

ASEAN Agricultural Commodity outlook

No. 18 June 2017

ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)



Released by AFSIS Secretariat

Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE)

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Bangkok, Thailand

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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.

AFSIS Secretariat

Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE)

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

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Highlights of Rice Outlook for 2018

- An increase in the production is the main reason for increasing in ASEAN rice supply (milled rice) forecast, the increasing expected to be approximately 9 percent or 18.68 million tons from 205.58 million tons in 2017 to 224.27 million tons in 2018. (Table 1)
- Rice production is forecasted to be increase about 2.73 percent or 3.63 million tons from 132.84 million tons in 2017 to 136.47 million tons in 2018, while import is expected to be increase about 18.22 percent or 0.44 million tons from 2.39 million tons in 2017 to 2.82 million tons in 2018.
- Rice export is expected to be decrease about 15 percent or 20.52 million tons in 2017 to 17.46 million tons in 2018.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) for the region is expected to be increase about 5.04 percent from 132.72 percent in 2017 to 137.76 percent in 2018. The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is estimated to be increase 15.48 percent from 70.29 percent in 2017 to 85.77 percent in 2018 (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of the ASEAN rice situation, 2017 – 2018 (milled rice)

Items	2017	2018	Unit: Million tons	
			Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	205.58	224.27	18.68	9.09
Beginning stock	70.36	84.97	14.62	20.78
Production	132.84	136.47	3.63	2.73
Import	2.39	2.82	0.44	18.22
Demand (Million tons)	205.58	224.27	18.68	9.09
Domestic utilization	100.09	99.06	-1.02	-1.02
Export	20.52	17.46	-3.06	-14.92
Ending stock	84.97	107.74	22.77	26.80
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	132.72	137.76	5.04	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	70.29	85.77	15.48	-

ASEAN Rice Situation in 2017

Production

ASEAN paddy production in 2017 (crop year 2016/17) was estimated at 220.30 million tons, the increase of 8.45 tons which is 3.99 percent from 211.86 million tons in 2016 (crop year 2015/16). The increase was due to the increase in planted area and yield. The increase in production was found in most of the country except Myanmar, and Vietnam. (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

For **Brunei**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in yield.

For **Cambodia**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in planted area and yield.

For **Indonesia**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in planted area due to the government policy.

For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in planted area due to the favorable weather.

For **Malaysia**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in yield due to the government policy.

For **Myanmar**, the decrease in production attributed to the decrease in planted area and yield. The decrease in planted area was due to the unfavorable weather, for the decrease in yield was caused by flood, and pests.

For **the Philippines**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in planted area and yield. The increase in both planted area and yield was due to the favorable weather.

For **Thailand**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in planted area and yield.

For **Vietnam**, the decrease in production attributed to the decrease in planted area and yield. The unfavorable weather caused the decrease in both planted area and yield.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of rice (milled rice) within ASEAN in 2017 (calendar year) was estimated to be 100.09 million tons, decrease from 101.32 million tons in 2016. The decrease was about 1.23 million tons or 1.21 percent (Table 7-8).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self-sufficient ratio) of ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 132.72 percent compared to 129.34 percent in 2016, up about 3 percent, indicated that rice production in ASEAN in year 2017, 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 3 countries namely Lao PDR, Myanmar, 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 lowest ratio was in Brunei (Table 10, Figure 12).

The beginning stock in 2017 (January 2017) of ASEAN was estimated at 70.36 million tons, up about 14 million tons from 56.47 million tons in 2016 or about 25 percent. Indonesia carried 34.41 million tons or about 49 percent, and Thailand carried 21.77 million tons or about 31 percent of the ASEAN stock and followed by Myanmar about 5.81 million tons or 8 percent of the total stock in the ASEAN.

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2017 for the whole ASEAN was estimated at about 70 percent, up about 15 percent from the previous year. However, most of the countries in ASEAN have the ratio above 20 percent optimum level except Vietnam. (Table 11, Figure 13)

Trade

In 2017, ASEAN as a whole exported 20.52 million tons of milled rice, a increase of 1.54 million tons or 8.13 percent from 18.98 million tons exported in 2016. Thailand, the major exporting countries in the region, the rice export have increased.

The total import by the ASEAN in 2017 reported to be 2.39 million tons, down 0.76 million tons or about 24 percent from 3.14 million tons in 2016. The Philippines was the biggest importer in the region, which imported 0.90 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 2016-2017 (January – Mar) are shown in Table 14-15.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of paddy in ASEAN in 2017 (crop year 2016/17) was reported to be 0.50 million hectares of which 0.19 million hectares or 38.28 percent caused by the drought. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand, which equals to 0.17 million hectares or 34.21 percent of the whole ASEAN. The damage was caused by many factors such as the drought, flood and pests (Table 6).

Prospects for Rice in 2018

Production

ASEAN paddy production in 2018 (crop year 2017/18) was estimated at 0.22 million tons, the increase of about 3 million tons which is 1.16 percent from 220.30 million tons in 2017 (crop year 2016/17). The increase was due to the increase in yield. The increase in production was found in most of the countries except Cambodia, and Vietnam. (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4)

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of paddy rice in 2018 is projected to be 99.06 million tons, decrease about 1.02 million tons or about 1.02 percent compared to 100.09 million tons in 2017 (Table 8-9).

The beginning stock in 2018 is predicted to be 84.97 million tons, up about 15 million tons or 20.78 percent from 70.36 million tons in 2017. (Table 8-9, Figure 11).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is forecasted to be 137.76 percent in 2018, the increase of 5.04 percent from 2017, 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 2018 is forecasted to increase from 70.29 percent in 2017 to 85.77 percent in 2018. (Table 11, Figure 13)

Trade

Rice export from ASEAN is forecasted to decrease from 20.52 million tons in 2017 to 17.46 million tons in 2018 (Table 8-9, Figure 5 and 7). The decrease in export is forecast in Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam.

For the import, the whole ASEAN is forecasted to import 2.82 million tons in 2018, the increase of 0.43 million tons or about 18 percent compared to 2.39 million tons in 2017 (Table 8-9, Figure 8 and 10).

Table 2 Paddy production in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	211,855.06	220,303.86	8,448.80	3.99	222,865.43	2,561.56	1.16
Brunei ^{1/}	2.44	2.54	0.11	4.42	2.62	0.08	3.19
Cambodia ^{1/}	9,335.28	9,577.67	242.39	2.60	9,539.06	-38.61	-0.40
Indonesia	79,354.07	81,568.70	2,214.63	2.79	83,263.21	1,694.51	2.08
Lao PDR	4,148.80	4,339.47	190.67	4.60	4,502.58	163.10	3.76
Malaysia	2,738.97	2,901.90	162.93	5.95	3,064.83	162.93	5.61
Myanmar	27,763.57	27,255.44	-508.13	-1.83	29,491.20	2,235.76	8.20
Philippines	17,473.17	18,549.55	1,076.38	6.16	19,355.05	805.50	4.34
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	27,421.01	32,770.56	5,349.55	19.51	34,056.88	1,286.32	3.93
Vietnam	43,617.75	43,338.03	-279.72	-0.64	39,590.00	-3,748.03	-8.65

Note: ^{1/} Estimated by AFSIS.

Table 3 Paddy planted area in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	49,574.75	51,181.44	1,606.70	3.24	50,782.49	-398.96	-0.78
Brunei ^{1/}	1.53	1.31	-0.22	-14.31	1.35	0.03	2.58
Cambodia ^{1/}	3,051.41	3,073.58	22.17	0.73	3,079.50	5.91	0.19
Indonesia	15,180.30	15,627.36	447.07	2.95	15,457.27	-170.09	-1.09
Lao PDR	976.49	1,017.49	41.00	4.20	1,037.89	20.40	2.00
Malaysia	688.77	688.28	-0.49	-0.07	687.78	-0.50	-0.07
Myanmar	7,211.89	7,161.28	-50.61	-0.70	7,427.65	266.37	3.72
Philippines	4,561.23	4,758.83	197.60	4.33	4,857.67	98.85	2.08
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	10,112.19	11,090.29	978.11	9.67	11,214.39	124.10	1.12
Vietnam	7,790.94	7,763.02	-27.92	-0.36	7,019.00	-744.02	-9.58

Note: ^{1/} Estimated by AFSIS.

Table 4 Paddy harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	48,884.12	50,685.11	1,800.99	3.68	50,442.42	-242.69	-0.48
Brunei ^{1/}	1.39	1.31	-0.08	-5.74	1.35	0.03	2.58
Cambodia ^{1/}	3,025.63	3,073.58	47.95	1.58	3,079.50	5.91	0.19
Indonesia	15,156.02	15,558.13	402.11	2.65	15,457.27	-100.86	-0.65
Lao PDR	973.33	1,017.49	44.16	4.54	1,037.89	20.40	2.00
Malaysia	687.82	681.39	-6.43	-0.94	680.90	-0.49	-0.07
Myanmar	7,098.16	7,063.13	-35.03	-0.49	7,377.82	314.69	4.46
Philippines	4,522.79	4,722.46	199.67	4.41	4,857.67	135.22	2.86
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	9,628.03	10,804.60	1,176.56	12.22	10,931.02	126.43	1.17
Vietnam	7,790.94	7,763.02	-27.92	-0.36	7,019.00	-744.02	-9.58

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area. ^{1/} Estimated by AFSIS.**Table 5 Paddy yield in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018**

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	4.33	4.35	0.02	0.46	4.42	0.07	1.61
Brunei ^{1/}	1.75	1.94	0.19	10.86	1.95	0.01	0.52
Cambodia ^{1/}	3.09	3.12	0.03	0.97	3.10	-0.02	-0.64
Indonesia	5.24	5.24	0.00	0.00	5.39	0.15	2.86
Lao PDR	4.26	4.26	0.00	0.00	4.34	0.08	1.88
Malaysia	3.98	4.26	0.28	7.04	4.50	0.24	5.63
Myanmar	3.91	3.86	-0.05	-1.28	4.00	0.14	3.63
Philippines	3.86	3.93	0.07	1.81	3.98	0.05	1.27
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2.85	3.03	0.18	6.32	3.12	0.09	2.97
Vietnam	5.60	5.58	-0.02	-0.36	5.64	0.06	1.08

Note: Yield related to harvested area except Vietnam which related to planted area. ^{1/} Estimated by AFSIS.**Table 6 Paddy damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2017**

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Other	Unspecified	Total
ASEAN	144,366	190,018	82,686	42,697	36,404	165	496,336
Brunei	N/A						
Cambodia	N/A						
Indonesia	46,434	19,554	3,249	-	-	-	69,237
Lao PDR	N/A						
Malaysia	344	688	4,127	1,720	-	-	6,878
Myanmar	97,588	-	404	-	-	160	98,152
Philippines	-	-	186	-	36,184	-	36,370
Singapore	N/A						
Thailand	-	169,776	74,720	40,977	220	-	285,694
Vietnam	N/A						

Table 7 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	56,467,715	131,037,999	3,144,196	190,649,910	101,315,371	18,979,524	70,355,016	190,649,910
Brunei ^{1/}	15,588	1,583	32,334	49,506	33,977	-	15,528	49,506
Cambodia ^{1/}	1,107,001	5,464,546	-	6,571,547	2,378,816	3,198,211	994,520	6,571,547
Indonesia	22,039,961	45,855,271	1,281,016	69,176,247	34,761,332	705	34,414,211	69,176,247
Lao PDR	660,153	2,489,280	11,137	3,160,570	2,338,595	15,717	806,258	3,160,570
Malaysia ^{1/}	527,288	1,725,552	771,298	3,024,139	2,488,776	46,826	488,537	3,024,139
Myanmar	3,056,636	17,524,368	-	20,581,004	13,826,058	946,687	5,808,259	20,581,004
Philippines	3,199,000	11,528,000	605,000	15,332,000	12,567,000	-	2,765,000	15,332,000
Singapore	75,201	-	318,410	393,611	266,032	52,378	75,201	393,611
Thailand	25,786,887	18,097,865	-	43,884,752	12,234,000	9,883,000	21,767,752	43,884,752
Vietnam	-	28,351,534	125,000	28,476,534	20,420,785	4,836,000	3,219,749	28,476,534

Note: ^{1/}The value is estimated by AFSIS**Table 8 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2017 (milled rice)**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	70,355,016	132,839,436	2,388,327	205,582,778	100,088,107	20,522,518	84,972,153	205,582,778
Brunei ^{1/}	15,528	1,631	33,304	50,464	34,997	-	15,467	50,464
Cambodia ^{1/}	994,520	5,223,688	-	6,218,208	2,257,638	3,000,122	960,448	6,218,208
Indonesia	34,414,211	46,811,004	128,600	81,353,815	32,531,755	1,769	48,820,291	81,353,815
Lao PDR	806,258	2,603,683	11,121	3,421,063	2,573,321	20,552	827,190	3,421,063
Malaysia ^{1/}	488,537	1,828,197	847,237	3,163,971	2,436,945	3,288	723,738	3,163,971
Myanmar	5,808,259	17,203,634	-	23,011,893	14,050,835	1,156,414	7,804,644	23,011,893
Philippines ^{1/}	2,765,000	11,710,145	901,778	15,376,923	12,598,597	107	2,778,219	15,376,923
Singapore ^{1/}	75,201	-	342,287	417,488	261,240	40,741	115,507	417,488
Thailand	21,767,752	21,628,570	-	43,396,321	12,528,000	10,000,000	20,868,321	43,396,321
Vietnam	3,219,749	25,828,883	124,000	29,172,632	20,814,779	6,299,525	2,058,328	29,172,632

