727	898,894,814	3,054,124	1,087,170,061	5,668,851	1,986,064,875
Vietnam		2,777,050						3,269,050		117,118,181		120,387,231

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									6,801	931,396	1	1,000	37,639	4,708,833
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						22,657								
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore					98	89,619			48,377	21,285,864	4	1,779	20	15,510
Thailand														
Vietnam								362,714		236,530				91,093

Importing Country	Country of origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total		
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values							
Brunei			5,156				5,156					5,156	0
Cambodia													
Indonesia	271	172,867	10,500	1,050,017	8,500	935,000	63,711	7,799,113	88,189	11,874,502	151,900	19,673,615	
Lao PDR			7,259	4,612,063			7,259	4,612,063			7,259	4,612,063	
Malaysia		49,723		80,121,489				80,193,869		253,150,163		333,344,032	
Myanmar													
Philippines													
Singapore			120,843	49,225,253	3,938	1,642,602	173,279	72,260,627	126,431	54,340,116	299,710	126,600,743	
Thailand	0.02	115						115	331	443,831	331	443,946	
Vietnam		942,661		43,117,279				44,750,277		1,455,659		46,205,936	

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											
Malaysia	Not specified	2014	402	407	389	393	393	393	391	399	389	387	393	404	395
Philippines	Muscovado Sugar In-Quota	2014	1,787	1,695	1,657	1,470	1,805	1,204	1,492	2,070	2,182	1,452	1,649	1,468	1,661
		2015	1,329	1,537	1,600	1,533	1,525	1,658	1,641						
	Centrifugal Sugar In-Quota	2014		1,012	475	1,396	962	499	470	455	0	1,887	502	2,865	877
		2015	1,067	746	493	482	812	448	515						
Thailand	Raw Sugar	2014	396	402	411	391	398	407	415	417	406	406	444	389	407
		2015	381	379	380	351	312	320	338	293	302	308			332
	White Sugar	2014	452	454	454	475	471	482	486	479	478	455	460	458	467
		2015	432	409	401	401	361	365	353	356	350	358			374

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											
Malaysia	Not specified	2014	356	386	317	309	386	396	323	416	273	336	403	311	351
Singapore	Raw Sugar	2014	506	489	474	510	266	476	491	478	476	469	471	476	465
		2015	467	476	461	455	423	402	395	389	414	415			430

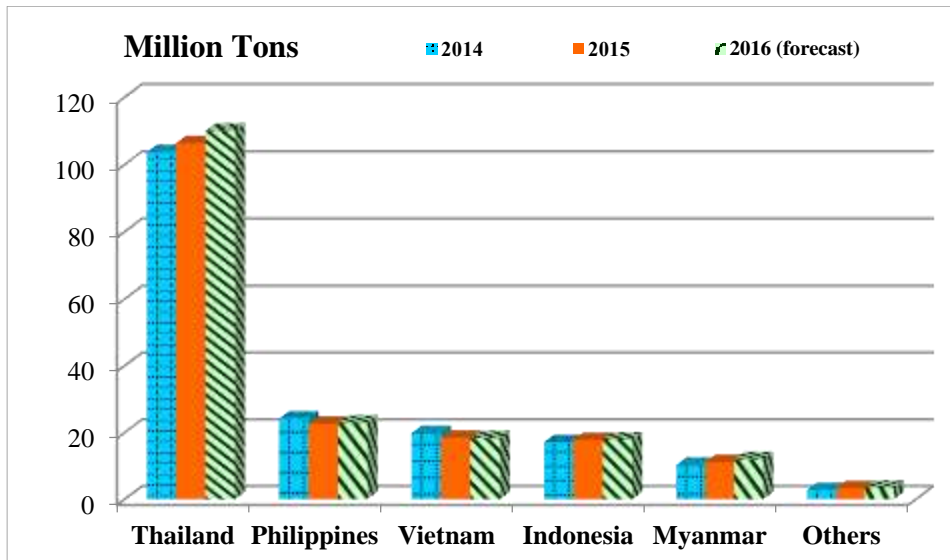


Figure 32 Sugarcane production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

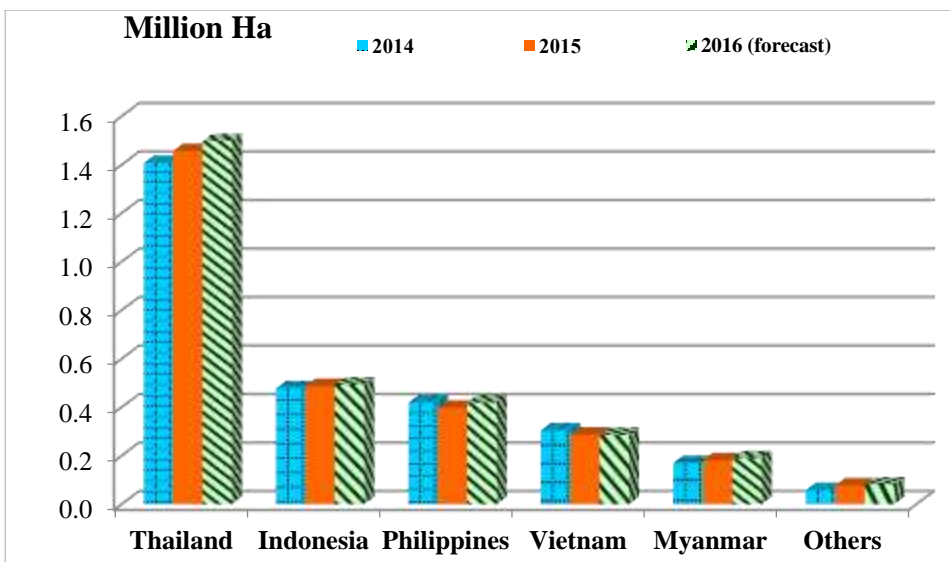


Figure 33 Sugarcane planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

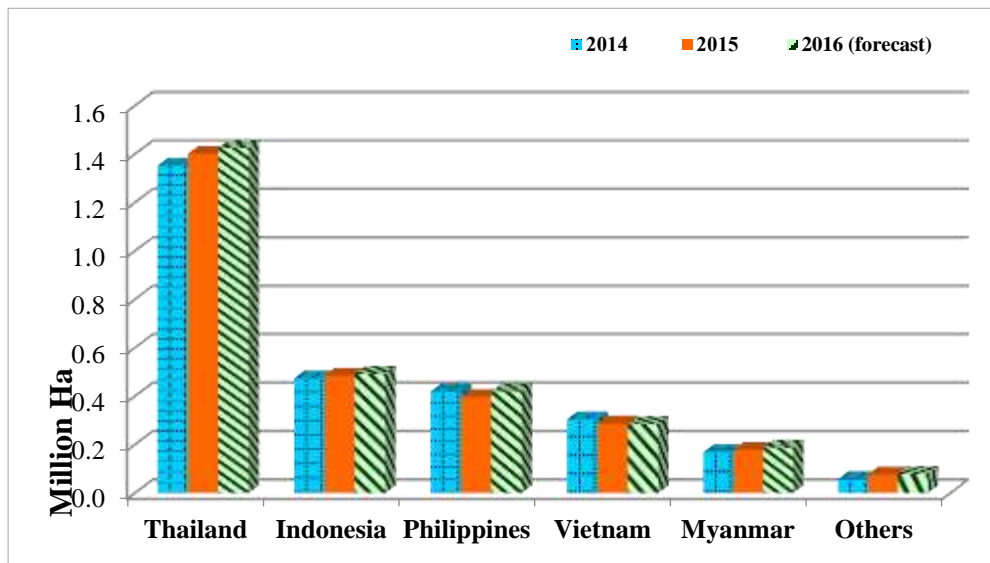


Figure 34 Sugarcane harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

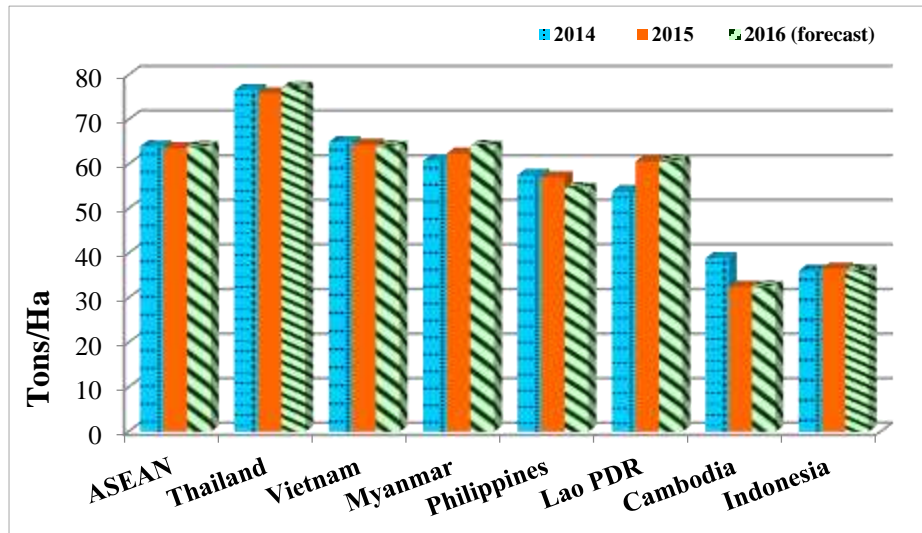


Figure 35 Sugarcane yield of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

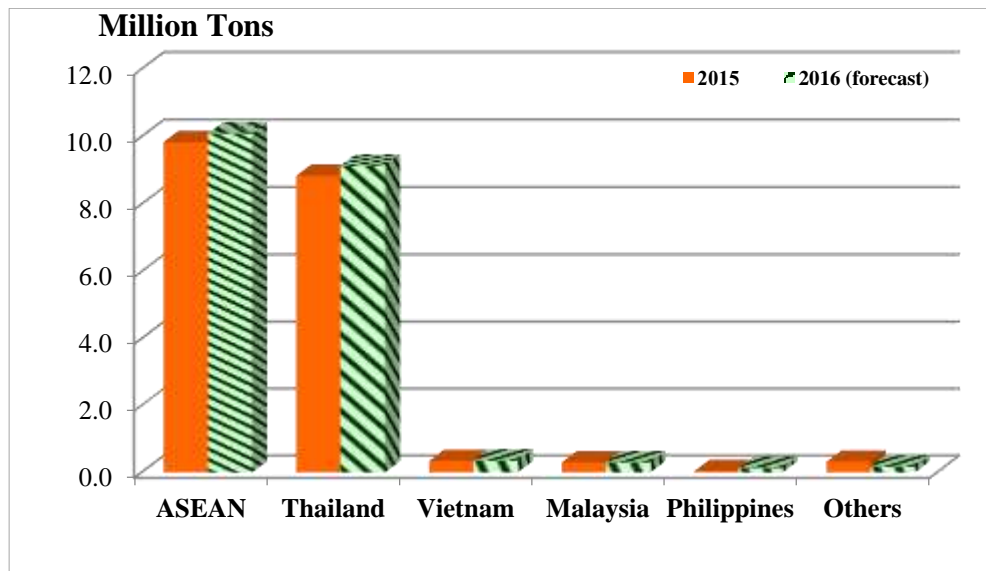


Figure 36 Amount of Sugar export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2016

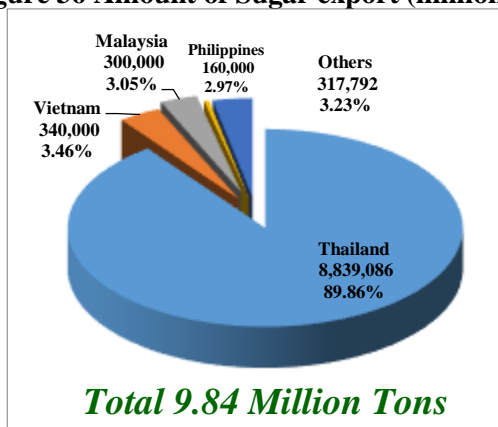


Figure 37 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

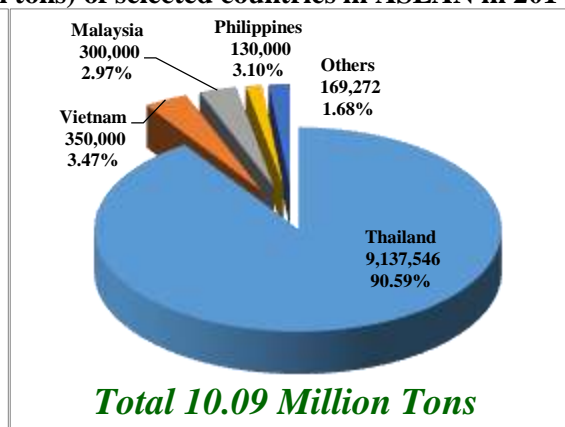


Figure 38 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

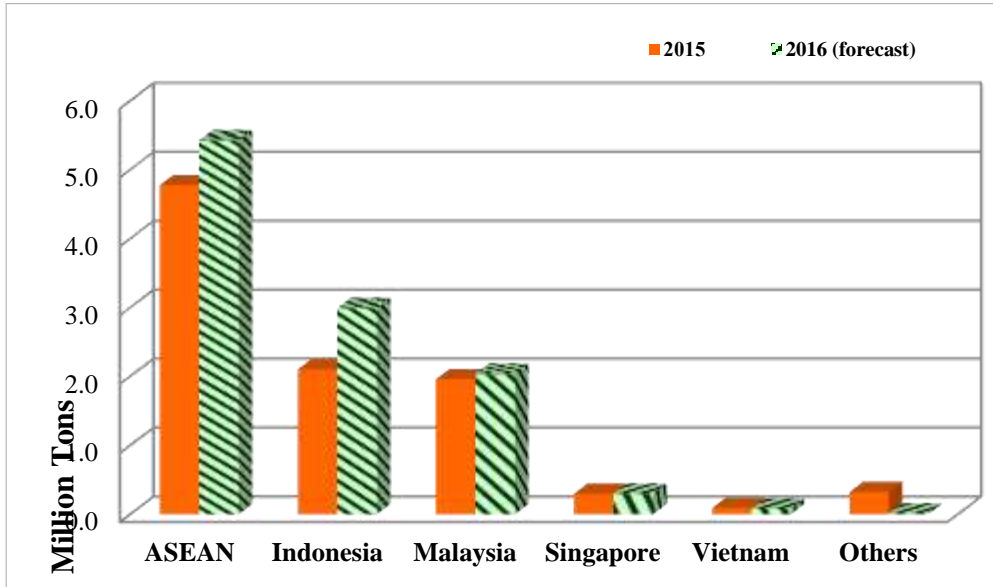


Figure 39 Amount of sugar import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2016