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

Table 9 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2018 (milled rice)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	84,972,153	136,471,747	2,822,675	224,266,575	99,064,450	17,459,608	107,742,517	224,266,575
Brunei ^{1/}	15,467	1,683	27,804	44,954	29,547	-	15,408	44,954
Cambodia ^{1/}	960,448	5,158,702	-	6,119,150	2,371,317	3,074,022	673,811	6,119,150
Indonesia ^{1/}	48,820,291	48,405,144	425,379	97,650,814	30,388,280	948	67,261,587	97,650,814
Lao PDR	827,190	2,701,545	10,450	3,539,185	2,657,079	25,000	857,106	3,539,185
Malaysia ^{1/}	723,738	1,930,841	847,224	3,501,803	2,569,613	13,113	919,078	3,501,803
Myanmar	7,804,644	18,614,847	-	26,419,491	14,790,556	-	11,628,935	26,419,491
Philippines ^{1/}	2,778,219	11,447,944	1,112,259	15,338,422	12,490,730	144	2,847,548	15,338,422
Singapore ^{1/}	115,507	-	273,558	389,065	264,558	46,382	78,125	389,065
Thailand	20,868,321	22,477,540	-	43,345,861	12,541,000	9,500,000	21,304,861	43,345,861
Vietnam	2,058,328	25,733,500	126,000	27,917,828	20,961,770	4,800,000	2,156,058	27,917,828

Note: ^{1/}The value is estimated by AFSIS**Table 10 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018**

Unit: Tons

Country	2016			2017			2018		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	131,037,999	101,315,371	129.34	132,839,436	100,088,107	132.72	136,471,747	99,064,450	137.76
Brunei	1,583	33,977	4.66	1,631	34,997	4.66	1,683	29,547	5.70
Cambodia	5,464,546	2,378,816	229.72	5,223,688	2,257,638	231.38	5,158,702	2,371,317	217.55
Indonesia	45,855,271	34,761,332	131.91	46,811,004	32,531,755	143.89	48,405,144	30,388,280	159.29
Lao PDR	2,489,280	2,338,595	106.44	2,603,683	2,573,321	101.18	2,701,545	2,657,079	101.67
Malaysia	1,725,552	2,488,776	69.33	1,828,197	2,436,945	75.02	1,930,841	2,569,613	75.14
Myanmar	17,524,368	13,826,058	126.75	17,203,634	14,050,835	122.44	18,614,847	14,790,556	125.86
Philippines	11,528,000	12,567,000	91.73	11,710,145	12,598,597	92.95	11,447,944	12,490,730	91.65
Singapore	0	266,032	-	0	261,240	-	0	264,558	-
Thailand	18,097,865	12,234,000	147.93	21,628,570	12,528,000	172.64	22,477,540	12,541,000	179.23
Vietnam	28,351,534	20,420,785	138.84	25,828,883	20,814,779	124.09	25,733,500	20,961,770	122.76

Table 11 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: Tons

Country	2016			2017			2018		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	56,467,715	101,315,371	55.73	70,355,016	100,088,107	70.29	84,972,153	99,064,450	85.77
Brunei	15,588	33,977	45.88	15,528	34,997	44.37	15,467	29,547	52.35
Cambodia	1,107,001	2,378,816	46.54	994,520	2,257,638	44.05	960,448	2,371,317	40.50
Indonesia	22,039,961	34,761,332	63.40	34,414,211	32,531,755	105.79	48,820,291	30,388,280	160.66
Lao PDR	660,153	2,338,595	28.23	806,258	2,573,321	31.33	827,190	2,657,079	31.13
Malaysia	527,288	2,488,776	21.19	488,537	2,436,945	20.05	723,738	2,569,613	28.17
Myanmar	3,056,636	13,826,058	22.11	5,808,259	14,050,835	41.34	7,804,644	14,790,556	52.77
Philippines	3,199,000	12,567,000	25.46	2,765,000	12,598,597	21.95	2,778,219	12,490,730	22.24
Singapore	75,201	266,032	28.27	75,201	261,240	28.79	115,507	264,558	43.66
Thailand	25,786,887	12,234,000	210.78	21,767,752	12,528,000	173.75	20,868,321	12,541,000	166.40
Vietnam	0	20,420,785	0.00	3,219,749	20,814,779	15.47	2,058,328	20,961,770	9.82

Table 12 Quantity and Value of Rice Export by Countries of Destination in 2017

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	N/A													
Cambodia	N/A													
Indonesia														
Lao PDR														
Malaysia		448				968						556,294		
Myanmar									1,336	314,560				
Philippines														
Singapore	96	137,270			32,689	15,102,443			2,969	2,072,980	1	2,787	12	14,633
Thailand	12,227	9,743,440	2,842	1,031,511	68,910	34,793,362	45,500	16,077,039	151,278	61,436,557	2,718	1,073,850	230,821	86,098,583
Vietnam	19,297	7,719,269			15,686	5,512,099			532,258	207,046,710			557,749	220,299,092

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	N/A											
Cambodia	N/A											
Indonesia	9	28,585					9	28,585	1,383	1,132,482	1,392	1,161,067
Lao PDR			9,927	5,361,012	7,069	5,052,309	16,997	10,413,321	3,555	3,078,442	20,552	13,491,763
Malaysia		57,643						615,353		167,759		783,112
Myanmar	40,577	8,416,943	7	0			41,920	8,731,503	437,685	89,594,487	479,606	98,325,989
Philippines						266		266				266
Singapore			82	50,866	99	72,467	35,948	17,453,446	4,793	2,148,234	40,741	19,601,681
Thailand	62,355	44,225,586			9,752	5,644,312	586,403	260,124,239	4,836,461	2,098,392,084	5,422,863	2,358,516,324
Vietnam	108,003	53,128,115					1,232,993	493,705,285	5,066,532	2,362,646,540	6,299,525	2,856,351,825

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 2017

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	N/A													
Cambodia	N/A													
Indonesia													54	502,200
Lao PDR														
Malaysia				6,838,091										
Myanmar														
Philippines											18	61,750		
Singapore			2,398	1,538,122	50	82,736	0	0	74	76,065	2,724	873,649	1	909
Thailand						41						14		
Vietnam	N/A													

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	N/A											
Cambodia	N/A											
Indonesia							54	502,200	73	241,090	127	743,290
Lao PDR			5,927	3,545,523	5,194	2,003,290	11,121	5,548,813			11,121	5,548,813
Malaysia		585		56,923,211		35,182,274		98,944,161		31,126,749		130,070,909
Myanmar												
Philippines					325	1,206,199	343	1,267,949	4,159	14,093,052	4,503	15,361,001
Singapore			67,120	45,064,575	35,914	18,116,080	108,280	65,752,136	62,863	37,304,945	171,143	103,057,081
Thailand		20			800	357,616	800	357,692	3,528	3,259,617	4,328	3,617,308
Vietnam	N/A											

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
Indonesia	Glutinous Rice	2016	486	376	1,146	896	585	1,069	702	423	1,193	1,028	627	874	784
		2017	2,643	1,920	2,928										2,497
Malaysia	Not specified	2016	411	492	419	440	421	402	433	439	431	445	397	553	440
Myanmar	Milled Rice 25%	2016	351	368	371	367	361	353	358	360	381	368	334	333	359
		2017	308	298	304										303
Thailand	Milled Rice 5%	2016	369	383	385	395	435	441	442	422	384	369	365	373	397
		2017	377	365	370										371
	Hommali Rice	2016	783	793	795	797	808	829	824	783	769	739	648	681	771
		2017	691	649	640										660
Vietnam	Milled Rice 5%	2016	443	424	448	468	471	461	445	444	448	454	443	445	450
		2017	428	424	450										434

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	2016	407	409	411	408	442	469	390	428	470	455	438	428	430
		2017					5,971								5,971
Malaysia	Not specified	2016	544	421	428	389	411	455	434	453	422	466	463	475	447
Singapore	Not specified	2016	663	624	627	633	634	667	654	653	572	621	634	643	635
		2017	621	603	581										602

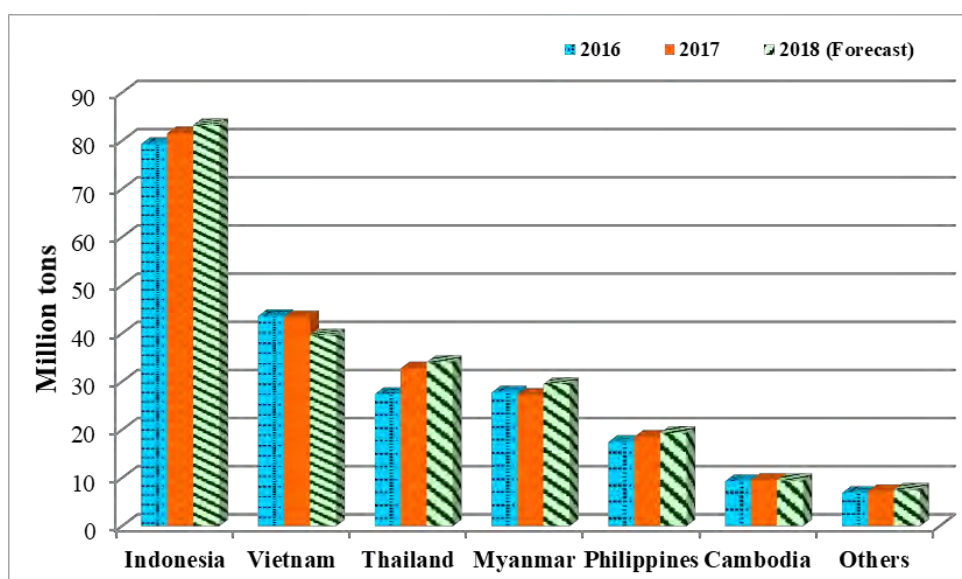


Figure 1 Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

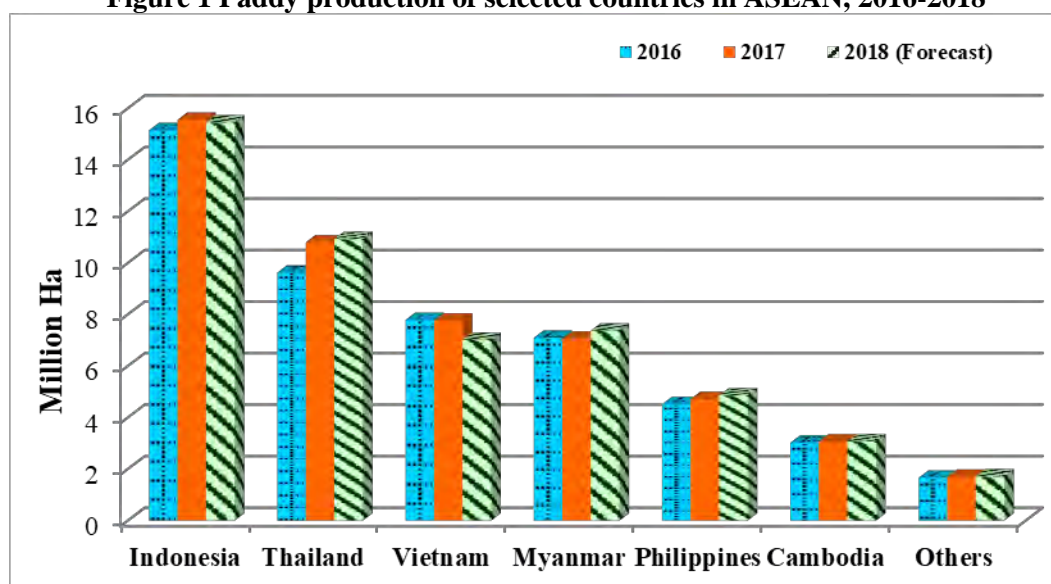


Figure 2 Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

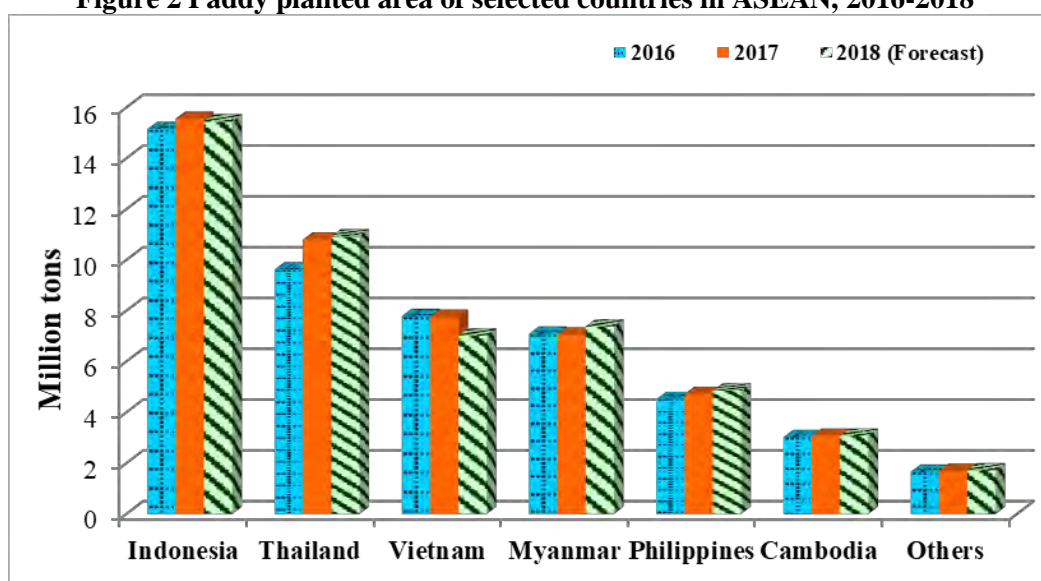


Figure 3 Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

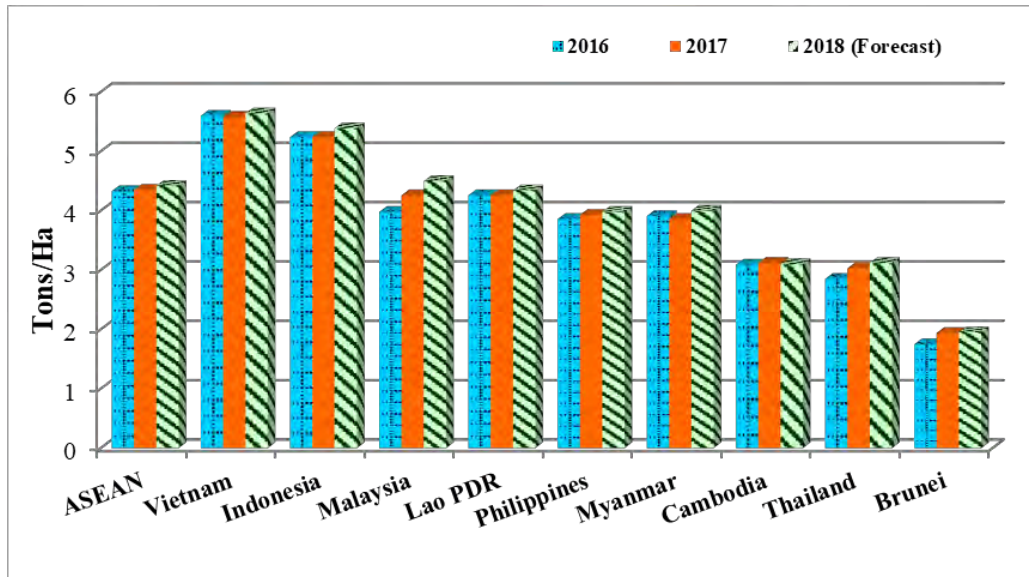


Figure 4 Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

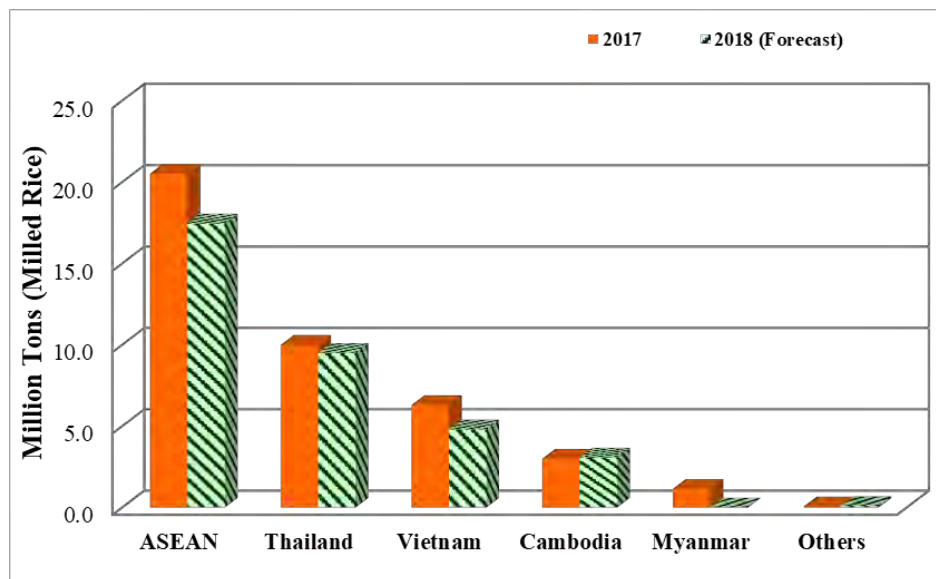
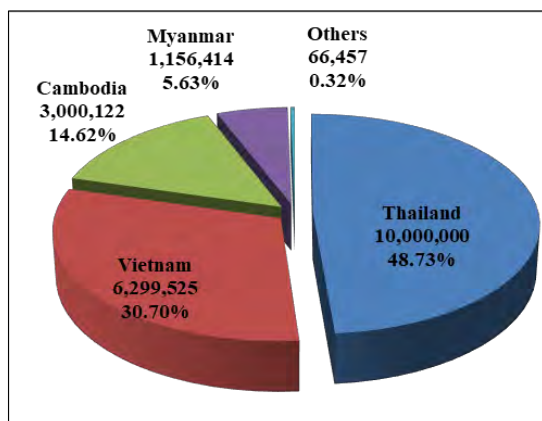
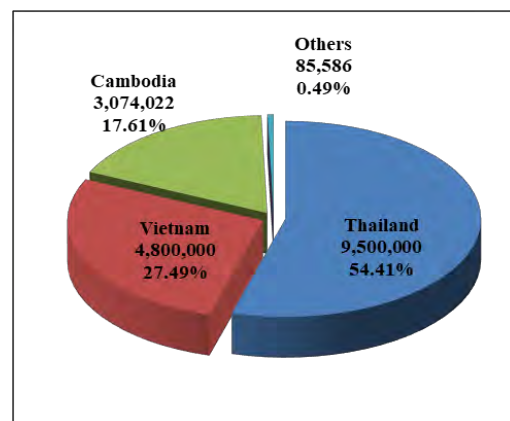


Figure 5 Amount of rice export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2017-2018



Total 20.52 Million Tons

Figure 6 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017



Total 17.46 Million Tons

Figure 7 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2018

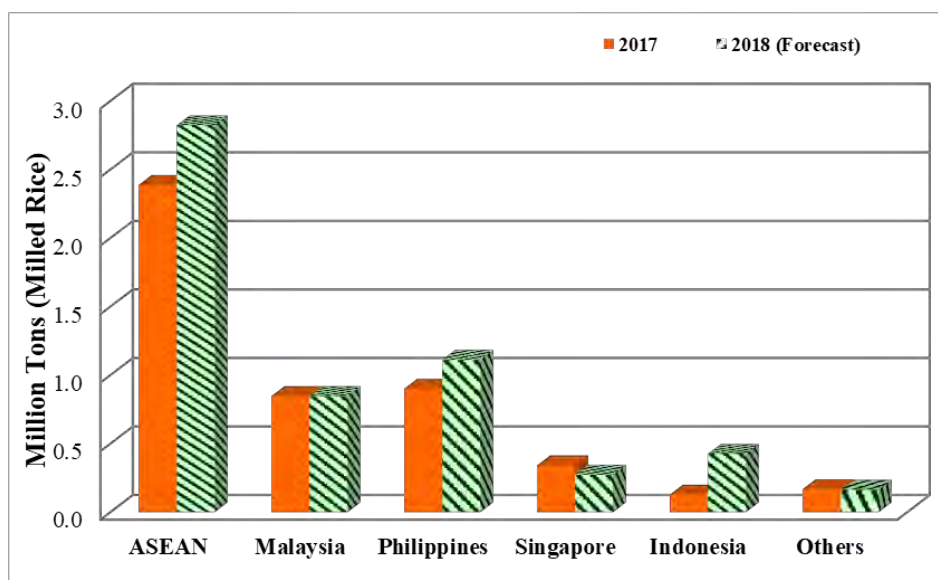
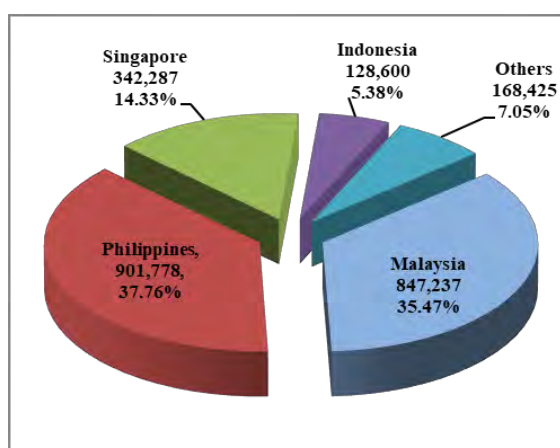
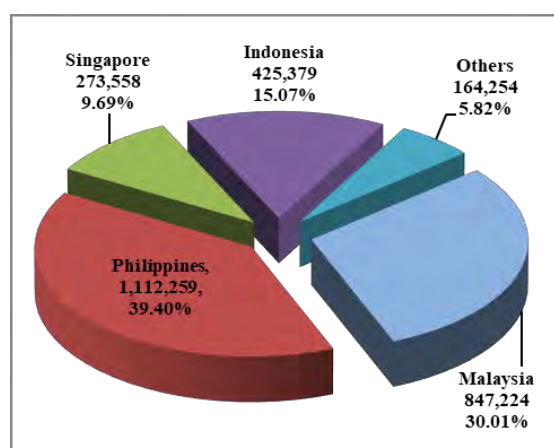


Figure 8 Amount of rice import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2017-2018