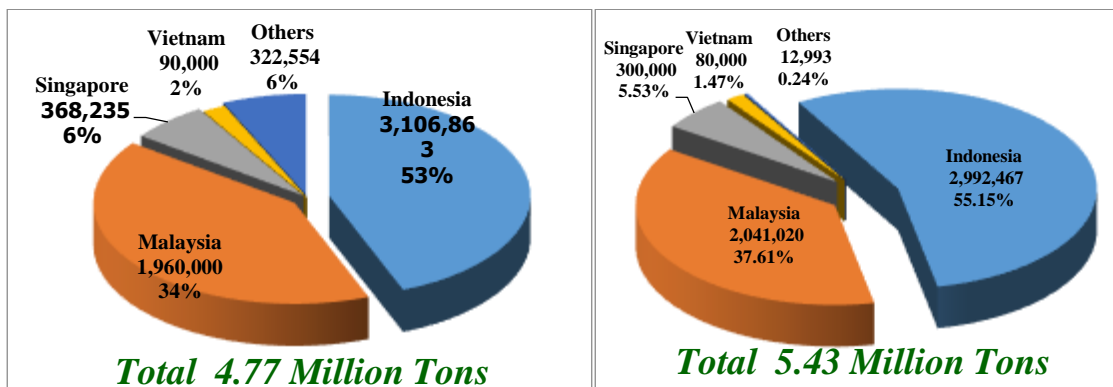


Figure 40 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

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

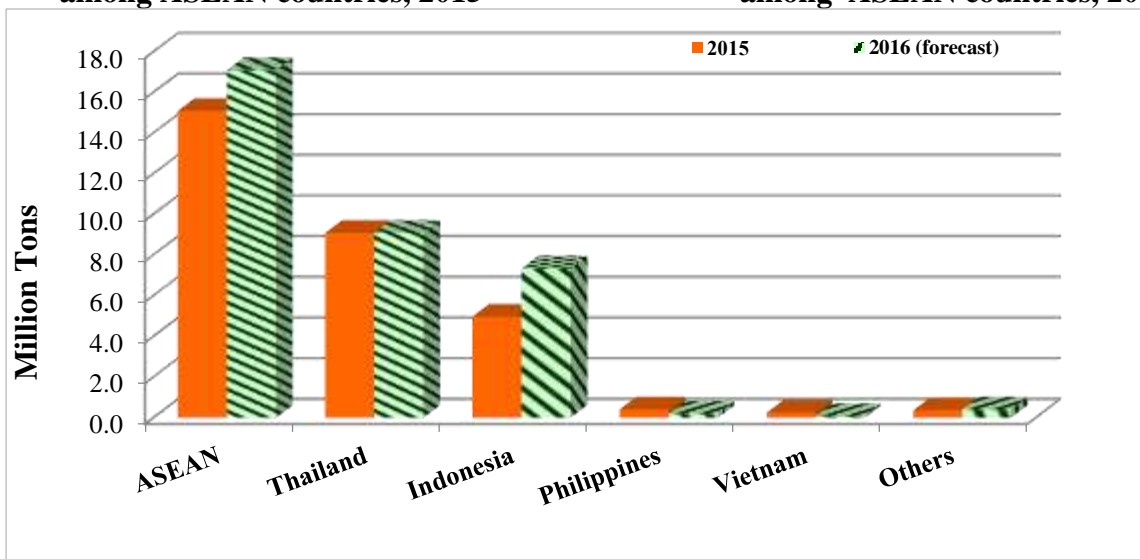


Figure 42 Amount of ending stock of Sugar in ASEAN countries

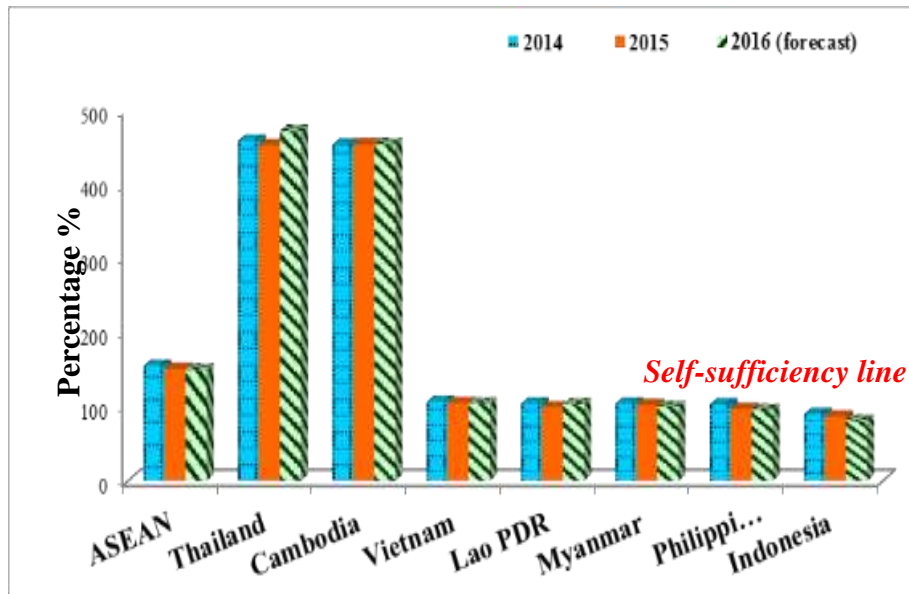


Figure 43 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

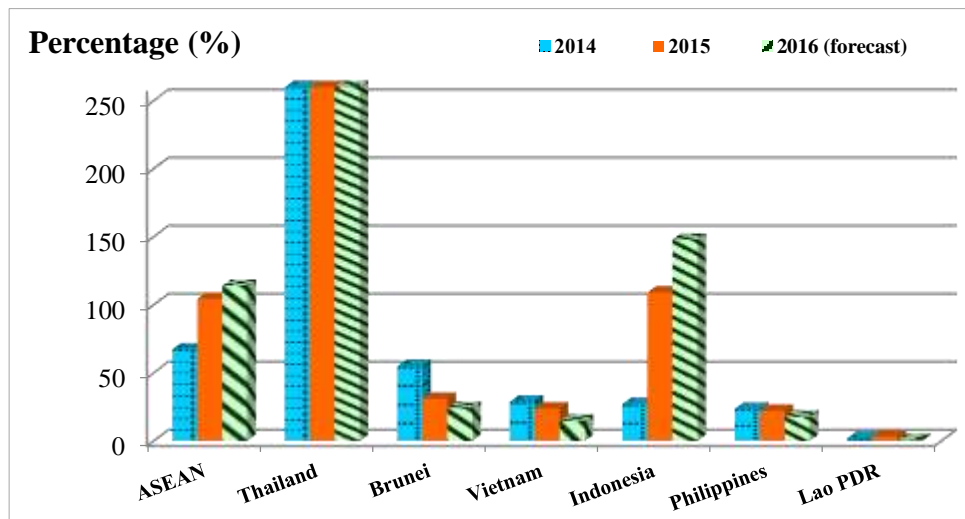


Figure 44 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

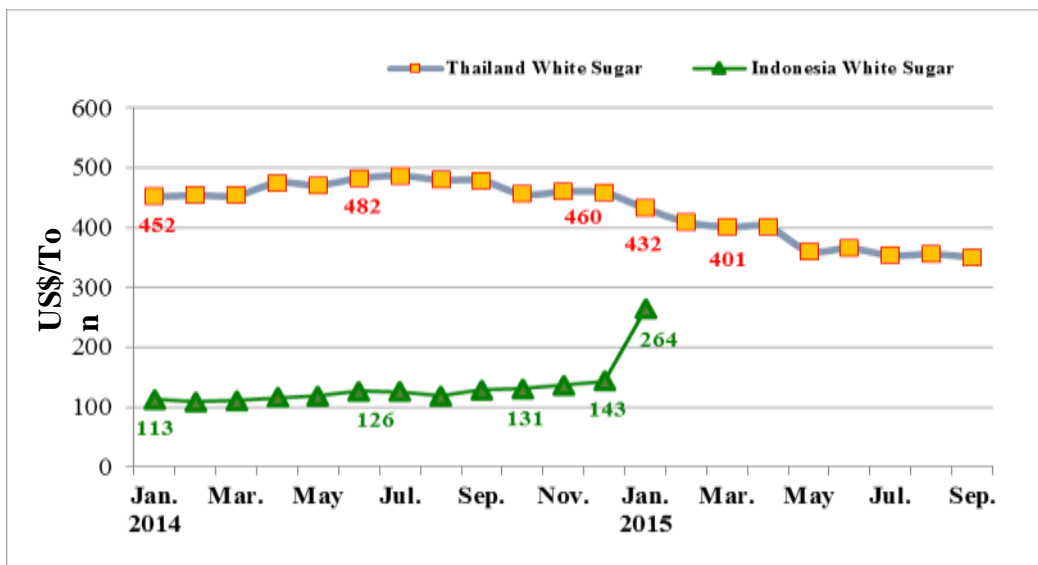


Figure 45 FOB price (US\$) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

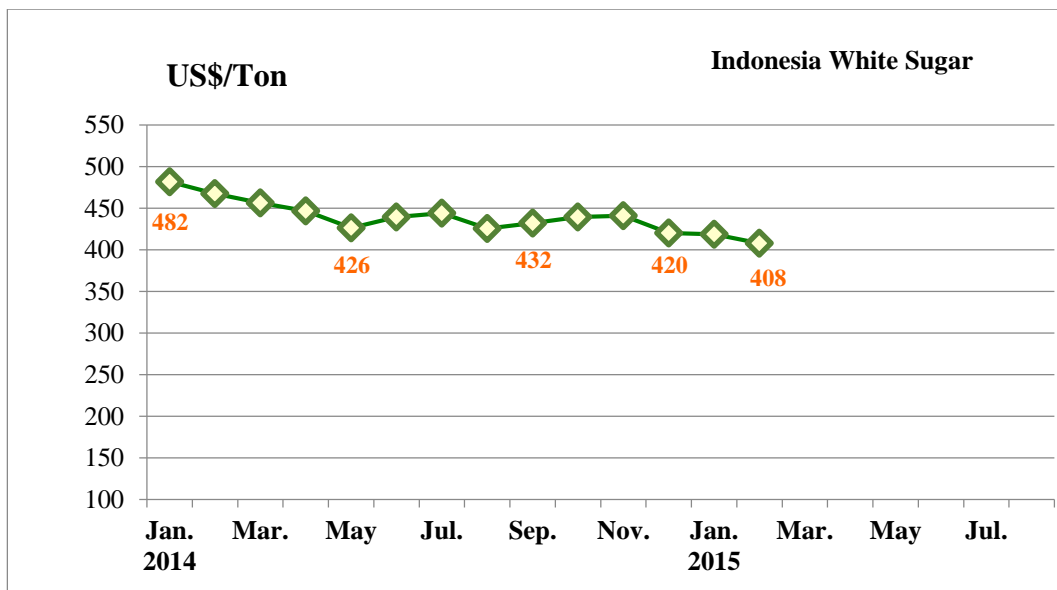


Figure 46 CIF price (US\$) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

Highlights of Soybean Outlook for 2016

- The supply of ASEAN soybean is forecasted to increase from 9.28 million tons in 2015 to 10.16 million tons or about 9 percent in 2016 (Table 46). The increase in supply mainly comes from the increase in the beginning stock, which increases about 48 percent.
- The soybean production is predicted to be about the same as the previous year at around 1.54 million tons.
- The beginning stock of soybean in ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to increase to 2.13 million tons, up 0.69 million tons from 1.44 million tons in 2015. The ending stock is expected to be 2.83 million tons in 2016, an increase of 0.70 million ton or about 33 percent from 2.13 million tons in 2015.
- In terms of soybean demand in ASEAN in 2016, the domestic utilization is estimated at 7.20 million tons, compared to 7.01 million tons in 2015. The export of soybean from the ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to slightly decrease to 0.13 million tons from 0.14 million tons in the previous year.
- The soybean import is forecasted to increase from 6.31 million tons in 2015 to 6.50 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 21 percent which is slightly decrease 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 30 percent in 2016, which increased from about 9 percent in 2015, indicated that the soybeans situation is improving.

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

Items	2015	2016	Unit: Million tons	
			Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	9.28	10.16	0.88	9.48
Beginning stock	1.44	2.13	0.69	47.92
Production	1.54	1.54	0.00	0.00
Import	6.31	6.50	0.19	3.01
Demand (Million tons)	9.28	10.16	0.88	9.48
Domestic utilization	7.01	7.20	0.19	2.71
Export	0.14	0.13	-0.01	-7.14
Ending stock	2.13	2.83	0.70	32.86
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	21.92	21.34	-0.58	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	20.50	29.56	9.06	-

ASEAN Soybean Situation 2015

Production

The estimate of soybean production in ASEAN in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) was 1.54 million tons, a decrease of 0.014 million tons or less than one percent from 1.55 million tons in 2014. The decrease in production was due to the decline in area while the yield was estimated to be about the same as the previous year. 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 many countries in the region, except Indonesia, Lao PDR and Thailand.

For **Indonesia**, the estimated soybean production in 2015 has increased to 0.98 million tons, up 3 percent from 0.96 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 farmer responded to price increase, the government policy and the favorable weather while the increase in yield attributed to the increase in using improved variety and farmers applied more fertilize in response to the price increase and taking care their crop better.

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 area and yield while **Cambodia**, the decrease in production was also due to the decline in both area and yield. The increase in area and yield in Lao PDR attributed to the favorable weather.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybean in ASEAN in 2015 was estimated at 7.01 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 1.44 million tons, an increase of about 0.64 million tons or about 81 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 22 percent, a slight decrease 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 43, 3, 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 21 percent (Table 56, Figure 59).

Trade

In 2015, ASEAN altogether exported soybean 0.14 million tons, which decreased about 0.03 million ton compared to 0.19 million ton in 2014. Cambodia is the largest soybean exporting country in the ASEAN, which exported about 0.08 million tons or about 59 percent of the total export from the ASEAN in 2015 (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 prices of 2015, is lower than in 2014, the annual average in 2015 in Indonesia was 514 US\$/ton, in Singapore was 727 US\$/ton, in Thailand was 513 US\$/ton and in Vietnam was 470 US\$/ton (Table 60).

Damaged Area

The total damaged area of soybean in the ASEAN in 2015 was reported to be 9,209 hectares. The major cause of damage was the drought which constituted about 79 percent of overall damage area, which has damaged about 4,378 hectares in Indonesia and 2,887 hectares in Thailand. Flood was also another important cause of damage, which was found in Indonesia and Cambodia (Table 51).

Prospects for Soybean in 2016

Production

Soybean production of ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to be 1.54 million tons, which is about the same as in 2015 (Table 47, Figure 47). The increase in production is expected in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar while in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, the production are expected to decrease. Indonesia, the biggest soybean producing country in ASEAN, is forecasted to decrease in its production from 0.983 million tons in 2015 to 0.970 million tons in 2016, down about 1 percent. The decrease is derived from the decline in area due to the competition among other food crops and price of competing crop increase. For the yield, it is forecasted to decrease due to unfavorable weather in some part of the country (Table 49-50, Figure 47-50).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybeans in ASEAN is forecasted to increase about 3 percent from 7.01 million tons in 2015 to 7.2 million tons in 2016 (Table 54).

The beginning stock in ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to increase 0.69 million ton or about 48 percent from 1.43 million ton in 2015 to 2.13 million ton in 2016. The ending stock is forecasted to increase about 33 percent from 2.13 million tons in 2015 to 2.83 million tons in 2016 (Table 53, Figure 57).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self-sufficiency ratio) is forecasted to be about 21 percent, which is slightly decrease from the previous year (Table 55, Figure 58). The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization (food security ratio) is forecasted to be about 30 percent, which increase from about 9 percent in the previous year (Table 56, Figure 58).

Trade

In 2016, the export of soybeans from the ASEAN is forecasted to be about 0.13 million tons, which is slight decrease from the previous year. The total import by the ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to be 6.5 million tons, compared to 6.31 million tons in 2015, an increase of about 3 percent or 0.19 million tons (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	1,551.51	1,537.94	-13.57	-0.87	1,536.54	-1.40	-0.09
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	131.09	104.18	-26.91	-20.53	108.26	4.08	3.92
Indonesia	955.00	982.97	27.97	2.93	969.52	-13.45	-1.37
Lao PDR	17.04	17.63	0.59	3.49	17.94	0.31	1.76
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	234.92	228.93	-5.99	-2.55	246.18	17.25	7.53
Philippines	0.72	0.69	-0.03	-3.91	0.58	-0.11	-15.62
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	56.25	57.45	1.20	2.12	56.35	-1.09	-1.90
Vietnam	156.50	146.10	-10.40	-6.65	137.70	-8.40	-5.75

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	1,010.79	1,004.50	-6.29	-0.62	993.97	-10.53	-1.05
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	80.69	72.51	-8.18	-10.13	73.96	1.45	2.00
Indonesia	620.48	630.49	10.01	1.61	622.72	-7.76	-1.23
Lao PDR	10.97	11.30	0.33	3.01	11.50	0.20	1.77
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	155.12	151.19	-3.93	-2.53	155.98	4.78	3.16
Philippines	0.59	0.56	-0.03	-5.07	0.49	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	33.54	37.74	4.21	12.54	34.32	-3.42	-9.07
Vietnam	109.40	100.70	-8.70	-7.95	95.00	-5.70	-5.66

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	1,003.64	995.28	-8.35	-0.83	992.81	-2.48	-0.25
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	78.74	72.22	-6.52	-8.28	73.66	1.44	2.00
Indonesia	615.69	624.85	9.16	1.49	622.72	-2.12	-0.34
Lao PDR	10.97	11.30	0.33	3.01	11.50	0.20	1.77
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	155.12	150.80	-4.32	-2.78	155.81	5.01	3.32
Philippines	0.59	0.56	-0.03	-5.07	0.49	-0.07	-13.19
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	33.14	34.85	1.72	5.19	33.62	-1.23	-3.54
Vietnam	109.40	100.70	-8.70	-7.95	95.00	-5.70	-5.66

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	1.55		1.55	0.00
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1.66	1.44	-0.22	-13.36	1.47	0.03	1.88
Indonesia	1.55	1.57	0.02	1.42	1.56	-0.02	-1.03
Lao PDR	1.55	1.56	0.01	0.47	1.56	0.00	-0.01
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1.51	1.52	0.00	0.24	1.58	0.06	4.07
Philippines	1.21	1.22	0.01	1.22	1.19	-0.03	-2.80
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1.70	1.65	-0.05	-2.91	1.68	0.03	1.70
Vietnam	1.43	1.45	0.02	1.42	1.45	0.00	-0.09

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	1,546	7,265	6	-	392	-	9,209
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	293	-	-	-	-	-	293
Indonesia	1,253	4,378	6	-	-	-	5,637
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	392	-	392
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	2,887	-	-	-	-	2,887
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	792,700	1,551,508	6,038,635	8,382,843	6,773,279	171,247	1,438,317	8,382,843
Brunei	-	-	795	795	795	-	-	795
Cambodia	845	131,092	-	131,937	29,324	101,591	1,022	131,937
Indonesia	562,932	954,997	1,966,504	3,484,433	2,218,507	41,362	1,224,564	3,484,433
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	0.00	44,328
Singapore	-	-	20,207	20,207	19,169	1,038	-	20,207
Thailand	159,751	56,250	1,898,295	2,114,296	1,939,241	11,595	163,460	2,114,296
Vietnam	27,129	156,500	1,519,000	1,702,629	1,668,329	3,000	31,300	1,702,629

Table 53 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2015Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	1,438,317	1,537,940	6,305,147	9,281,404	7,014,674	138,625	2,128,105	9,281,404
Brunei	-	-	819	819	819	-	-	819
Cambodia	1,022	104,180	-	105,202	22,920	81,260	1,022	105,202
Indonesia	1,224,564	982,967	1,991,455	4,198,986	2,260,502	8,220	1,930,264	4,198,986
Lao PDR	2,441	17,630	-	20,071	16,553	2,532	986	20,071
Malaysia ^{1/}	-	-	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
Philippines ^{1/}	0	690	42,227	42,917	42,917	-	-	42,917
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	19,610	19,610	19,610	-	-	19,610
Thailand	163,460	57,445	2,100,800	2,321,705	2,140,601	12,000	169,104	2,321,705
Vietnam	31,300	146,100	1,550,000	1,727,400	1,711,721	4,000	11,679	1,727,400

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	2,128,105	1,536,539	6,496,933	10,161,577	7,200,113	132,278	2,829,186	10,161,577
Brunei	-	-	843	843	843	-	-	843
Cambodia	1,022	108,263		109,285	23,515	83,374	2,396	109,285
Indonesia	1,930,264	969,521	1,991,455	4,891,240	2,260,502	-	2,630,738	4,891,240
Lao PDR	986	17,940	-	18,926	16,556	1,904	466	18,926
Malaysia1/	-		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
Philippines1/	-	582	39,435	40,017	40,017		-	40,017
Singapore1/	-		20,000	20,000	20,000		-	20,000
Thailand	169,104	56,353	2,270,000	2,495,457	2,309,500	12,000	173,957	2,495,457
Vietnam	11,679	137,700	1,575,000	1,724,379	1,710,000	5,000	9,379	1,724,379

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	1,551,508	6,773,279	22.91	1,537,940	7,014,674	21.92	1,536,539	7,200,113	21.34
Brunei	-	795	-	-	819	-	-	843	-
Cambodia	131,092	29,324	447.05	104,180	22,920	454.54	108,263	23,515	460.40
Indonesia	954,997	2,218,507	43.05	982,967	2,260,502	43.48	969,521	2,260,502	42.89
Lao PDR	17,035	16,396	103.90	17,630	16,553	106.51	17,940	16,556	108.36
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	690	42,917	1.61	582	40,017	1.45
Singapore	-	19,169	-	-	19,610	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	56,250	1,939,241	2.90	57,445	2,140,601	2.68	56,353	2,309,500	2.44
Vietnam	156,500	1,668,329	9.38	146,100	1,711,721	8.54	137,700	1,710,000	8.05

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	792,700	6,773,279	11.70	1,438,317	7,014,674	20.50	2,128,105	7,200,113	29.56
Brunei	-	795	-	-	819	-	-	843	-
Cambodia	845	29,324	2.88	1,022	22,920	4.46	1,022	23,515	4.35
Indonesia	562,932	2,218,507	25.37	1,224,564	2,260,502	54.17	1,930,264	2,260,502	85.39
Lao PDR	6,772	16,396	41.30	2,441	16,553	14.75	986	16,556	5.96
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	-	0	42,917	-	-	40,017	-
Singapore	-	19,169	-	-	19,610	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	159,751	1,939,241	8.24	163,460	2,140,601	7.64	169,104	2,309,500	7.32
Vietnam	27,129	1,668,329	1.63	31,300	1,711,721	1.83	11,679	1,710,000	0.68

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									1,566	1,965,179	194	312,665	152	194,055
Lao PDR														
Malaysia		12,867				3,810,717								
Myanmar														
Philippines									117.60	381,600				
Singapore														
Thailand			525	52,117	25	39,488	2,163	1,227,034	17	26,953		3	6,688	
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	191	233,706		951			2,103	2,706,556	6,117	7,586,740	8,220	10,293,296
Lao PDR					24	7,525	24	7,525	2,508	1,177,920	2,532	1,185,445
Malaysia		497,692						4,321,276		219,336		4,540,612
Myanmar												
Philippines							118	381,600			118	381,600
Singapore												
Thailand	19	39,452			410	287,520	9,848	1,672,566	-2,304	2,236,810	7,544	3,909,377
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									25,841	21,075,046	96	32,115		
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						100,083								
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore									1012.9685	801,056		220		
Thailand														12
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	1,894	2,613,438	1,688	1,661,949	3,556.81	1,201,658	33,076	26,584,206	4,106,217	1,906,524,772	4,139,292	1,933,108,978
Lao PDR												
Malaysia		16,601				19,224		135,908		155,139,242		155,275,150
Myanmar												
Philippines		406						406	45,531	24,934,207	45,531	24,934,613
Singapore			10	19,049	1	803	1,024	821,129	18,806	13,100,948	19,830	13,922,077
Thailand		13						25	1,931,523	845,364,417	1,931,523	845,364,441
Vietnam												

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

Table 59 FOB Price of soybean in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	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	2014	521	393	468	527	557	559	556	549	515	526	500	506	515

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	622	608	1,097	1,235	658	644	1,393	927	747	614	630	586	813
	2015	375	1,251	1,164	1,283	1,257	789	1,956						1,154
Malaysia	2014	462	464	455	485	476	484	475	444	419	420	419	385	449
Singapore	2014	789	777	747	776	771	797	776	786	805	806	814	762	784
	2015	795	749	666	728	710	702	701	740	747	728			727
Thailand	2014	618	628	610	621	638	653	644	617	579	548	552	548	605
	2015	529	533	517	493	476	494	490	528	558				513
Vietnam	2014	580	584	584	585	598	606	782	537	604	571	527	527	604
	2015	542	492	468	500	442	434	416	436	453	522			470