Total 2.39 Million Tons

Figure 9 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017



Total 2.82 Million Tons

Figure 10 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2018

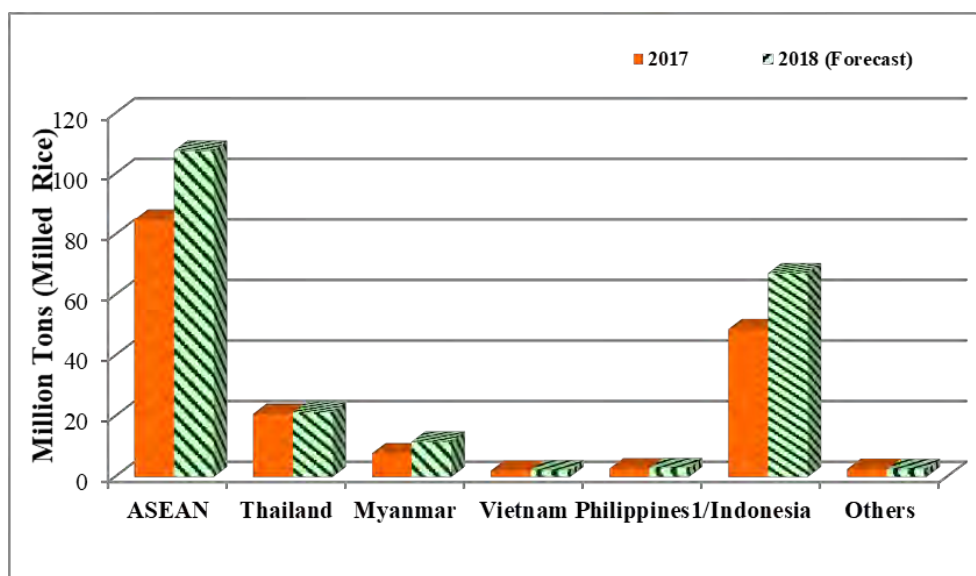


Figure 11 Amount of ending stock of rice in ASEAN countries, 2017-2018

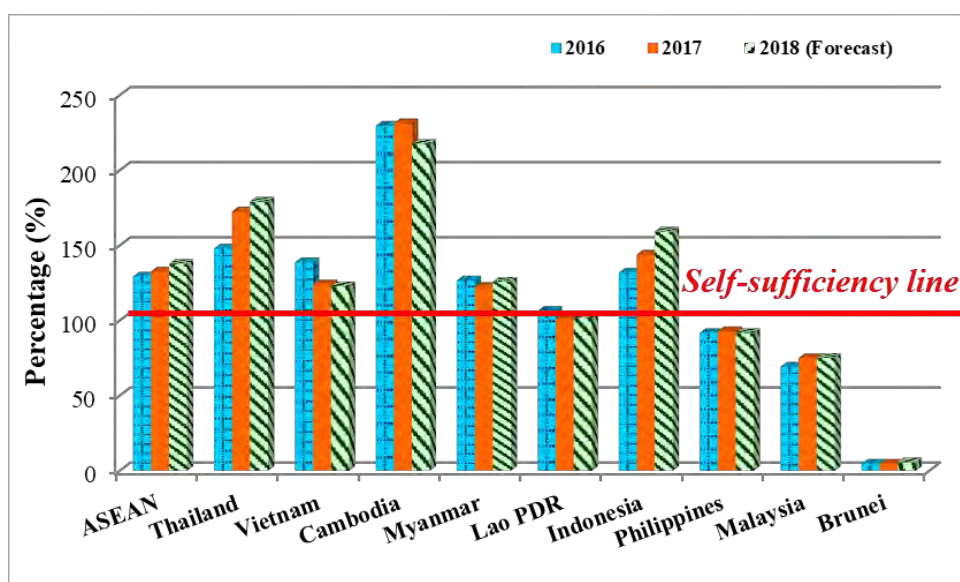


Figure 12 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

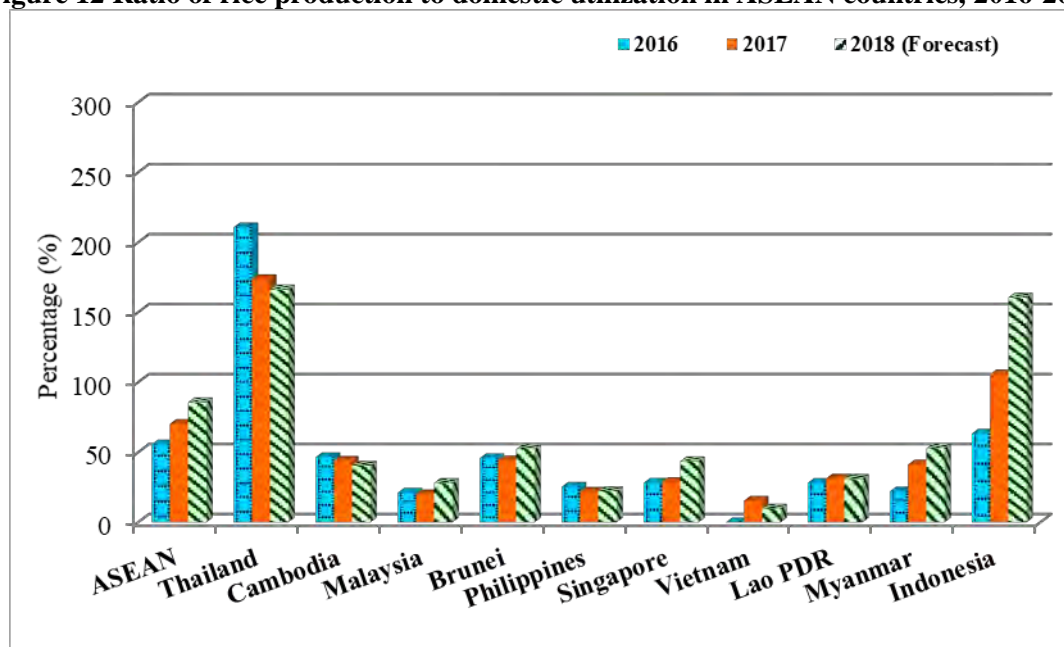


Figure 13 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

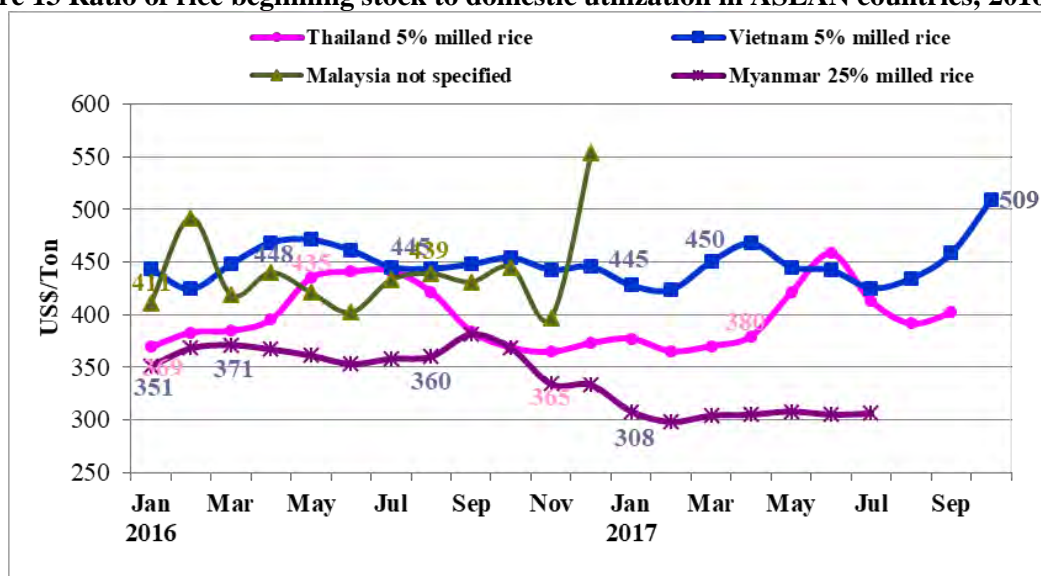


Figure 14 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

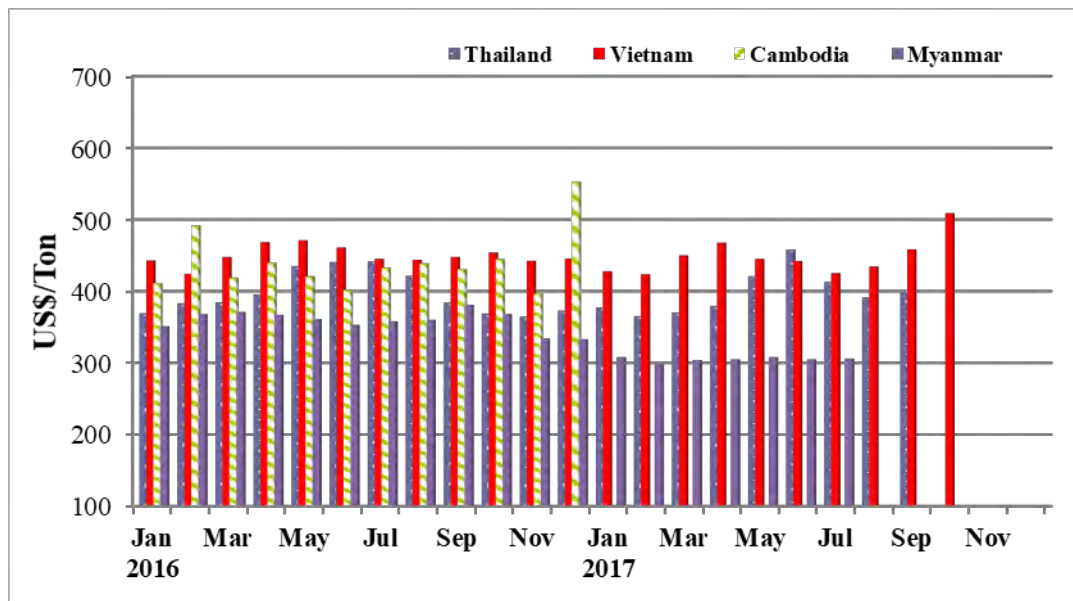


Figure 15 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

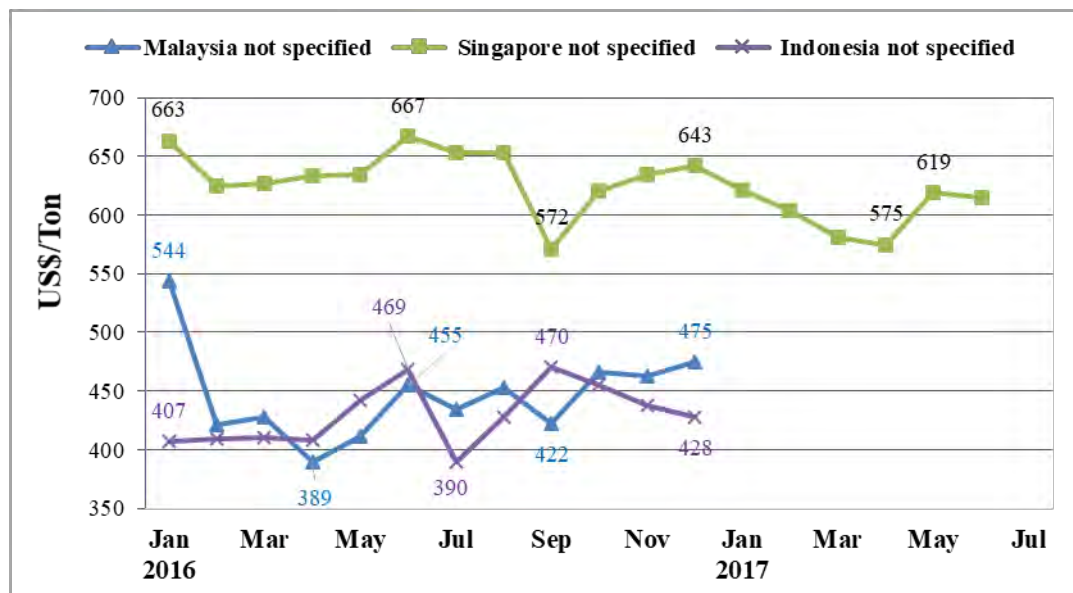


Figure 16 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

Highlights of Maize Outlook for 2018

- An increase in the production is the main reason for increasing in ASEAN maize supply forecast, the increasing expected to be approximately 12 percent or 10.39 million tons from 88.91 million tons in 2017 to 99.31 million tons in 2018. (Table 16)
- Maize production is forecasted to be decrease about 0.53 percent or 0.25 million tons from 47.19 million tons in 2017 to 46.94 million tons in 2018, while import is expected to be increase about 9.72 percent or 2.16 million tons from 22.21 million tons in 2017 to 24.37 million tons in 2018.
- Maize export is expected to be decrease about 45.39 percent or 3.56 million tons in 2017 to 1.94 million tons in 2018.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) for the region is expected to be decrease about 3.50 percent from 82.28 percent in 2017 to 78.78 percent in 2018.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) in 2018 is forecasted to increase 12.97 percent from 34.01 percent in 2017 to 46.98 percent in 2018, which indicated that the food (feed) security situation is improving.

Table 16 Summary of the ASEAN maize situation, 2017 – 2018

Unit: Million tons

Items	2017	2018	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	88.91	99.31	10.39	11.69
Beginning stock	19.51	27.99	8.49	43.49
Production	47.19	46.94	-0.25	-0.53
Import	22.21	24.37	2.16	9.72
Demand (Million tons)	88.91	99.31	10.40	11.69
Domestic utilization	57.36	59.58	2.22	3.88
Export	3.56	1.94	-1.62	-45.39
Ending stock	27.99	37.78	9.79	34.97
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	82.28	78.78	-3.50	—
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	34.01	46.98	12.97	—

ASEAN Maize Situation in 2018

Production

ASEAN maize production in 2017 (crop year 2016/17) was estimated at 47.19 million tons, the increase of 3.80 tons which is 8.76 percent from 43.39 million tons in 2016 (crop year 2015/16). The increase was due to the increase in yield. The increase in production was found in most of the country except Lao PDR, and Vietnam. (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20)

For **Cambodia**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in planted.

For **Indonesia**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in planted area.

For **Lao PDR**, the decrease in production attributed to the decrease in planted area. The main reason for the declined in planted area caused by unfavorable weather

For **Myanmar**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in planted area and yield. The planted area increase cause by the price of maize was increase, and farmer use more fertilizer, hence the increase in yield.

For **the Philippines**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in planted area and the increase in yield, both affected by the favorable weather.

For **Thailand**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in planted area and yield. Both affected by the favorable weather and the support from government policy.

For **Vietnam**, the decrease in production attributed to the decrease in planted area, which cause by the unfavorable weather.

Utilization and Stock

Maize utilization in ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 57.36 million tons, an increase of about 3.17 million tons or 0.59 percent compared to 54.19 million tons in 2016 (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 most countries except Cambodia.

The beginning stock of maize in ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 19.51 million tons, an increase of 9.04 million tons from 10.46 million tons in year 2016. The ratio of maize production to domestic utilization for the whole ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 82.28 percent compared to 80.08 percent in year 2016. This indicated that ASEAN by itself has not produced maize sufficient for regional consumption (Table 25, Figure 28). On the country basis, Indonesia, Cambodia, and Lao PDR have the ratio well above 100 percent. For the Philippines the ratio is at the border line of self-sufficiency. For Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam the ratio are less than 100 percent.

The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization for the ASEAN year 2017 was estimated to be 34.01 percent, indicated that the region is secured enough in terms of feed requirement (Table 26, Figure 29). Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar 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 2017 is forecasted to be 3.56 million tons compared to 22.21 million tons of maize imported. Myanmar is the major maize exporter in the region and followed by Thailand, and Lao PDR respectively. In 2017, Myanmar, the biggest exporter in ASEAN, is expected to export 2.42 million tons or about 67.88 percent of the total maize export from the ASEAN.

The major importing countries in the region are Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand (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 of 2016 and 2017 are shown in Table 29 – 30 and Figure 30 – 31. The annual average of Indonesia FOB prices in 2017 (January – August) was 310 US\$/ton, higher than other countries but decrease from 367 US\$/ton in 2016. For Myanmar and Thailand average FOB price of 2017 were 180 and 249 US\$/ton, respectively. The average CIF prices in Indonesia, Singapore and Vietnam were 277, 249, and 196 respectively.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of maize in 2017 was reported to be 65,676 hectares of which 54,373 hectares caused by the drought and 11,177 hectares caused by the flood. The most affected area caused by the drought was occurred in Thailand while the most affected area by flood was found in Cambodia, and Indonesia (Table 21).