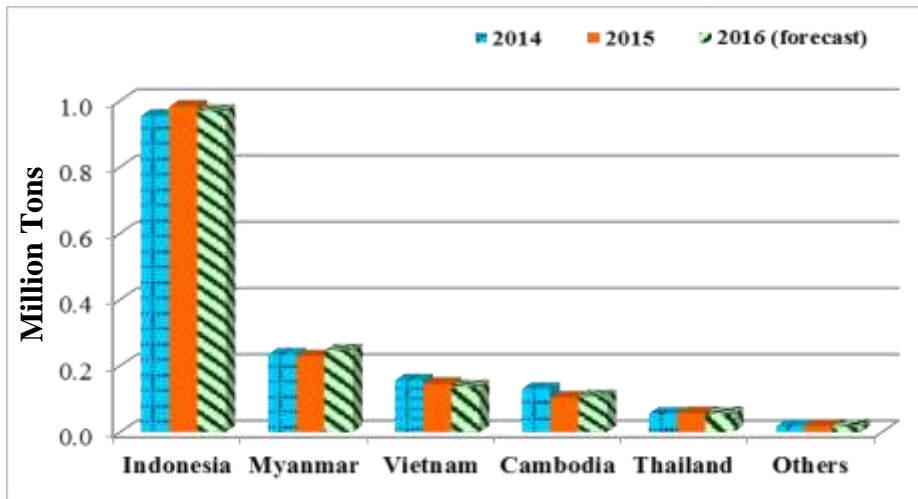


Figure 47 Soybean production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

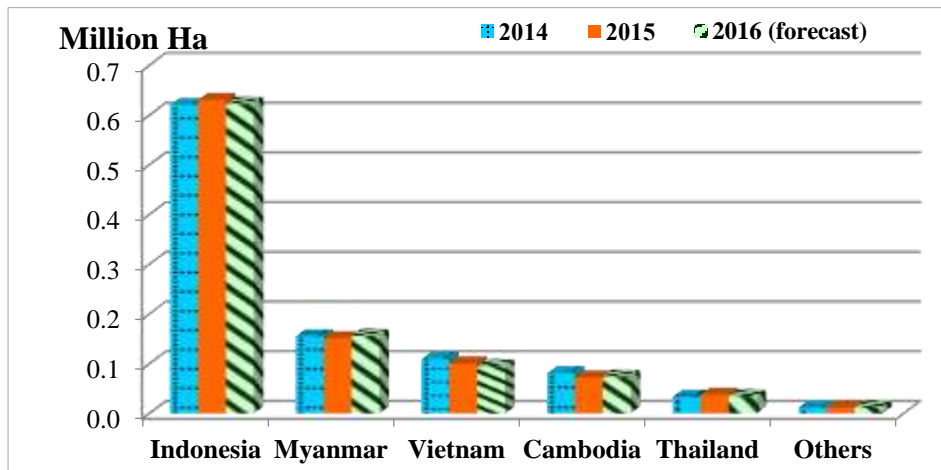


Figure 48 Soybean planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

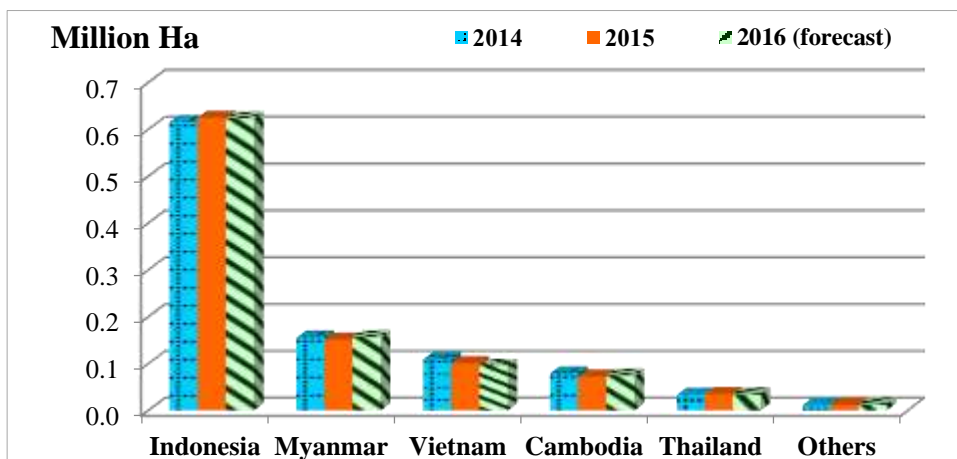


Figure 49 Soybean harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

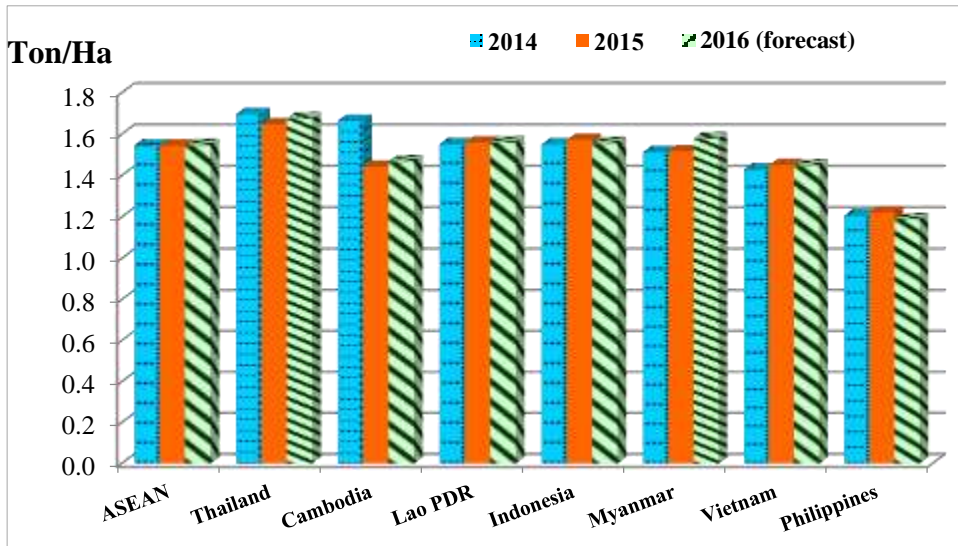


Figure 50 Soybean yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

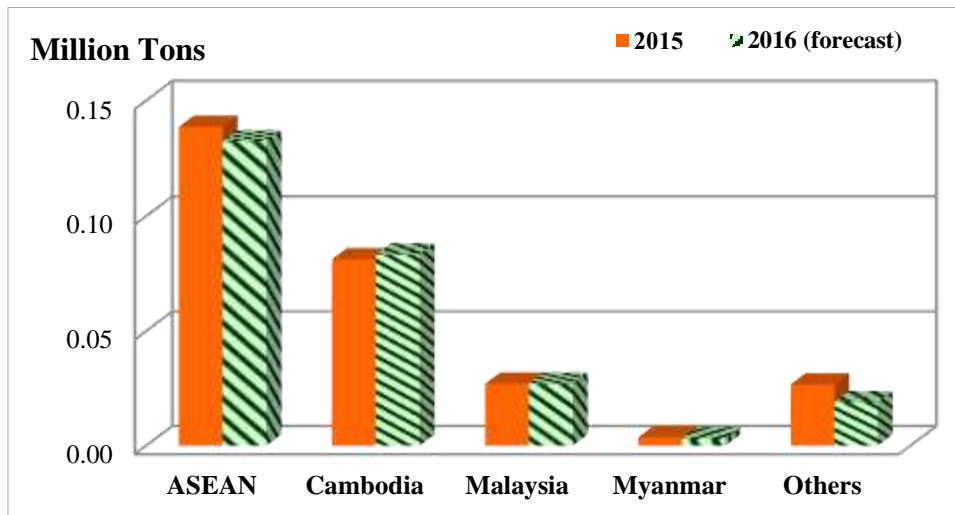


Figure 51 Amount of Soybean export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2015 -2016

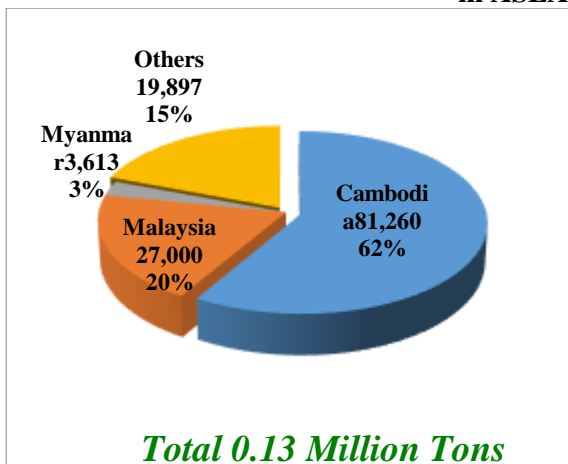


Figure 52 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

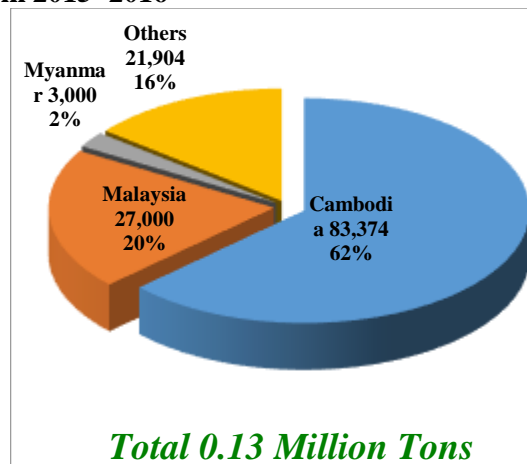


Figure 53 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2016

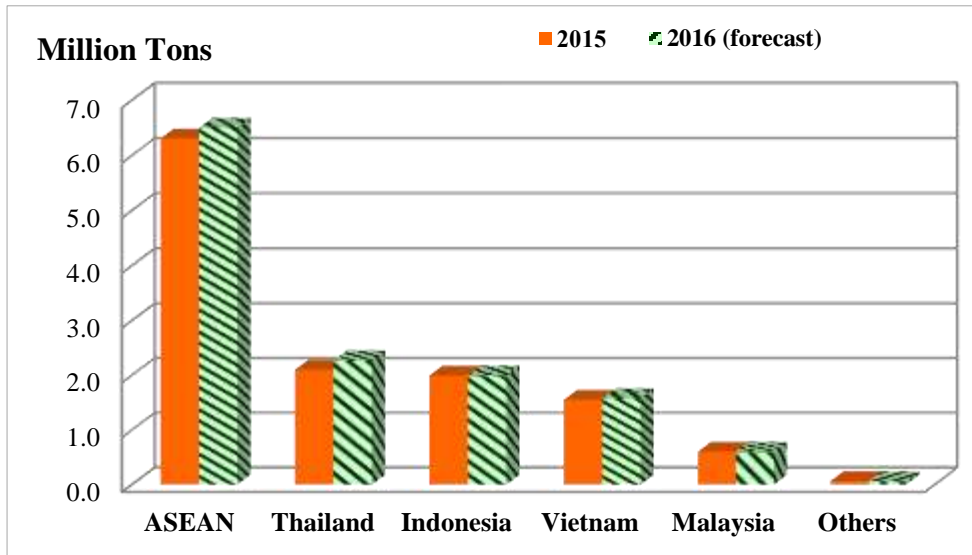


Figure 54 Amount of soybean import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2014 – 2015