Prospects for Maize in 2018

Production

Maize production in ASEAN in 2018 (crop year 2017/18) was estimated at 46.94 million tons, a decrease of 0.25 million tons or 0.53 percent from 47.19 million tons in 2017. The decrease has occurred in Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Vietnam. The most decrease in term of quantity was found in the Philippines approximately 461 million tons (5.70 percent)

For **Cambodia**, the maize production is projected to decrease which come from the decrease in planted area and yield.

Indonesia, the biggest maize producer in ASEAN, is expected to increase in yield.

Lao PDR, the decrease in production is forecasted due to decreasing in yield.

For **Myanmar**, the maize production is projected to increase which come from the increase in planted area.

The Philippines is forecasted to decrease its production due to decreasing in planted area.

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 and the more improved variety were used. (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20)

In **Vietnam**, the decrease in production is forecasted because the planted area were expected to be decreased.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of maize in ASEAN is forecasted to be 59.58 million tons in 2018, an increase of 2.23 million tons from 57.36 million tons in 2017 (Table 23-24). The estimate of the beginning stock for the year 2018 is about 27.99 million tons, an increase of 8.48 million tons from 19.51 million tons in 2017.

In 2018 the ratio of production to domestic utilization is expected to be 78.78 percent, a decrease of 3.50 percent from 82.28 percent in year 2017 (Table 25, Figure 28). The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is expected to be 46.98 percent, which increases from 34.01 percent in 2017 (Table 26, Figure 29).

Trade

The maize export from ASEAN is projected to be 1.94 million tons in 2018, a decrease of 1.62 million tons compared to 3.56 million tons in 2017. For the import by the ASEAN, it is forecasted to be 24.37 million tons in 2018, an increase from 22.21 million tons in 2017. (Table 23-24, Figure 21, 23, 24 and 26)

Table 17 Maize production in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	Change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	43,389.64	47,192.28	3,802.63	8.76	46,940.56	-251.72	-0.53
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia ^{1/}	399.65	407.64	7.99	2.00	339.75	-67.89	-16.65
Indonesia	23,187.62	26,028.47	2,840.86	12.25	26,206.88	178.41	0.69
Lao PDR	1,552.36	1,229.15	-323.21	-20.82	1,183.76	-45.39	-3.69
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar	1,748.86	1,830.96	82.10	4.69	1,889.78	58.82	3.21
Philippines	6,965.93	8,086.98	1,121.06	16.09	7,626.42	-460.56	-5.70
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	4,320.07	4,496.67	176.60	4.09	4,619.46	122.79	2.73
Vietnam	5,215.16	5,112.40	-102.76	-1.97	5,074.50	-37.90	-0.74

Table 18 Maize planted area in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	Change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	9,952.48	10,698.43	745.95	7.50	9,960.17	-738.26	-6.90
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia ^{1/}	112.57	114.83	2.25	2.00	99.79	-15.03	-13.09
Indonesia	4,425.92	5,055.04	629.12	14.21	4,569.99	-485.05	-9.60
Lao PDR	258.91	201.50	-57.41	-22.17	212.50	11.00	5.46
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar	471.93	490.17	18.24	3.87	499.27	9.10	1.86
Philippines	2,485.33	2,684.40	199.07	8.01	2,422.43	-261.97	-9.76
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	1,046.84	1,052.49	5.65	0.54	1,071.18	18.69	1.78
Vietnam	1,150.98	1,100.00	-50.97	-4.43	1,085.00	-15.00	-1.36

Table 19 Maize harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	Change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	9,785.51	10,632.76	847.24	8.66	9,916.13	-716.62	-6.74
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	104.16	106.18	2.02	1.94	91.13	-15.05	-14.18
Indonesia	4,387.58	5,047.92	660.33	15.05	4,569.99	-477.93	-9.47
Lao PDR	258.91	201.50	-57.41	-22.17	212.50	11.00	5.46
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar	469.75	488.11	18.36	3.91	495.87	7.76	1.59
Philippines	2,417.50	2,681.12	263.62	10.90	2,422.43	-258.68	-9.65
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	996.64	1,007.93	11.30	1.13	1,039.21	31.27	3.10
Vietnam	1,150.98	1,100.00	-50.97	-4.43	1,085.00	-15.00	-1.36

Table 20 Maize Yield in ASEAN countries, 2018 – 2018

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	Change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	4.43	4.44	0.01	0.23	4.73	0.29	6.53
Brunei	N/A						
Cambodia ^{1/}	3.84	3.84	0.00	0.00	3.73	-0.11	-2.86
Indonesia	5.28	5.16	-0.12	-2.27	5.73	0.57	11.05
Lao PDR	6.00	6.10	0.10	1.67	5.57	-0.53	-8.69
Malaysia	N/A						
Myanmar	3.72	3.75	0.03	0.81	3.81	0.06	1.60
Philippines	2.88	3.02	0.14	4.86	3.15	0.13	4.30
Singapore	N/A						
Thailand	4.33	4.46	0.13	3.00	4.45	-0.01	-0.22
Vietnam	4.53	4.65	0.12	2.65	4.68	0.03	0.65

Table 21 Maize damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2017

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Unspecified	Others	Total
ASEAN	11,177	54,373	23				65,676
Brunei	N/A						
Cambodia	6,070	2,576					8,646
Indonesia	3,146	3,956	23				7,125
Lao PDR	N/A						
Malaysia	N/A						
Myanmar	1,961				103		2,064
Philippines		3,285					3,285
Singapore	N/A						
Thailand		44,556					44,556
Vietnam	N/A						

Table 22 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	10,460,792	43,389,644	22,540,766	76,391,202	54,185,671	2,697,386	19,508,144	76,391,202
Brunei	-	-	5,065	5,065	5,065	-	-	5,065
Cambodia	360,375	399,649	-	760,024	319,488	98,767	341,769	760,024
Indonesia	7,500,323	23,187,616	3,267,694	33,955,633	17,541,286	234,559	16,179,788	33,955,633
Lao PDR	58,492	1,552,360	1,113	1,611,965	900,699	270,036	441,230	1,611,965
Malaysia ^{1/}	331,699	-	4,559,653	4,891,352	4,608,680	8,231	274,441	4,891,352
Myanmar	37,029	1,748,864	1,794,219	3,580,112	1,376,553	1,376,553	827,006	3,580,112
Philippines	539,093	6,965,926	806,000	8,311,018	8,030,000	351	280,667	8,311,018
Singapore	-	-	37,571	37,571	36,218	1,353	-	37,571
Thailand	908,782	4,320,072	3,624,450	8,853,304	7,815,482	581,537	456,285	8,853,304
Vietnam	725,000	5,215,157	8,445,000	14,385,157	13,552,200	126,000	706,957	14,385,157

Note: ^{1/} The value is estimated by AFSIS**Table 23 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2017**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	19,508,144	47,192,276	22,212,562	88,912,982	57,355,712	3,563,776	27,993,495	88,912,982
Brunei	-	-	5,217	5,217	5,217	-	-	5,217
Cambodia	341,769	407,641	-	749,410	268,914	74,899	405,597	749,410
Indonesia	16,179,788	26,028,473	1,139,694	43,347,955	18,812,860	15,205	24,519,890	43,347,955
Lao PDR	441,230	1,229,150	1,289	1,671,669	928,779	298,939	443,951	1,671,669
Malaysia ^{1/}	274,441	-	4,611,177	4,885,618	4,653,436	8,687	223,494	4,885,618
Myanmar	827,006	1,830,962	3,277,625	5,935,593	2,419,280	2,419,280	1,097,033	5,935,593
Philippines ^{1/}	280,667	8,086,983	498,849	8,866,500	8,229,348	639	636,513	8,866,500
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	48,712	48,712	47,585	1,127	-	48,712
Thailand	456,285	4,496,669	3,930,000	8,882,954	8,097,193	600,000	185,761	8,882,954
Vietnam	706,957	5,112,398	8,700,000	14,519,355	13,893,100	145,000	481,255	14,519,355

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

Table 24 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2018

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	27,993,495	46,940,558	24,371,435	99,305,488	59,584,391	1,944,081	37,777,017	99,305,488
Brunei	-	-	5,421	5,421	5,421	-	-	5,421
Cambodia	405,597	339,752	-	745,349	261,663	99,206	384,479	745,349
Indonesia	24,519,890	26,206,882	2,420,344	53,147,116	21,094,183	15,205	32,037,728	53,147,116
Lao PDR	443,951	1,183,760	1,023	1,628,734	930,005	300,516	398,213	1,628,734
Malaysia ^{1/}	223,494	-	4,667,643	4,891,138	4,695,677	9,061	186,400	4,891,138
Myanmar	1,097,033	1,889,778	3,382,912	6,369,723	1,922,866	748,278	3,698,579	6,369,723
Philippines ^{1/}	636,513	7,626,423	590,565	8,853,501	8,095,700	421	757,379	8,853,501
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	42,218	42,218	39,875	2,343	-	42,218
Thailand	185,761	4,619,463	4,261,309	9,066,533	8,200,000	619,049	247,483	9,066,533
Vietnam	481,255	5,074,500	9,000,000	14,555,755	14,339,000	150,000	66,755	14,555,755

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

Table 25 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

Unit: Tons

Country	2016			2017			2018		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	43,389,644	54,185,671	80.08	47,192,276	57,355,712	82.28	46,940,558	59,584,391	78.78
Brunei	-	5,065	0.00	-	5,217	0.00	-	5,421	0.00
Cambodia	399,649	319,488	125.09	407,641	268,914	151.59	339,752	261,663	129.84
Indonesia	23,187,616	17,541,286	132.19	26,028,473	18,812,860	138.35	26,206,882	21,094,183	124.24
Lao PDR	1,552,360	900,699	172.35	1,229,150	928,779	132.34	1,183,760	930,005	127.29
Malaysia	-	4,608,680	0.00	-	4,653,436	0.00	-	4,695,677	0.00
Myanmar	1,748,864	1,376,553	127.05	1,830,962	2,419,280	75.68	1,889,778	1,922,866	98.28
Philippines	6,965,926	8,030,000	86.75	8,086,983	8,229,348	98.27	7,626,423	8,095,700	94.20
Singapore	-	36,218	0.00	-	47,585	0.00	-	39,875	0.00
Thailand	4,320,072	7,815,482	55.28	4,496,669	8,097,193	55.53	4,619,463	8,200,000	56.33
Vietnam	5,215,157	13,552,200	38.48	5,112,398	13,893,100	36.80	5,074,500	14,339,000	35.39

Table 26 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

Unit: Tons

Country	2016			2017			2018		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	10,460,792	54,185,671	19.31	19,508,144	57,355,712	34.01	27,993,495	59,584,391	46.98
Brunei	-	5,065	-	-	5,217	-	-	5,421	-
Cambodia	360,375	319,488	112.80	341,769	268,914	127.09	405,597	261,663	155.01
Indonesia	7,500,323	17,541,286	42.76	16,179,788	18,812,860	86.00	24,519,890	21,094,183	116.24
Lao PDR	58,492	900,699	6.49	441,230	928,779	47.51	443,951	930,005	47.74
Malaysia	331,699	4,608,680	7.20	274,441	4,653,436	5.90	223,494	4,695,677	4.76
Myanmar	37,029	1,376,553	2.69	827,006	2,419,280	34.18	1,097,033	1,922,866	57.05
Philippines	539,093	8,030,000	6.71	280,667	8,229,348	3.41	636,513	8,095,700	7.86
Singapore	-	36,218	-	-	47,585	-	-	39,875	-
Thailand	908,782	7,815,482	11.63	456,285	8,097,193	5.64	185,761	8,200,000	2.27
Vietnam	725,000	13,552,200	5.35	706,957	13,893,100	5.09	481,255	14,339,000	3.36

Table 27 Quantity and Value of Maize Export by Countries of Destination in 2017

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	N/A													
Cambodia	N/A													
Indonesia									1,425	461,092			16,852	5,343,679
Lao PDR														
Malaysia		1,414,386				1,152,941								
Myanmar									16,552	1,129,593			3,380	225,908
Philippines					9	26,665								
Singapore	11	25,085	1	2,090	130	66,196			25	30,659				
Thailand					6,200	1,364,521	246	57,867	20,024	4,143,514	83	9,723	98,717	20,824,887
Vietnam	N/A													

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							N/A					
Cambodia							N/A					
Indonesia	291	196,867	880	363,519	676	328,004	20,124	6,693,161	8,819	2,163,589	28,943	8,856,750
Lao PDR			25,560	790,965			25,560	790,965	273,379	39,036,960	298,939	39,827,925
Malaysia		1,234,973						3,802,300		96,461	0	3,898,761
Myanmar	3,231	564,664	2,700	1	79,396	10,275,489	105,259	12,195,655	664,100	287,890	769,359	12,483,545
Philippines	2	11,958			261	793,505	273	832,128	100	203,179	373	1,035,307
Singapore							167	124,030		1,394	167	125,424
Thailand					113,350	23,248,177	238,619	49,648,688	26,893	6,247,509	265,512	55,896,197
Vietnam							N/A					

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 2017

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	N/A													
Cambodia	N/A													
Indonesia									656	1,085,068			7	15,416
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						99,206						2,971,776		10,444
Myanmar					200	329			289,153	87,513				
Philippines						1,984					3,750	915,710		
Singapore					213	147,214			23,334	5,417,104	414	85,153		92
Thailand							33,336	4,567,173						
Vietnam	9,289	2,354,902					2,213	425,281						