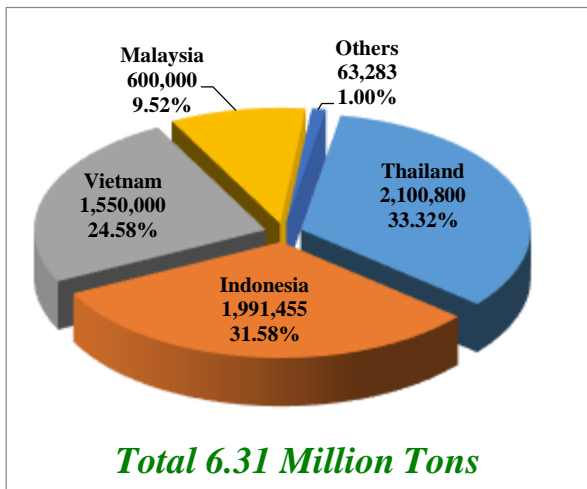


Figure 55 Share of Soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2015

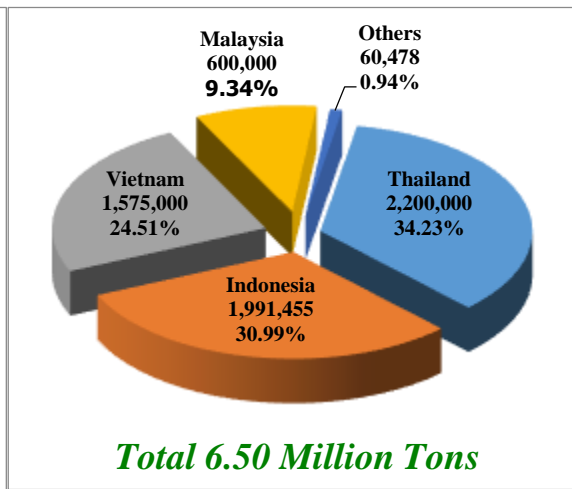


Figure 56 Share of soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2016

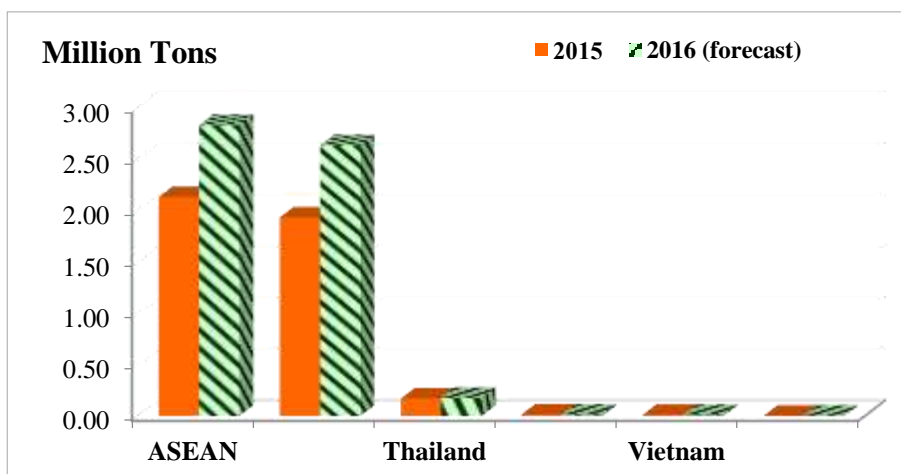


Figure 57 Amount of ending stock of soybean in ASEAN countries in 2015 – 2016

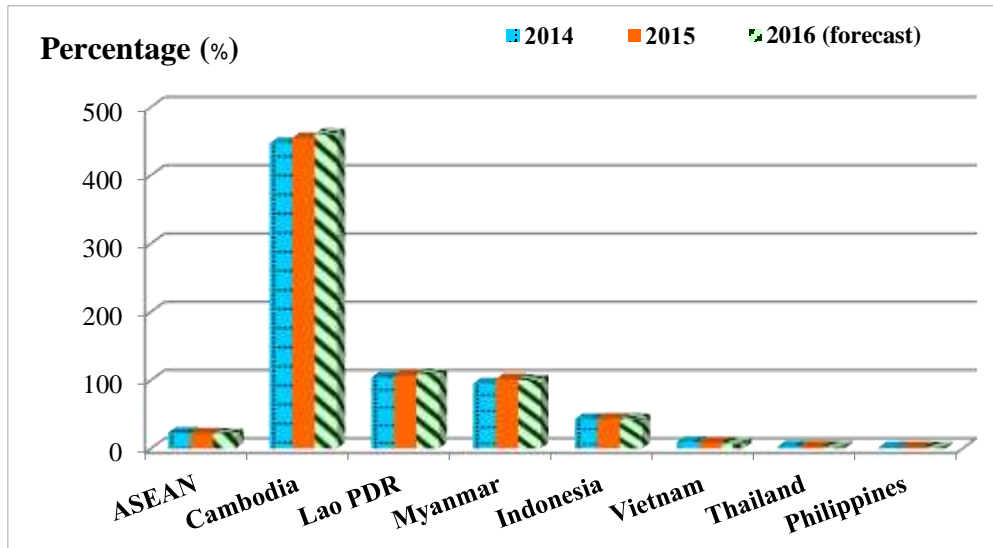


Figure 58 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014 – 2016

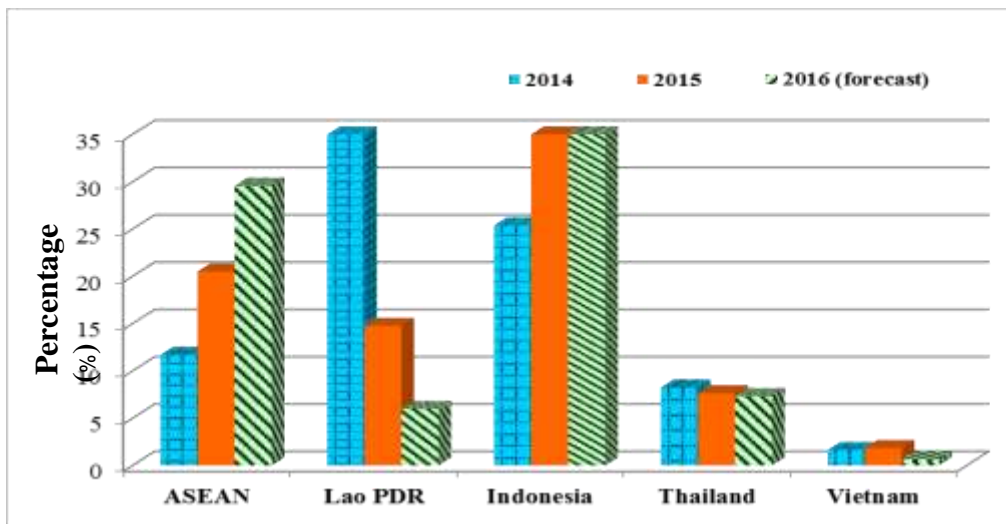


Figure 59 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

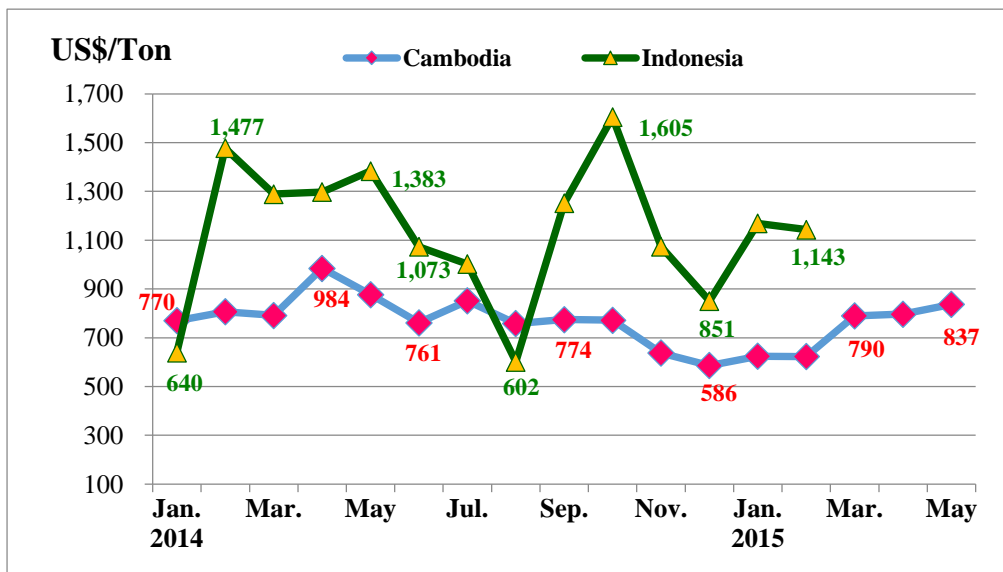


Figure 60 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

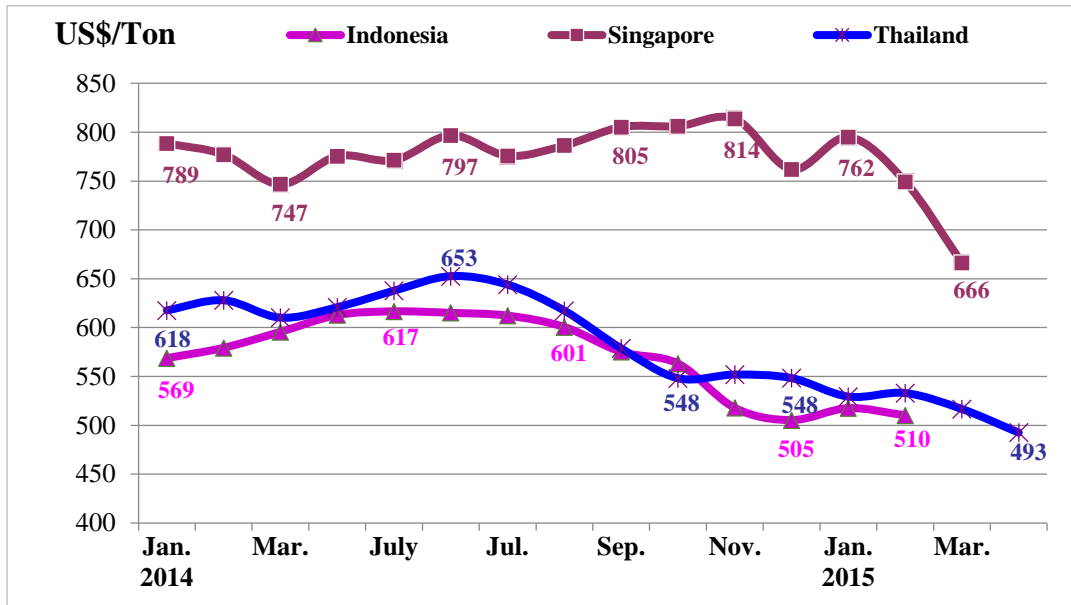


Figure 61 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

Highlights of Cassava Outlook for 2016

- The supply of cassava in ASEAN is forecasted to be 104.26 million tons in 2016, an increase of 3.17 million tons or about 3 percent from 101.09 million tons in 2015. (Table 61). The increase is due to the increase in production and the expected increase in the import.
- The beginning stock of cassava in 2016 is projected to be at 6.85 million tons, down from 8.75 million tons in 2015 due to the decrease in stock in Indonesia and Thailand while the ending stock in 2016 is expected to be 7.18 million tons, up from 6.85 million tons in 2015.
- The export of cassava is expected to increase 1.54 million tons or an increase of about 3 percent from 44.78 million tons in 2015 to 46.32 million tons in 2016 while the import of cassava is forecasted to increase about 2 percent from 9.73 million tons in 2015 to 9.94 million tons in 2016.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2016 is forecasted to be about 172 percent, compared to about 167 percent in 2015. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2016 is forecasted to be about 13 percent, a decrease of about 4 percent from about 18 percent in 2015.

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

Unit: Million tons

Items	2015	2016	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	101.09	104.26	3.17	3.14
Beginning stock	8.75	6.85	-1.91	-21.78
Production	82.61	87.48	4.87	5.90
Import	9.73	9.94	0.21	2.12
Demand (Million tons)	101.09	104.26	3.17	3.14
Domestic utilization	49.47	50.76	1.29	2.61
Export	44.78	46.32	1.54	3.44
Ending stock	6.85	7.18	0.34	4.95
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	167.01	172.35	5.34	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	17.69	13.49	-4.20	-

ASEAN Cassava Situation in 2015

Production

The estimated cassava production (root fresh) in ASEAN in 2015 (crop year 2014/15) was 82.61 million tons which has increased from 76.35 million tons in 2014. The increase has occurred in every producing country except 3 countries namely, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar. (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

The estimated cassava production in 2015 in **Indonesia** has decrease due to the decline in area as a result of government policy and the competition compete with other food crops while the yield is slightly increase due to 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 responded to the price increase combined with taking care their crop better.

In **Vietnam**, the increase in production came from the expansion in planted area due to farmers responded to price increase and price of competing crop decreased and the yield has increase as a result of farmers used more improved variety and taking care their crop combined continue with favorable weather.

For **Cambodia**, the increase in production came from the expansion of 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 the yield has increased which derived from farmers use more improved variety and favorable weather.

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 both area and yield.

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 49.46 million tons, an increase of 3.26 million tons or 7 percent from 46.20 million tons in 2014 (Table 67-68).

The beginning stock in 2015 was estimated at 8.75 million tons, a decrease of 2.92 million tons compared to 11.67 million tons in 2014. The ending stock of cassava in 2015 was estimated to be 6.84 million tons, a decrease of 1.9 million tons compared to 8.75 million tons in 2014, which came from the decrease in ending stock in most of country except Myanmar, Singapore and Vietnam.

The ratio of the production to the domestic utilization in 2015 was estimated to be about 167 percent, compared to about 165 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 18 percent compared to about 25 percent in 2014 (Table 71, Figure 74).

Trade

The cassava exported from ASEAN in 2015 is expected to be 44.78 million tons, an increase of 4.86 million tons from 39.92 million tons in 2014. The cassava imported by the ASEAN in 2015 was estimated to be 9.73 million tons, 2.88 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 was reported to be 33,391 hectares of which 21,355 hectares or about 64 percent cause by drought and has occurred in Thailand.

Prospects for Cassava in 2016

Production

The cassava production in ASEAN in 2016 is forecasted to be 87.48 million tons which is 4.87 million tons or about 6 percent increase from 82.61 million tons in 2015. The increase in production is expected in every country except Thailand. The most increase is expected in **Indonesia**, which is forecasted to be 26.75 million tons or an increase of about 17 percent from previous year. The increase came from the increase in area due to favorable weather is expected and farmers use more improved variety and more fertilizer combined with taking care their crop better. (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of cassava is predicted to increase to 50.76 million tons in 2016 compared to 49.46 million tons in 2015, an increase of 1.29 million tons. The beginning stock in 2016 is forecasted to be 6.84 million tons, a decrease of about 1.9 million tons, compared to 8.75 million tons in 2015. The ending stock in 2016 is predicted to be 7.18 million tons, an increase of about 0.34 million tons from 6.84 million tons in 2015.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for 2016 is forecasted to be about 172 percent, compared to about 167 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 13 percent, compared to about 18 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 46.32 million tons in 2016, an increase of 1.54 million tons compared to 44.78 million tons in 2015. For the import, it is expected to increase from 9.73 million tons in 2015 to 9.94 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	76,348.06	82,610.62	6,262.56	8.20	87,481.78	4,871.16	5.90
Brunei	0.16	0.17	0.00	3.00	0.17	0.00	3.00
Cambodia	7,933.38	11,944.49	4,011.11	50.56	13,222.25	1,277.75	10.70
Indonesia	23,436.38	22,906.12	-530.27	-2.26	26,749.01	3,842.89	16.78
Lao PDR	1,629.81	1,513.92	-115.89	-7.11	1,527.20	13.28	0.88
Malaysia	51.91	57.10	5.19	10.00	62.81	5.71	10.00
Myanmar	524.21	484.91	-39.30	-7.50	509.28	24.37	5.03
Philippines	2,540.25	2,682.27	142.02	5.59	2,682.27	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	30,022.05	32,357.74	2,335.69	7.78	31,807.49	-550.25	-1.70
Vietnam	10,209.90	10,663.90	454.00	4.45	10,921.30	257.40	2.41

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	3,732.33	3,835.09	102.76	2.75	4,030.33	195.24	5.09
Brunei	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!
Cambodia	421.38	521.46	100.08	23.75	531.89	10.43	2.00
Indonesia	1,003.49	980.22	-23.28	-2.32	1,108.56	128.34	13.09
Lao PDR	60.48	45.60	-14.88	-24.60	46.00	0.40	0.88
Malaysia	3.05	3.17	0.12	4.00	3.30	0.13	4.00
Myanmar	39.07	37.20	-1.87	-4.80	38.57	1.37	3.69
Philippines	215.95	222.43	6.49	3.00	222.43	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,436.12	1,460.51	24.39	1.70	1,510.78	50.27	3.44
Vietnam	552.80	564.50	11.70	2.12	568.80	4.30	0.76

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	3,600.62	-3,801.70	201.07	5.58	3,938.22	136.53	3.59
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	377.24	515.29	138.05	36.60	527.32	12.03	2.33
Indonesia	1,003.49	980.22	-23.28	-2.32	1,108.56	128.34	13.09
Lao PDR	60.48	45.60	-14.88	-24.60	46.00	0.40	0.88
Malaysia	2.60	2.64	0.04	1.40	2.68	0.04	1.40
Myanmar	39.07	37.20	-1.87	-4.80	38.57	1.37	3.69
Philippines	215.95	222.43	6.49	3.00	222.43	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,349.00	1,433.82	84.82	6.29	1,423.86	-9.95	-0.69
Vietnam	552.80	564.50	11.70	2.12	568.80	4.30	0.76

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	21.20	21.73	0.53	2.50	22.21	0.48	2.21
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	21.03	23.18	2.15	10.22	25.07	1.89	8.15
Indonesia	23.35	23.37	0.02	0.09	24.13	0.76	3.25
Lao PDR	26.95	33.20	6.25	23.19	33.20	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	19.93	21.62	1.69	8.48	23.46	1.84	8.51
Myanmar	13.42	13.04	-0.38	-2.83	13.20	0.16	1.23
Philippines	11.76	12.06	0.30	2.55	12.06	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	22.26	22.57	0.31	1.39	22.34	-0.23	-1.02
Vietnam	18.47	18.89	0.42	2.27	19.20	0.31	1.64

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	Unspecitfy	
ASEAN	0	21,355	4,004	1,335	-	6,697	33,391
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	6,166	6,166
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	531	531
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	21,355	4,004	1,335	-	-	26,694
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	76,348,059	6,854,520	94,875,127	46,203,343	39,920,658	8,751,126	94,875,127
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	23,436,384	365,085.77	26,063,072	23,686,969	114,501	2,261,602	26,063,072
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	51,911	100	53,450	32,450	21,000	0	53,450
Myanmar	-	524,211	32.00	524,243	508,097	7,779	8,367	524,243
Philippines	-	2,540,254	10,439	2,550,693	2,550,332	361	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	8,500,000	31,600,000	5,310,000	45,410,000
Vietnam	213,169	10,209,900		10,423,069	8,138,000	1,609,739	675,330	10,423,069

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	8,751,126	82,610,618	9,731,064	101,092,809	49,464,516	44,783,333	6,844,959	101,092,809
Brunei		165	3	168	168	-	0	168
Cambodia	-	11,944,492	-	11,944,492	2,388,641	9,555,851	-0	11,944,492
Indonesia	2,261,602	22,906,118	429,802	25,597,523	24,410,997	12,671	1,173,854	25,597,523
Lao PDR	495,827	1,513,920	1,013	2,010,760	1,199,873	511,053	299,834	2,010,760
Malaysia ^{1/}	0	57,102	100	57,203	34,322	22,881	0	57,203
Myanmar ^{1/}	8,367	484,908	58	493,333	478,083	4,377	10,873	493,333
Philippines ^{1/}	-	2,682,271	5,611	2,687,882	2,686,382	1,500	0	2,687,882
Singapore ^{1/}	-		1,050	1,050	1,050		0	1,050
Thailand	5,310,000	32,357,741	9,293,427	46,961,168	9,400,000	32,900,000	4,661,168	46,961,168
Vietnam	675,330	10,663,900		11,339,230	8,865,000	1,775,000	699,230	11,339,230

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	6,844,959	87,481,780	9,936,810	104,263,549	50,756,833	46,323,053	7,183,662	104,263,549
Brunei	-	170	3	173	173		0	173
Cambodia	0	13,222,246	-	13,222,246	2,644,449	10,577,797	-0	13,222,246
Indonesia	1,173,854	26,749,012	429,802	28,352,668	24,410,997	12,671	3,929,000	28,352,668
Lao PDR	299,834	1,527,200	1,005	1,828,039	1,200,325	352,160	275,554	1,828,039
Malaysia	-	62,813	-	62,813	37,688	25,125	0	62,813
Myanmar ^{1/}	10,873	509,279	-	520,152	506,730	3,500	9,922	520,152
Philippines ^{1/}	-	2,682,271	5,000	2,687,271	2,685,471	1,800	0	2,687,271
Singapore ^{1/}	0		1,000	1,000	1,000		0	1,000
Thailand	4,661,168	31,807,488	9,500,000	45,968,656	10,200,000	33,500,000	2,268,656	45,968,656
Vietnam	699,230	10,921,300		11,620,530	9,070,000	1,850,000	700,530	11,620,530

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	76,348,059	46,203,343	165.24	82,610,618	49,464,516	167.01	87,481,780	50,756,833	172.35
Brunei	161	163	98.44	165	168	98.28	170	173	98.28
Cambodia	7,933,381	1,586,676	500.00	11,944,492	2,388,641	500.05	13,222,246	2,644,449	500.00
Indonesia	23,436,384	23,686,969	98.94	22,906,118	24,410,997	93.84	26,749,012	24,410,997	109.58
Lao PDR	1,629,805	1,199,444	135.88	1,513,920	1,199,873	126.17	1,527,200	1,200,325	127.23
Malaysia	51,911	32,450	159.97	57,102	34,322	166.37	62,813	37,688	166.67
Myanmar	524,211	508,097	103.17	484,908	478,083	101.43	509,279	506,730	100.50
Philippines	2,540,254	2,550,332	99.60	2,682,271	2,686,382	99.85	2,682,271	2,685,471	99.88
Singapore	-	1,212	0.00	-	1,050	0.00	-	1,000	0.00
Thailand	30,022,052	8,500,000	353.20	32,357,741	9,400,000	344.23	31,807,488	10,200,000	311.84
Vietnam	10,209,900	8,138,000	125.46	10,663,900	8,865,000	120.29	10,921,300	9,070,000	120.41

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	46,203,343	25.26	8,751,126	49,464,516	17.69	6,844,959	50,756,833	13.49
Brunei	-	163	0.00	-	168	0.00	-	173	-
Cambodia	-	1,586,676	0.00	-	2,388,641	0.00	0	2,644,449	-
Indonesia	2,261,602	23,686,969	9.55	2,261,602	24,410,997	9.26	1,173,854	24,410,997	4.81
Lao PDR	284,838	1,199,444	23.75	495,827	1,199,873	41.32	299,834	1,200,325	24.98
Malaysia	1,439	32,450	4.43	0	34,322	0.00	-	37,688	-
Myanmar	-	508,097	0.00	8,367	478,083	1.75	10,873	506,730	2.15
Philippines	-	2,550,332	0.00	-	2,686,382	0.00	-	2,685,471	-
Singapore	-	1,212	0.00	-	1,050	0.00	0	1,000	0.03
Thailand	8,911,500	8,500,000	104.84	5,310,000	9,400,000	56.49	4,661,168	10,200,000	45.70
Vietnam	213,169	8,138,000	2.62	675,330	8,865,000	7.62	699,230	9,070,000	7.71

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	23	79,045							383	234,611			456	169,200
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														3,267
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand	1,273	147,485	1,177	349,199	2,000,646	205,594,282	7,072	733,168	914,332	95,895,483	7,962	1,278,553	185,837	22,698,103
Vietnam													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	14	32,208	220	71,517	651	549,133	1,747	1,135,714	10,924	5,205,445	12,671	6,341,159
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		125,804						129,071				129,071
Myanmar												
Philippines				4,260				4,260	400	386,515	401	390,775
Singapore												
Thailand	197,558	20,047,830			56,117	10,704,781	3,371,972	357,448,884	21,366,046	2,204,688,384	24,738,018	2,562,137,267
Vietnam							61,719	26,819	3,225,471	1,081,316	3,287,190	1,108,135

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						41,673								
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore					5.42	1,502			1,042	242,708				
Thailand			2,835,430	151,205,066	1,106	109,615	383,585	27,474,759	96	62,662				
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		4,627	382,181	165,680,571	45,600	18,587,720	427,781	184,272,918	2,021	875,176	429,802	185,148,094
Lao PDR									1,013	101,000	1,013	101,000
Malaysia				6,833				48,506		499,479		547,985
Myanmar												
Philippines	38	19,486	21,973	11,516,972	24,691	12,468,879	46,702	24,005,337	77	62,621	46,779	24,067,958
Singapore			0.73	1,745	1	1,572	1,048	247,528	2	8,902	1,050	256,430
Thailand	0.03	45			1,987	150,017	3,222,204	179,002,164	54,570	16,520,662	3,276,773	195,522,826
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
Malaysia	Not specified	2014	247	334	280	307		265	253	623	287	240	310	340	291	
Philippines	Sliced or In form of Pellets	2014	576	1,003	2,079	679	910	699	916	1,811	1,180	924	632	3,346	1,229	
		2015	569	1,033	449	826		589								693
	Other than Sliced or In form of Pellets	2014	906	887	1,557	1,142	1,360	1,802	1,716	1,371	1,223	1,583	1,090	1,248	1,324	
		2015	702	1,880	833	1,256	731	1,095	1,057							1,079
	Flour	2014	0	867	848	1,025		1,182	1,454		2,527	2,604	2,615			1,640
		2015		1,725	1,576	1,868										1,723
Thailand	Starch	2014	427	409	417	430	433	433	429	416	418	424	424	426	424	
		2015	419	424	409	423	409	432	428	427	430	420				422
	Pellets	2014	254	265	232	272	251	254	248	267	139		233	286	246	
		2015	224	274	274	304	210	231	274	293	364					272
	Shredded	2014	218	221	222	221	221	222	224	225	214	224	234	232	223	
		2015	224	217	212	213	209	227	192	216	218	215				214
Vietnam	Not specified	2014	249	243	244	242	244	244	243	255	257	152	242	240	247	
		2015	231	223	219	221	231	233	250	231	231					230

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
Malaysia	Not specified	2014		882			1,166	2,305	1,698	1,346	210	680	181	776	770	
Philippines	Flour	2014	132	275	3,690	4,066	1,326	163	3,679	0	373	0	0	0	1,713	
		2015	335	375	4,085	3,986	4,349		7,321							3,408
	Starch	2014	513	465	456	453	481	481	486	468	494	483	487	499	480	
		2015	508	480	452	467	488	576	848							546
	Residues	2014	197						171			172		168	175	177
		2015		124						239						182
Other than Sliced or in form of Pellets	2014	347													347	
Singapore	Not specified	2014	234	228	237	228	236	228	246	248	248	236	268	235	239	
		2015	316	258	256	236	234	234	231	225	242	237				247

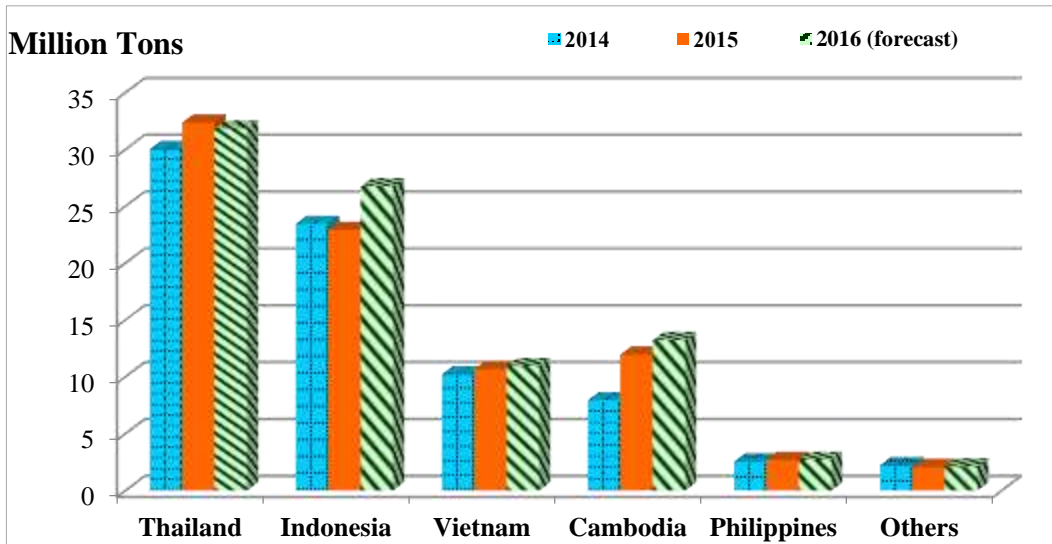


Figure 62 Cassava production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