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	N/A											
Cambodia	N/A											
Indonesia	130	237,142	25,286	9,197,535			26,079	10,535,161	410,229	102,743,726	436,308	113,278,887
Lao PDR			1,289	138,833			1,289	138,833			1,289	138,833
Malaysia		108		6,733,085				9,814,619		315,161,674		324,976,293
Myanmar	4,112	5,480	503,506	2,034,620			796,972	2,127,942	2,480,653	4,836,154	3,277,625	6,964,095
Philippines			218,910	48,704,415	1,800	5,236,750	224,460	54,858,859	66,535	19,837,856	290,995	74,696,715
Singapore			20	27,807			23,981	5,677,370	375	368,586	24,356	6,045,956
Thailand							33,336	4,567,173			33,336	4,567,173
Vietnam			168,355	61,829,280			179,857	64,609,464	6,642,689	1,271,774,066	6,822,545	1,336,383,530

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
Indonesia		2015	292	409	302	269	250	246	233	230	232	236	362	228	274
		2016	307	443	321	311	278	215	301	371	319	500	424	619	367
		2017	372	328	305	313	306	278	288	293					310
Malaysia	Corn (Maize)	2016	227	222	230	210	219	218	238	219	237	236	234	240	228
	Groats And Meal Of Corn (Maize)	2016	196		232		200	768	568			1,364		983	616
Myanmar		2016	228	231	342	255	262	258	247	232	233	219	195	176	240
		2017	173	169	169	175	184	190	198						180
Thailand		2016	257	257	260	261	256	276	275	261	239	237	235	232	254
		2017	234	237	238	241	241	254	268	259	253	250	263		249

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		2015	232	245	232	248	226	239	219	213	218	215	224	218	227
		2016	215	223	221	225	253	312	270	236	270	292	367	219	259
		2017	337	232	243	370	265	247	242	278					277
Malaysia	Corn (Maize)	2016	194	196	189	176	174	190	196	153	185	191	195	214	188
	Groats And Meal Of Corn (Maize)	2016	554	610	546	494	200	527	525	213	279	206	590	620	447
Singapore		2016	248	260	243	247	260	252	247	244	247	237	249	248	249
		2017	244	235	248	255	248	264							249
Vietnam		2016	198	202	197	192	187	190	201	197	197	204	203	197	197
		2017	196	204	217	205	197	195	193	191	187	187	189		196

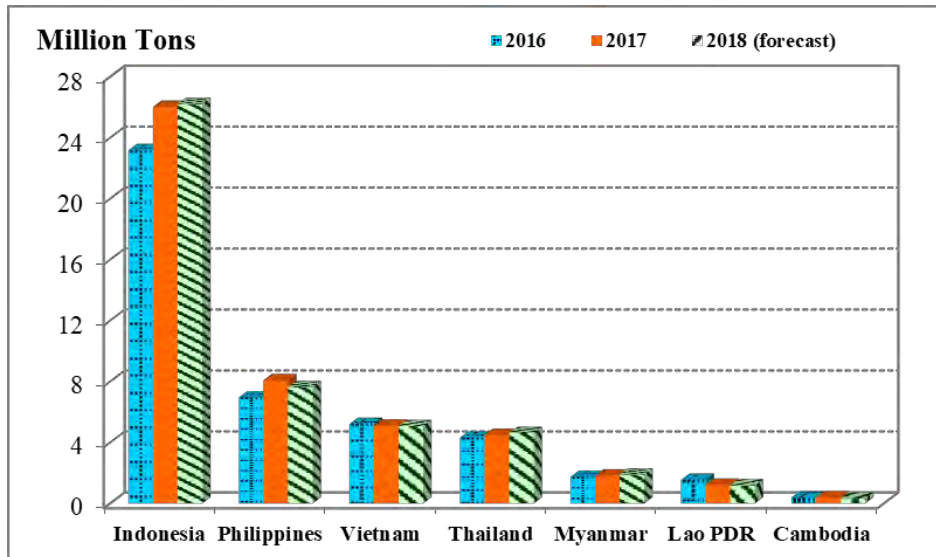


Figure 17 Maize production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

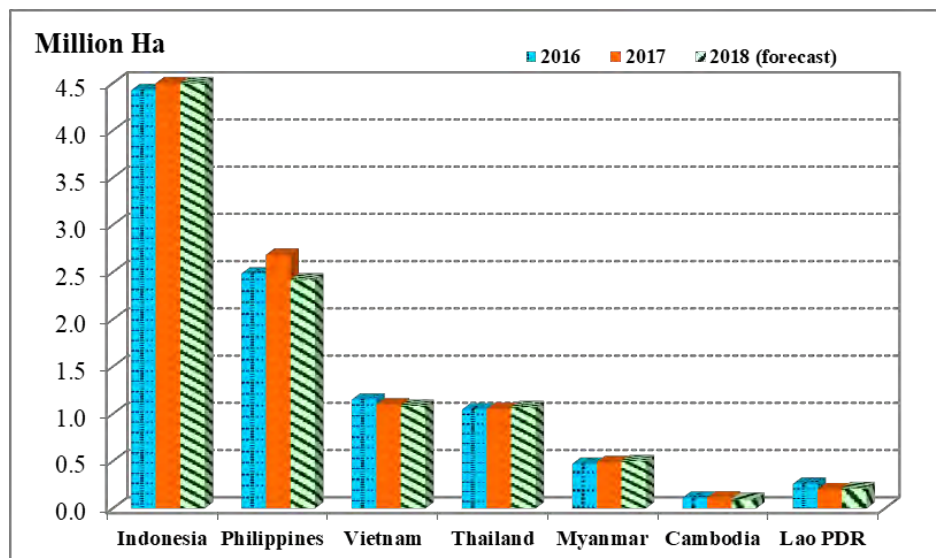


Figure 18 Maize planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

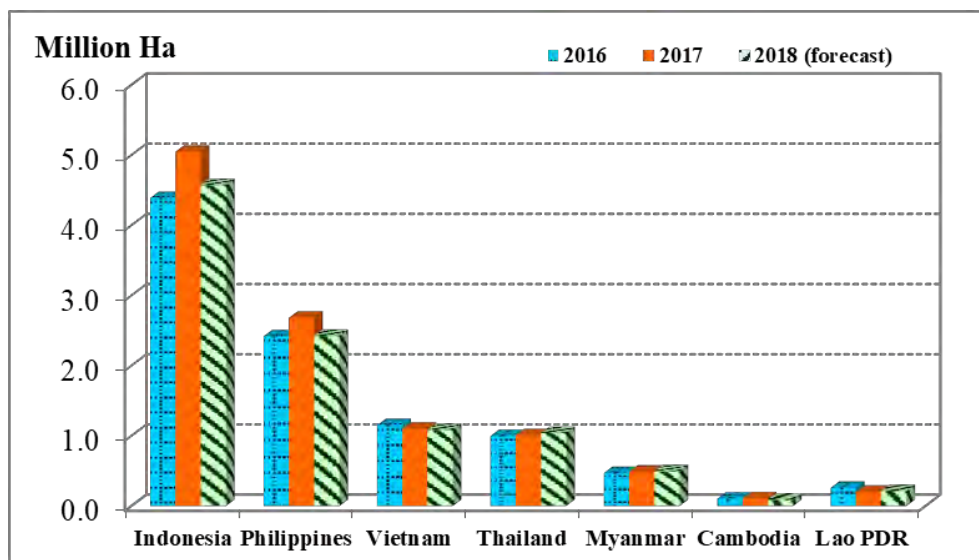


Figure 19 Maize harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

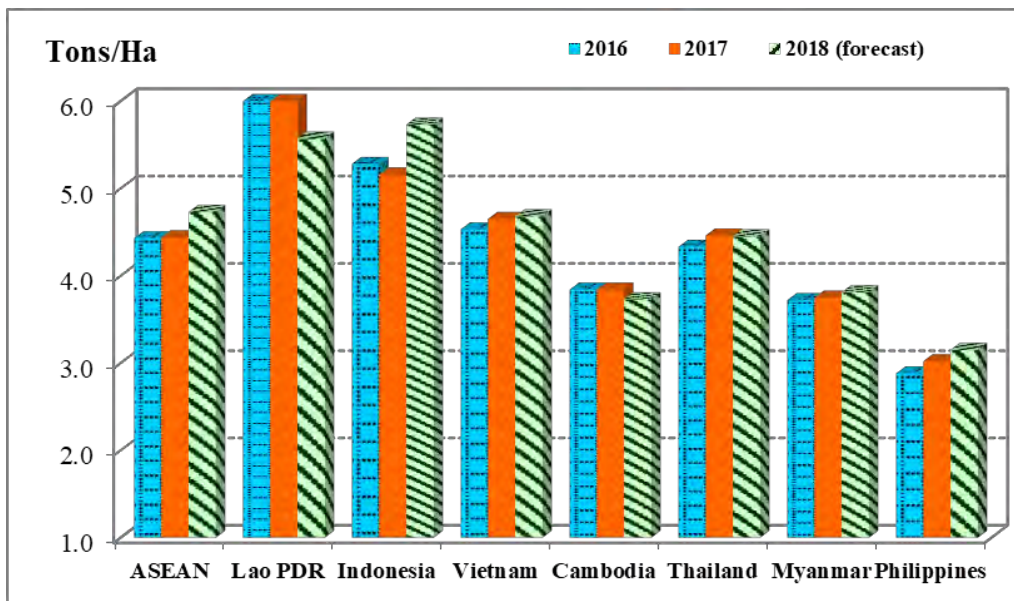


Figure 20 Maize yield of countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

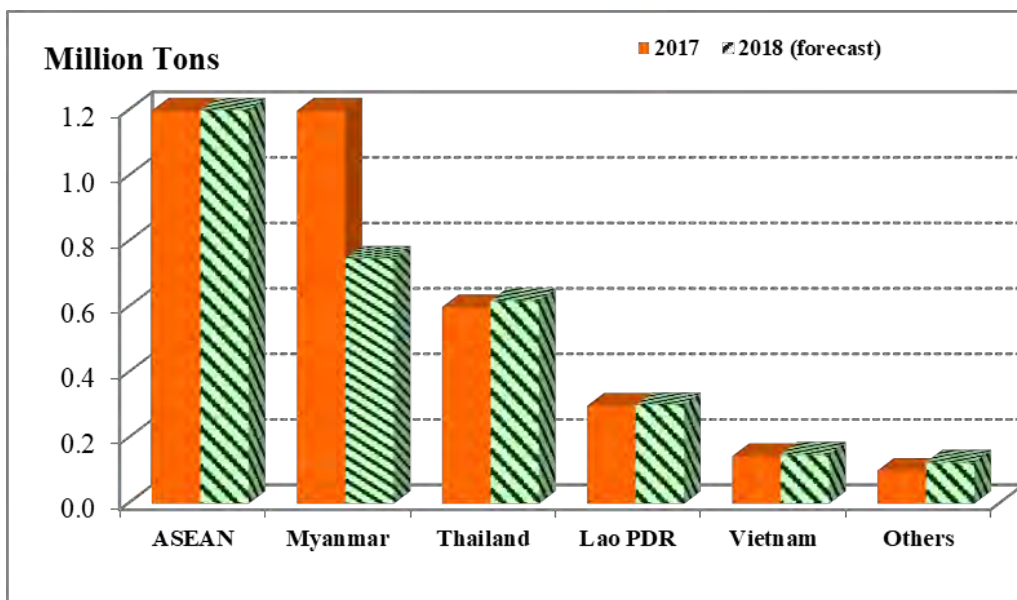
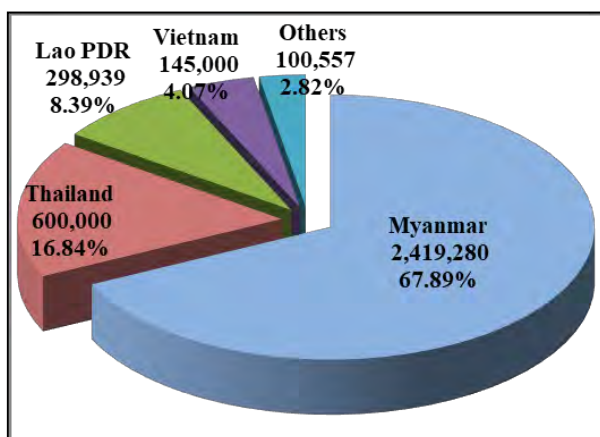
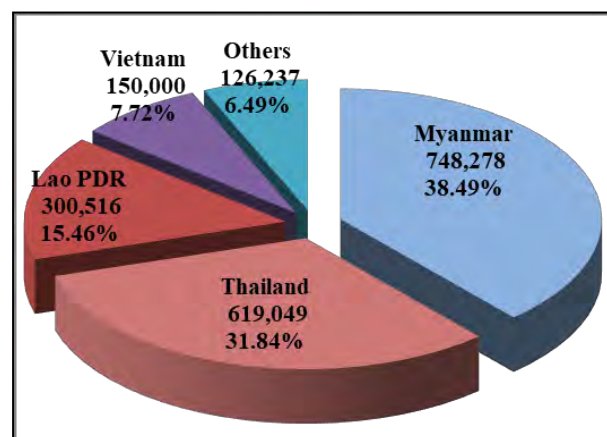


Figure 21 Amount of maize export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2017 – 2018



Total 3.56 million tons

Figure 22 Share of maize export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017



Total 1.94 million tons

Figure 23 Share of maize export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2018

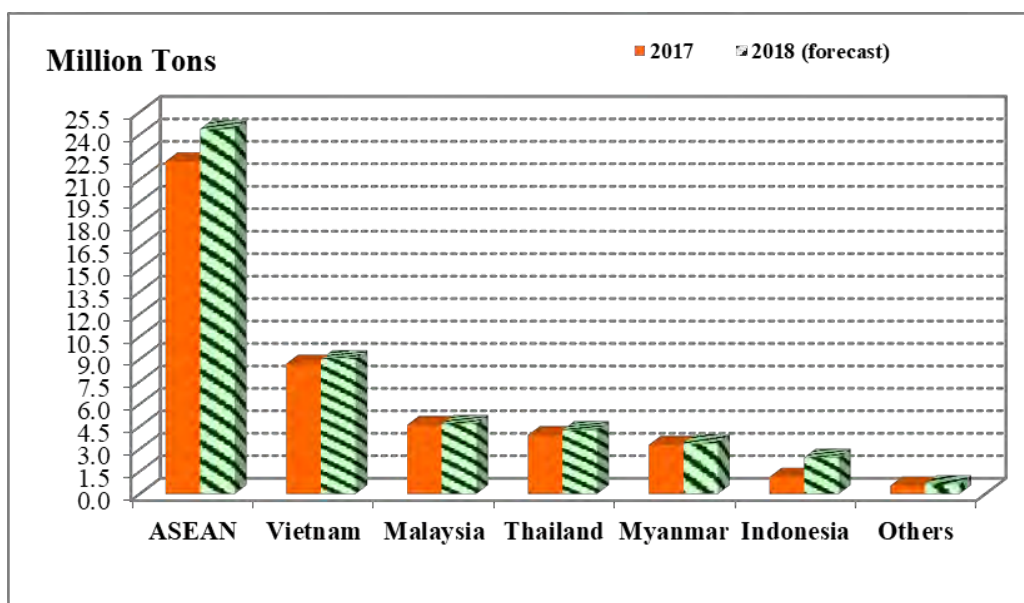
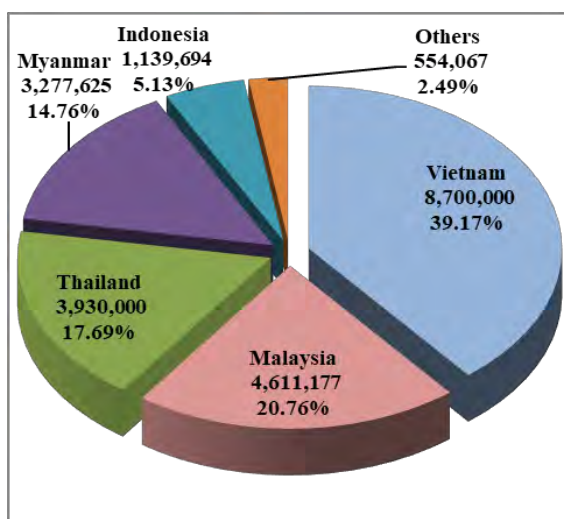
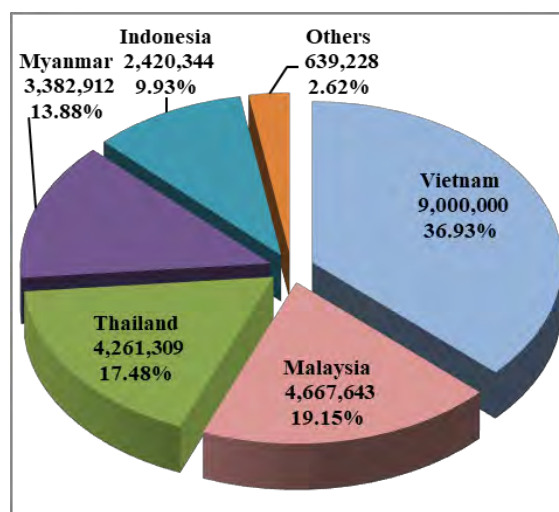


Figure 24 Amount of maize import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2017 – 2018



Total 22.21 million tons

Figure 22 Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017



Total 24.37 million tons

Figure 23 Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2018

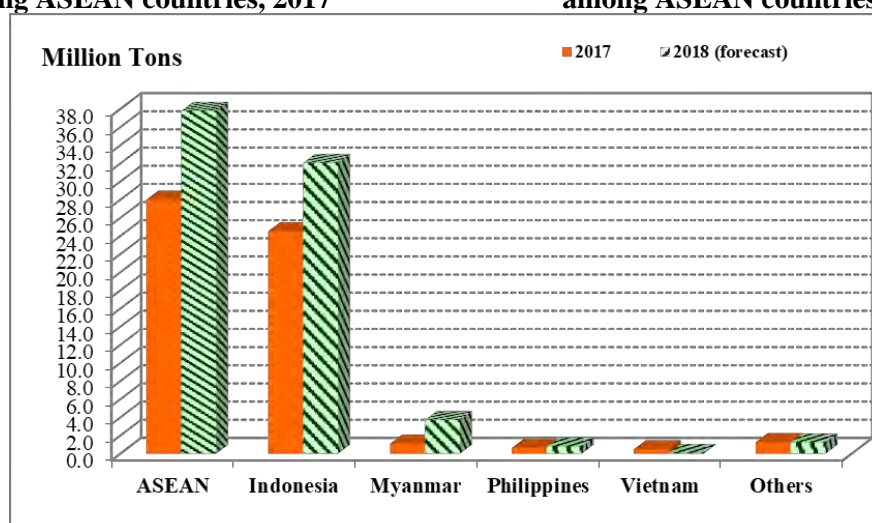


Figure 27 Amount of ending stock of Maize in ASEAN countries in 2017 – 2018

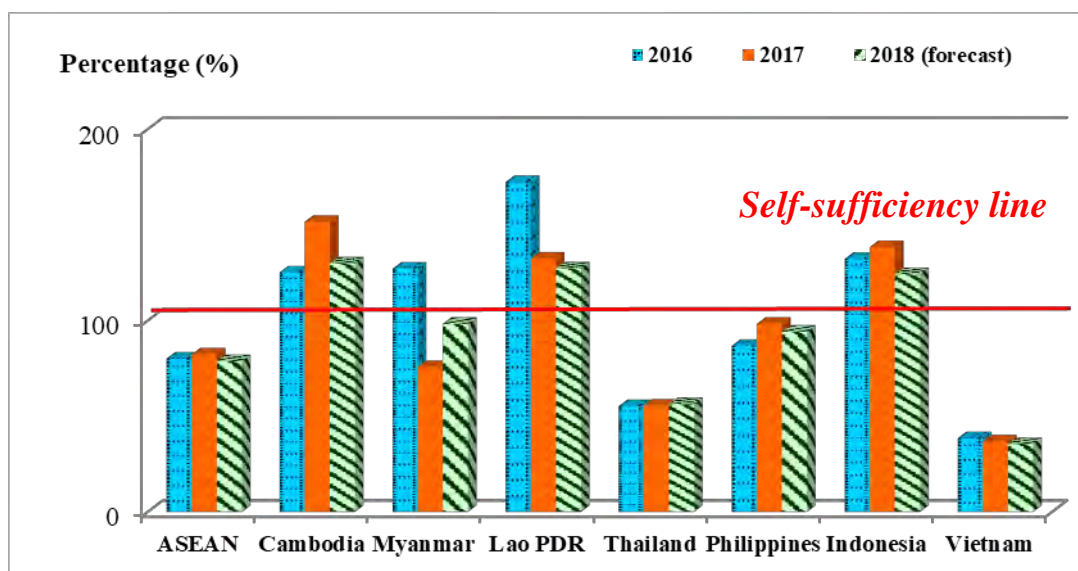


Figure 28 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

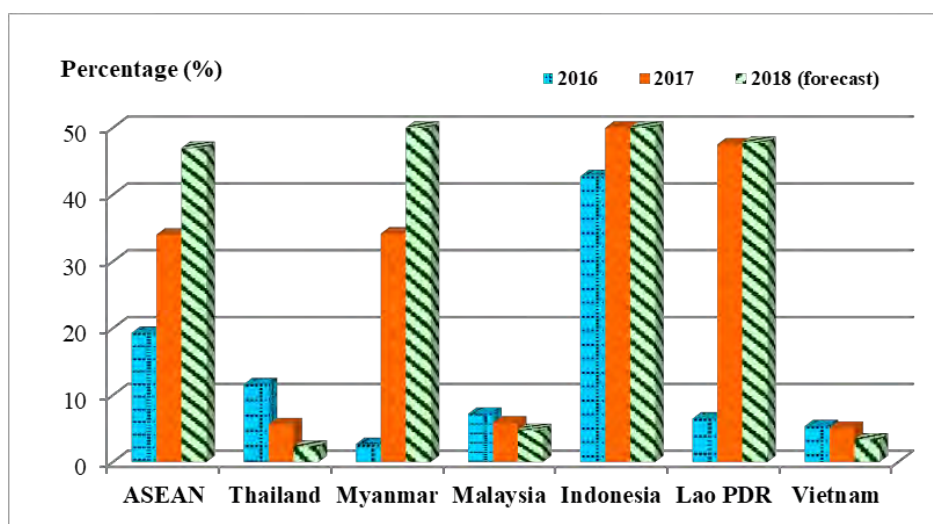


Figure 29 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

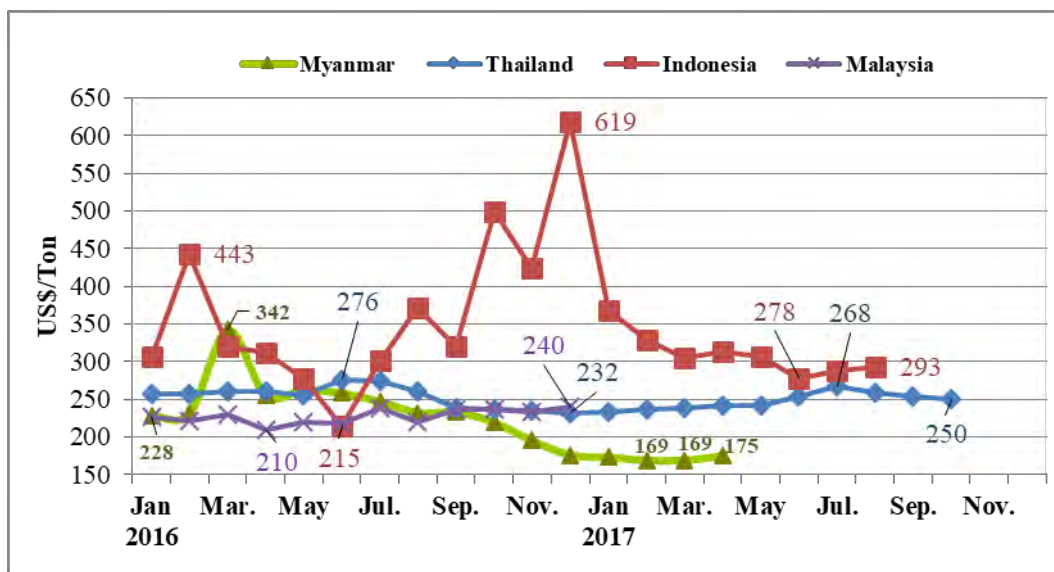


Figure 30 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016 – 2017

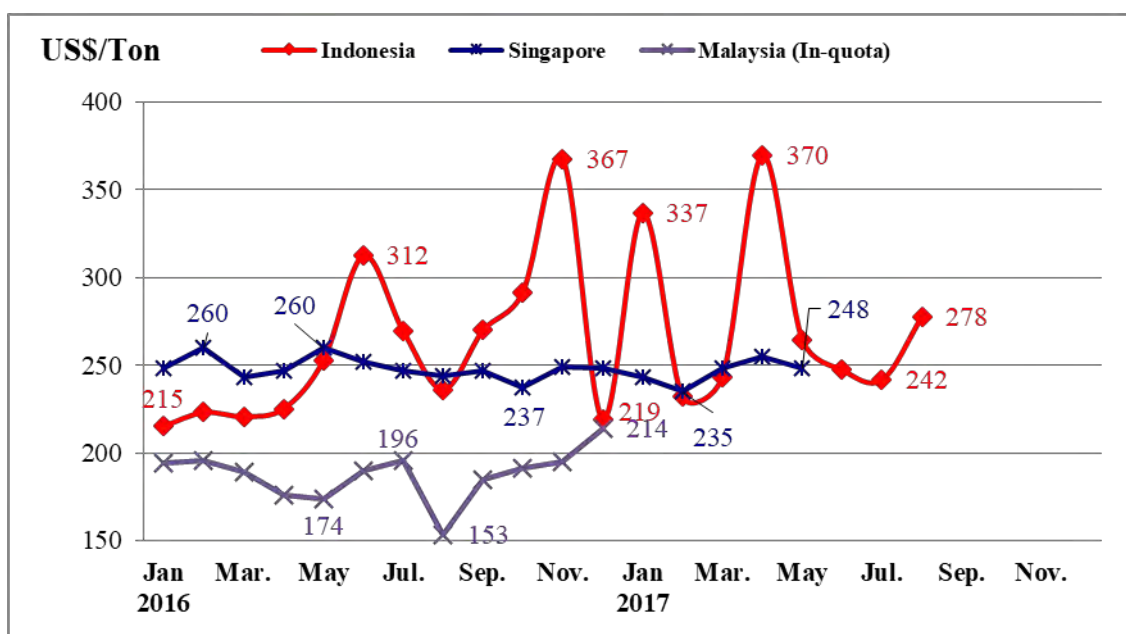


Figure 31 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016 – 2017

Highlight of Sugar Outlook for 2018

- ASEAN sugar supply is forecasted to increase about 0.53 percent or 0.2 million tons from 37.44 million tons in 2017 to 37.64 million tons in 2018 mainly due to the decrease in beginning stock and import.
- The beginning stock of sugar in 2018 is estimated at 13.28 million tons, down from 13.61 million tons in 2017.
- The sugar export from ASEAN in 2018 is expected to increase from 8.35 million tons in 2017 to 9.12 million tons in 2018 (Table 31).
- The sugar import of 2018 is about 5.78 million tons which to be about the same as 2017.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio for sugar in 2018 is forecasted to be about 123 percent which is increased from about 114 percent in 2017.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio in 2018 is forecasted to be about 88 percent, which is increase from 86 percent in 2017.