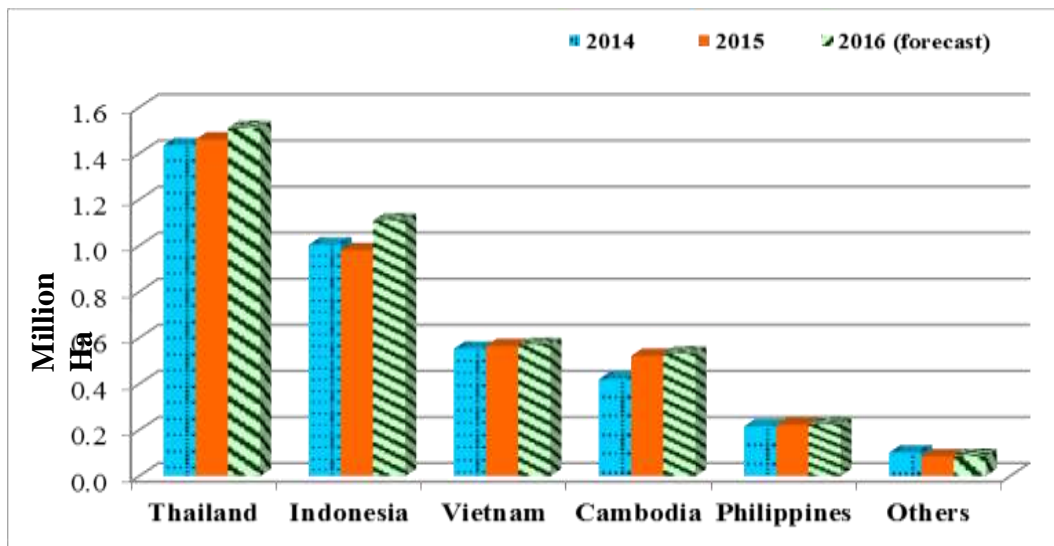


Figure 63 Cassava planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

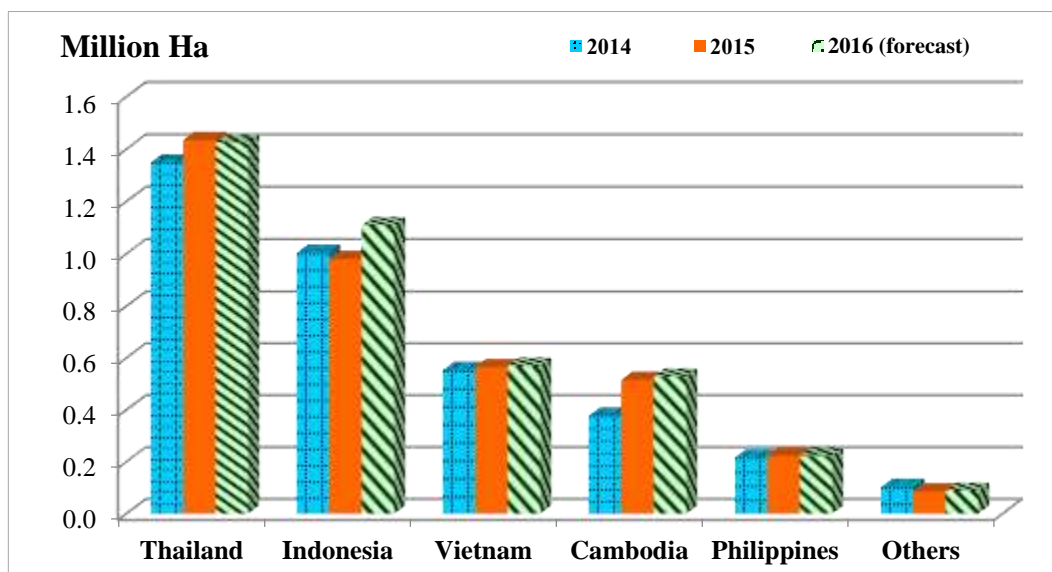


Figure 64 Cassava harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

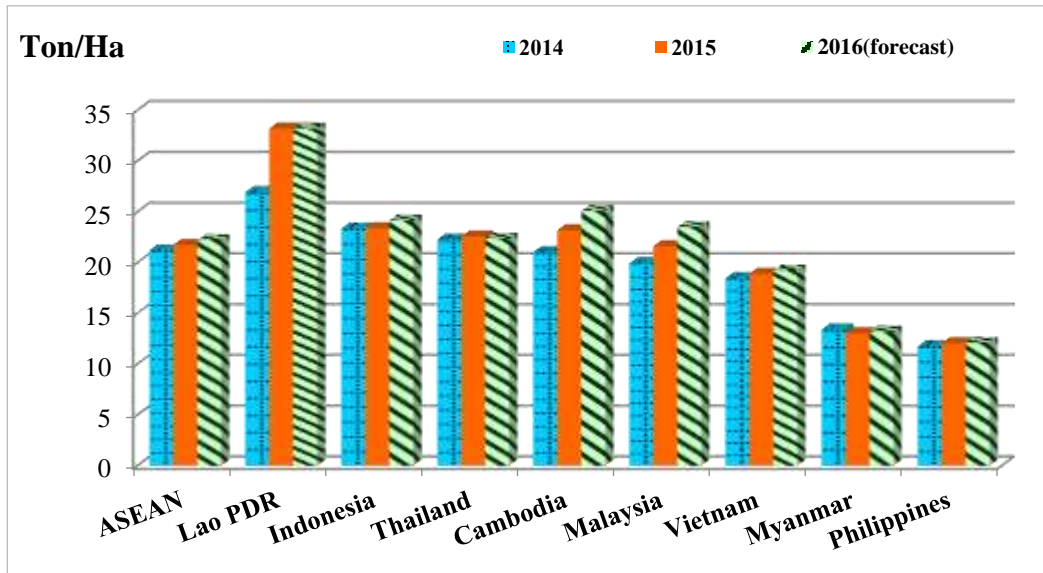


Figure 65 Cassava yield of countries in ASEAN, 2014-2016

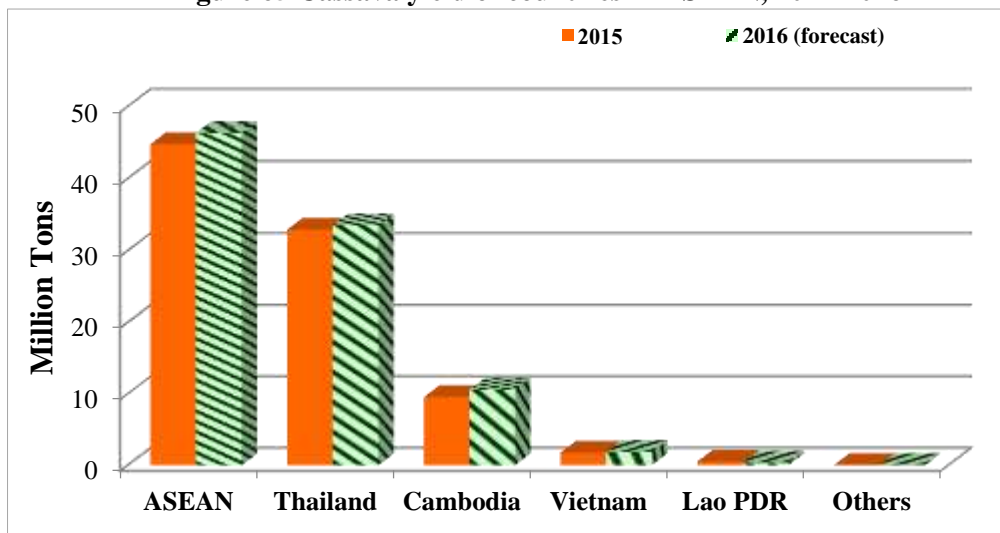


Figure 66 Amount of cassava export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

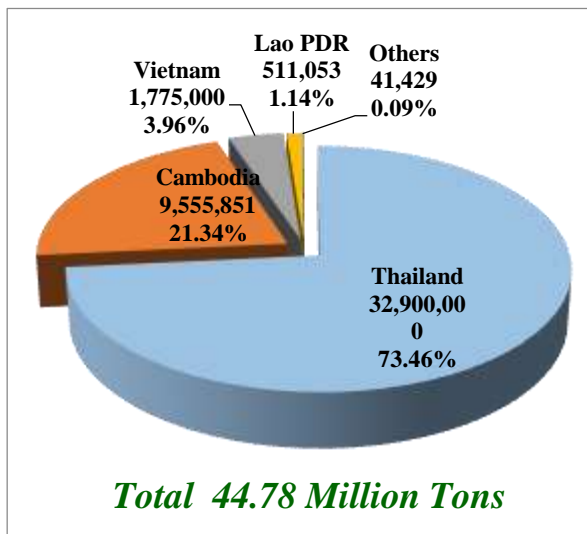


Figure 67 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

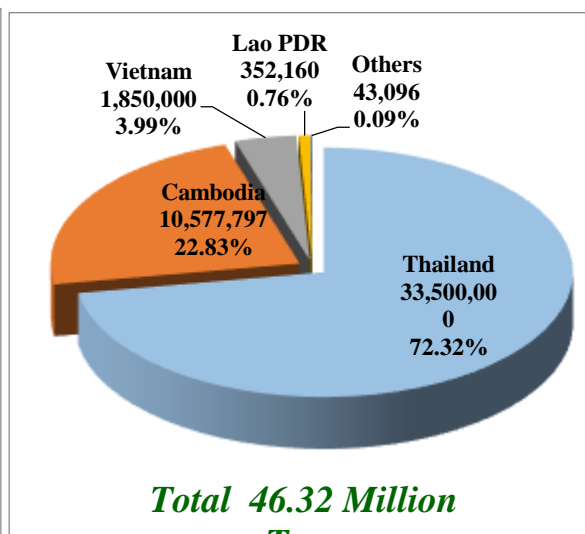


Figure 68 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

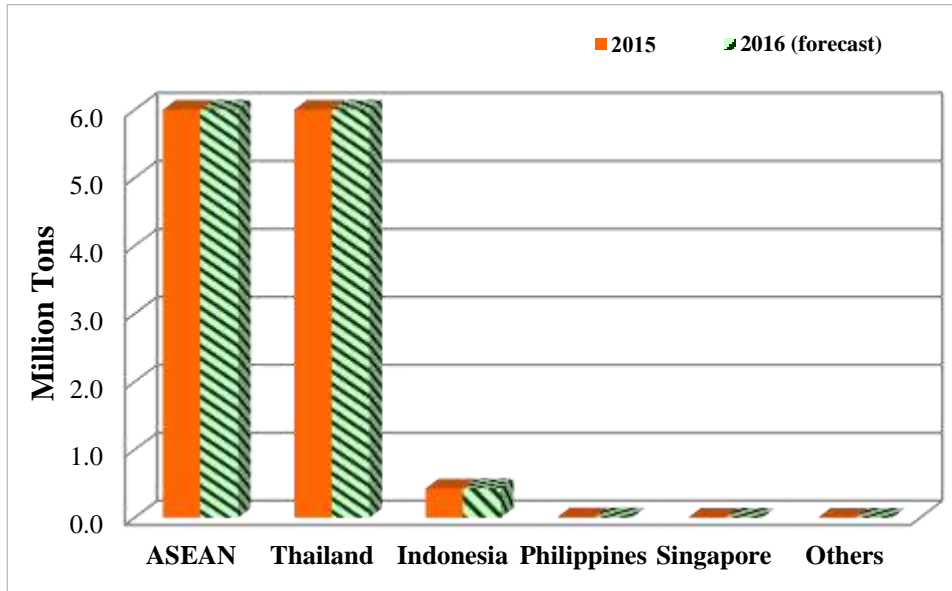


Figure 69 Amount of cassava import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2015-2016

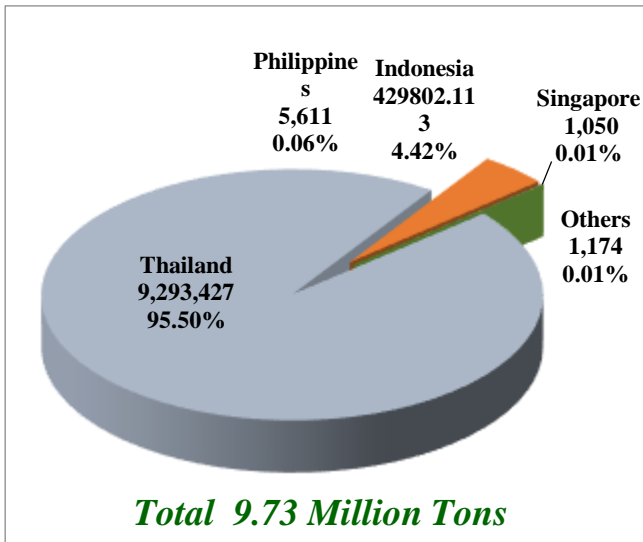


Figure 70 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2015

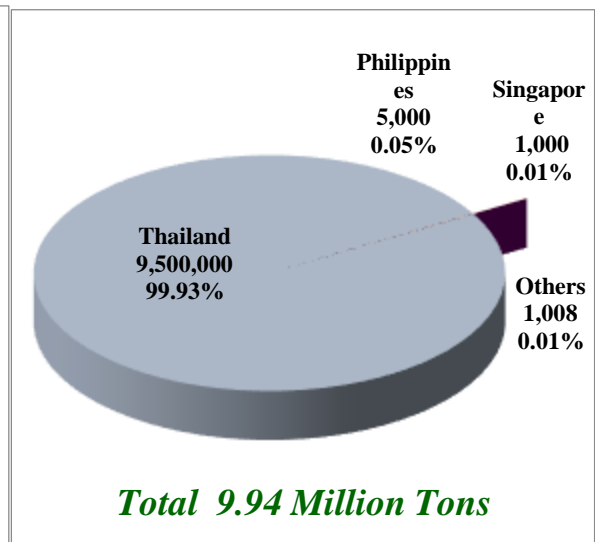


Figure 71 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2016

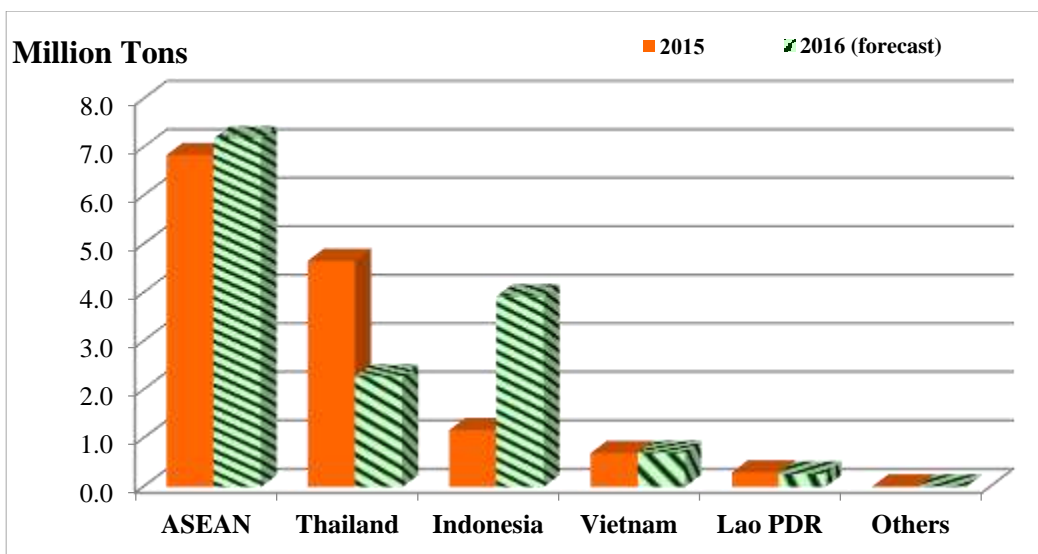


Figure 72 Amount of ending stock of cassava in ASEAN countries in 2015-2016

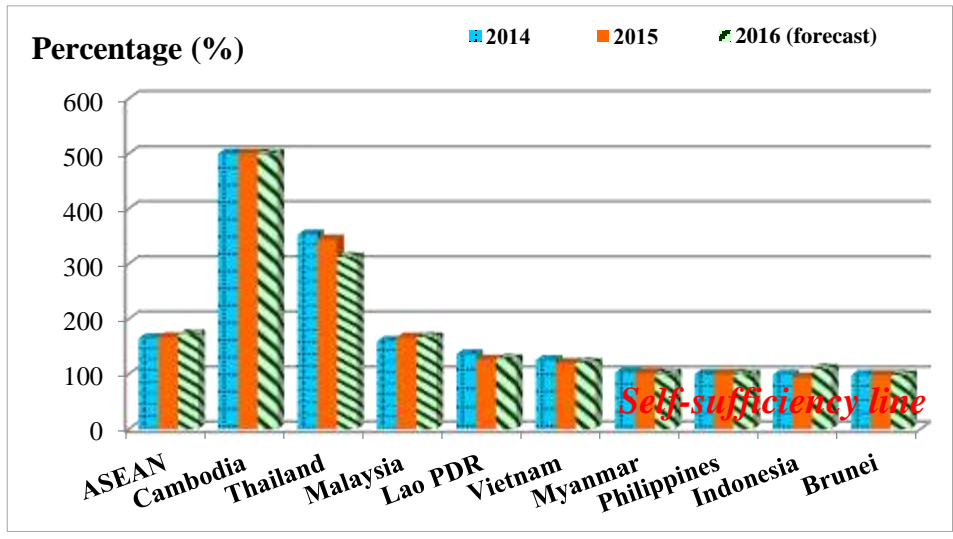


Figure 73 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

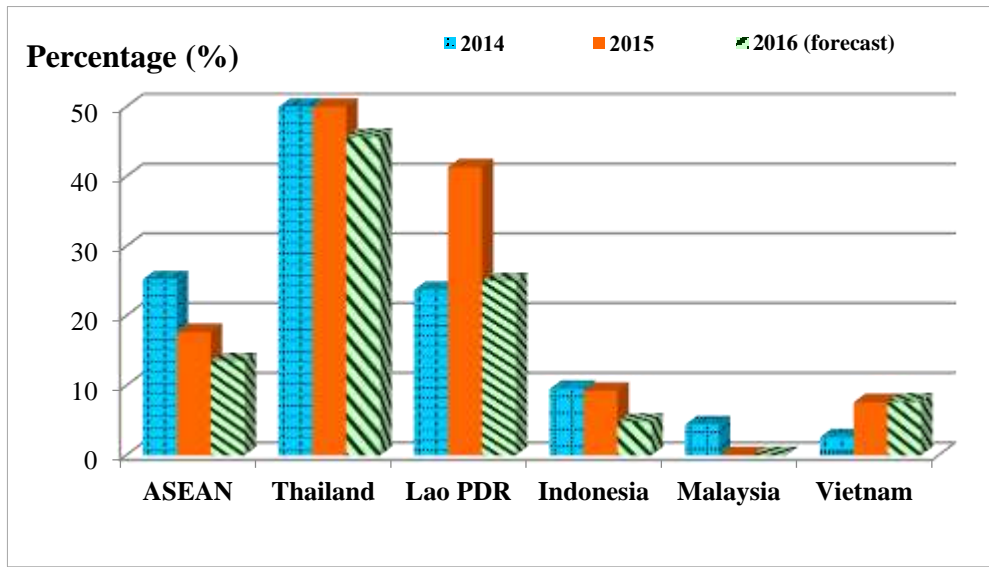


Figure 74 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2014-2016

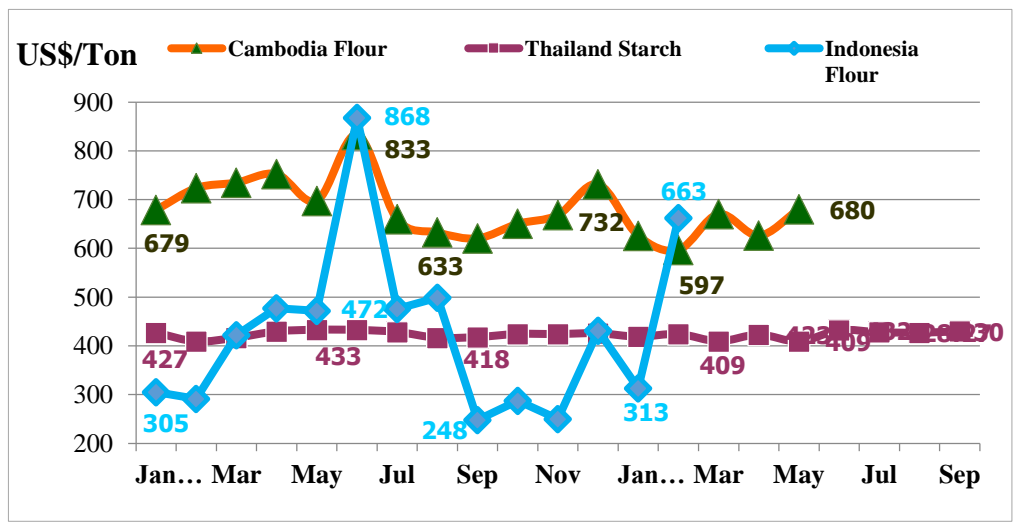


Figure 75 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava flour of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

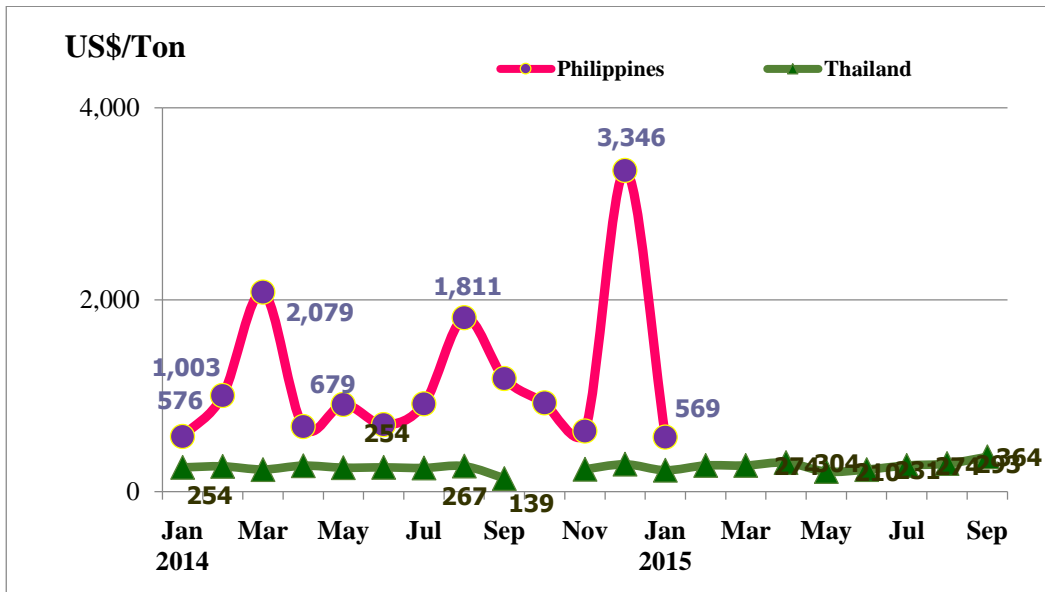


Figure 76 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava pellets of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

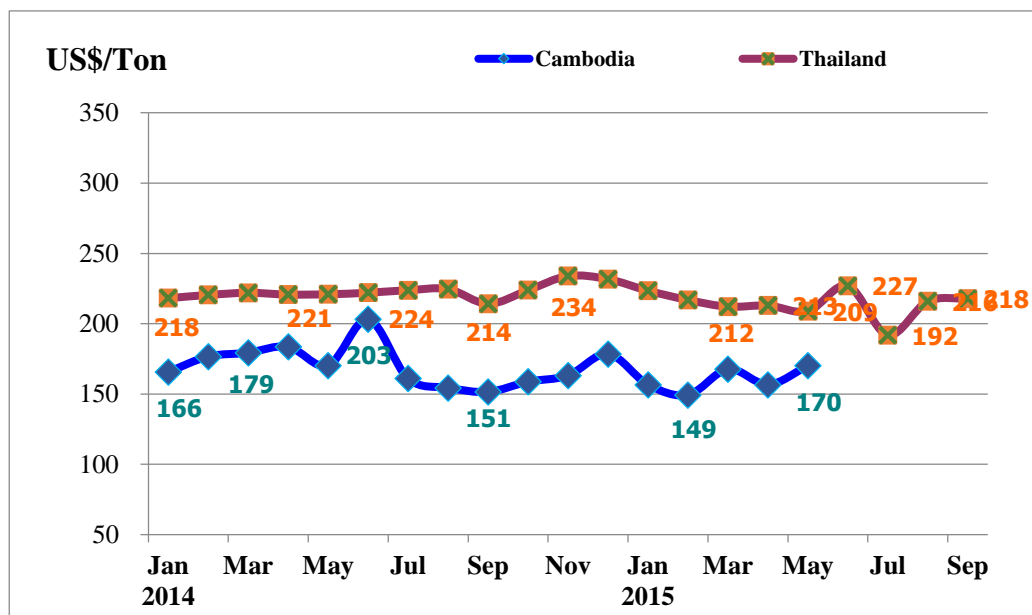


Figure 77 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava shredded of selected countries in ASEAN in 2014-2015

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-15 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																		
Mynmar	Wet season		←→																
	Dry season					←→													
Philippines	Wet season	←→																	
	Dry season					←→													
Thailand	Wet season	←→																	
	Dry season						←→												
Vietnam	Spring							←→ South			←→ North								
	Autumn												←→ North						
	Winter														←→ North				

ANNEX 2

Maize crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2014/15 (2015) in ACO-15 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 4

Soybean crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2014/15 (2015) in ACO-15 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-15 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													