Table 31 Summary of the ASEAN sugar situation, 2017-2018

Unit: Million Tons

Items	2017	2018	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	37.44	37.64	0.20	0.53
Beginning stock	13.61	13.28	-0.33	-2.40
Production	18.04	18.58	0.54	3.00
Import	5.79	5.78	-0.01	-0.26
Demand (Million tons)	37.44	37.64	0.20	0.53
Domestic utilization	15.81	15.13	-0.68	-4.29
Export	8.35	9.12	0.77	9.23
Ending stock	13.28	13.39	0.11	0.80
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	114.11	122.80	8.69	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	86.07	87.76	1.69	-

ASEAN Sugar Situation in 2017

Production

The sugarcane production in ASEAN in 2017 (2016/17 crop year) was estimated at 167.28 million tons, up 5.56 million tons from 161.72 million tons in 2016 or about 3 percent (Table 32, Figure 32). The increase in production was due to the increase in yield in every country. (Table 35) The yield of sugarcane in ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 60.65 tons per hectare, significantly increase from 58.45 tons in 2016 (Table 35, Figure 35).

Thailand, the largest sugar producing country in the region, the production estimated to decrease due to the decrease in planted area which was damage by drought.

For production in **the Philippines**, it was estimated to increase due to the increase in area and yield.

Vietnam was estimated to increase in its production due to the increase in planted area due to favorable weather and yield has increase due to farmer use more improved variety.

Production in **Indonesia** was estimated to increase due to the increase in planted area and yield.

In **Myanmar**, the estimated production has increase from the planted area and the yield is estimated to increase.

For **Lao PDR**, the estimated production has slight decrease due to the decrease in area by unfavorable weather while yield is increase.

For **Cambodia**, the increase in sugarcane production came from the expansion of planted area and the yield increased.

Utilization and Stock

Regarding domestic utilization of sugar in the ASEAN, it has decrease to 15.81 million tons in 2017 from 15.89 million tons in 2016 (Table 38). The beginning stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 13.61 million tons, down from 14.66 million tons in 2016, which is about 1.05 million tons or about 7 percent. The ending stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2017 was estimated to be about 13.28 million tons, a decrease of about 2 percent from 2016.

The ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in 2017 was estimated to be about 114 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 86 percent in 2017, compared to about 92 percent in 2016, indicated that the sugar availability in the region was dropped from the previous year but still enough. (Table 41, Figure 44)

Trade

The sugar export from ASEAN in 2017 is 8.35 million tons compared to 8.12 million tons in 2016, a slight increase of about 0.23 million tons or about 3 percent (Table 37 and 38, Figure 37 and 38). Thailand is the major sugar exporting country in the region constituted about 89 percent of the total ASEAN export or about 7.44 million tons.

For the import, ASEAN in 2017 as a whole imported sugar about 5.79 million tons, a decrease about 1 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 2016 – 2017 are shown in Table 44 – 45. For FOB prices of both raw sugar and white sugar of Thailand in 2017 is 447 and 529 respectively, the prices of raw sugar and white sugar of 2017 is higher than 2016. CIF prices for Singapore, the CIF price in 2017 was higher than in 2016.

Damaged Area

The sugar damaged area in ASEAN in 2017 was reported to be 58,174 hectares. Most of the damages were caused by the drought which happened the most in Thailand and the affected area was 43,790 hectares (Table 36).

Prospects for Sugar in 2018

Production

Sugarcane production in ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 167.28 million tons in 2017 to 176.33 million tons in 2018. Most of the countries which forecasted to increase in its production while the Philippines forecasted to decrease in its production. The most increase in terms of quantity and percentage is found in Thailand. Thailand is expected to increase in its production from 93.09 million tons in 2017 to 104.72 million tons in 2018 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 decrease from 15.81 million tons of sugar in 2017 to 15.13 million tons in 2018, which is about 0.68 million tons decrease (Table 39). The beginning stock in ASEAN is estimated at 13.28 million tons of sugar, a decrease of 0.33 million tons or compared to 13.61 million tons in the previous year. The ending stock of

sugar in ASEAN in 2018 is forecasted to be 13.39 million tons which is about 0.11 million tons increase from the previous year.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2018 is forecasted to be about 123 percent, which is increase from the previous year (Table 40, Figure 43).

The ratio of the beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2018 is forecasted to be about 88 percent which is increase from 2017 (Table 41, Figure 44). This indicates that the domestic availability of sugar in the region is expected to increase while compare to the previous year.

Trade

The export is predicted to increase from 8.35 million tons in 2017 to 9.12 million tons in 2018 (Table 38 and 39, Figure 37 and 38). For the import, it is forecasted to slight decrease from 5.79 million tons in 2017 to 5.78 million tons in 2018. (Table 38 and 39, Figure 40 and 41).

Table 32 Sugarcane production in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	161,723.42	167,282.16	5,558.74	3.44	176,330.13	9,047.97	5.41
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	723.36	737.83	14.47	2.00	737.83	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	14,448.95	16,025.03	1,576.08	10.91	16,025.03	0.00	0.00
Lao PDR	2,019.00	1,944.00	-75.00	-3.71	1,955.00	11.00	0.57
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	10,142.38	10,437.06	294.68	2.91	10,864.23	427.17	4.09
Philippines	23,005.11	27,599.78	4,594.67	19.97	24,421.79	-3,178.00	-11.51
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	94,138.47	93,088.46	-1,050.00	-1.12	104,716.26	11,627.79	12.49
Vietnam	17,246.15	17,450.00	203.85	1.18	17,610.00	160.00	0.92

Table 33 Sugarcane planted area in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	2,825.76	2,816.22	-9.54	-0.34	2,836.33	20.10	0.71
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	19.90	20.20	0.30	1.50	20.20	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	445.52	453.46	7.94	1.78	453.46	0.00	0.00
Lao PDR	36.18	32.00	-4.18	-11.55	34.00	2.00	6.25
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	161.91	164.09	2.17	1.34	176.49	12.40	7.56
Philippines	413.15	419.72	6.56	1.59	409.50	-10.21	-2.43
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,482.27	1,459.66	-22.61	-1.53	1,475.43	15.77	1.08
Vietnam	266.82	267.10	0.28	0.11	267.25	0.15	0.06

Table 34 Sugarcane harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	2,767.10	2,758.05	-9.05	-0.33	2,777.98	19.93	0.72
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	19.63	19.92	0.29	1.50	19.92	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	444.22	452.14	7.92	1.78	452.14	0.00	0.00
Lao PDR	36.18	32.00	-4.18	-11.55	34.00	2.00	6.25
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	161.84	163.65	1.81	1.12	176.49	12.84	7.84
Philippines	413.15	419.72	6.56	1.59	409.50	-10.21	-2.43
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,425.26	1,403.52	-21.74	-1.53	1,418.68	15.16	1.08
Vietnam	266.82	267.10	0.28	0.11	267.25	0.15	0.06

Table 35 Sugarcane yield in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	58.45	60.65	2.20	3.76	63.47	2.82	4.65
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	36.86	37.04	0.18	0.49	37.04	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	32.53	35.44	2.91	8.95	35.44	0.00	0.00
Lao PDR	55.80	60.75	4.95	8.87	57.50	-3.25	-5.35
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	62.67	63.78	1.11	1.77	61.56	-2.22	-3.48
Philippines	55.68	65.76	10.08	18.10	59.64	-6.12	-9.31
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	66.05	66.33	0.28	0.42	73.81	7.48	11.28
Vietnam	64.64	65.33	0.69	1.07	65.89	0.56	0.86

Table 36 Sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2017

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
ASEAN	8,421	44,122	2,807	1,123	103	1,598	58,174
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	281	281
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	1,317	1,317
Lao PDR.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	332	-	-	103	-	435
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	8,421	43,790	2,807	1,123	-	-	56,141
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 37 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	14,663,031	17,103,789	5,848,515	37,615,335	15,890,352	8,118,162	13,606,821	37,615,335
Brunei	2,023		5,954	7,977	5,493		2,484	7,977
Cambodia	-	72,336		72,336	34,580	37,756	-	72,336
Indonesia	3,284,967	2,222,971	3,320,750	8,828,688	6,530,554	2,552	2,295,582	8,828,688
Lao PDR	47,670	403,800		451,470		32,270	419,200	451,470
Malaysia	20,800		2,041,020	2,061,820	1,683,819	300,000	78,001	2,061,820
Myanmar	327,341	811,391		1,138,732	936,528	132,525	69,679	1,138,732
Philippines	500,204	2,083,027		2,583,231	2,130,087	135,911	317,234	2,583,231
Singapore			293,599	293,599	254,291	39,308	-	293,599
Thailand	10,343,026	9,785,649	2,192	20,130,867	2,600,000	7,187,841	10,343,026	20,130,867
Vietnam	137,000	1,724,615	185,000	2,046,615	1,715,000	250,000	81,615	2,046,615

Table 38 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2017

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	13,606,821	18,040,302	5,793,882	37,441,005	15,809,633	8,350,837	13,280,535	37,441,005
Brunei ^{1/}	2,484		6,132	8,616	5,658		2,958	8,616
Cambodia ^{1/}	-	73,783		73,783	35,000	38,783	-	73,783
Indonesia ^{1/}	2,295,582	2,465,451	3,320,750	8,081,783	6,532,930	2,552	1,546,301	8,081,783
Lao PDR	419,200	388,800		808,000		35,126	772,874	808,000
Malaysia ^{1/}	78,001		2,000,000	2,078,001	1,700,000	300,000	78,001	2,078,001
Myanmar	69,679	834,965		904,644	772,045	124,130	8,469	904,644
Philippines ^{1/}	317,234	2,499,057		2,816,291	2,200,000	100,000	516,291	2,816,291
Singapore ^{1/}	-		300,000	300,000	255,000	45,000	-	300,000
Thailand	10,343,026	10,033,246	2,000	20,378,272	2,600,000	7,435,246	10,343,026	20,378,272
Vietnam	81,615	1,745,000	165,000	1,991,615	1,709,000	270,000	12,615	1,991,615

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

Table 39 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2018

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	13,280,535	18,581,673	5,779,250	37,641,458	15,132,101	9,122,464	13,386,893	37,641,458
Brunei ^{1/}	2,958		6,500	9,458	6,000		3,458	9,458
Cambodia ^{1/}	-	73,783		73,783	35,000	38,783	-	73,783
Indonesia ^{1/}	1,546,301	2,465,451	3,320,750	7,332,502	6,532,930	2,552	797,020	7,332,502
Lao PDR	772,874	391,000		1,163,874			1,163,874	1,163,874
Malaysia ^{1/}	78,001		2,000,000	2,078,001	1,700,000	300,000	78,001	2,078,001
Myanmar ^{1/}	8,469	869,138		877,607	769,171	124,130	- 15,694	877,607
Philippines ^{1/}	516,291	2,211,302		2,727,593	2,200,000	100,000	427,593	2,727,593
Singapore ^{1/}	-		300,000	300,000	255,000	45,000	-	300,000
Thailand	10,343,026	10,810,000	2,000	21,155,026	2,600,000	8,212,000	10,343,026	21,155,026
Vietnam	12,615	1,761,000	150,000	1,923,615	1,034,000	300,000	589,615	1,923,615

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

Table 40 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: Ton

Country	2016			2017			2018		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	17,103,789	15,890,352	107.64	18,040,302	15,809,633	114.11	18,581,673	15,132,101	122.80
Brunei	-	5,493	-	-	5,658	-	-	6,000	-
Cambodia	72,336	34,580	209.18	73,783	35,000	210.81	73,783	35,000	210.81
Indonesia	2,222,971	6,530,554	34.04	2,465,451	6,532,930	37.74	2,465,451	6,532,930	37.74
Lao PDR	403,800	-	-	388,800	-	-	391,000	-	-
Malaysia	-	1,683,819	-	-	1,700,000	-	-	1,700,000	-
Myanmar	811,391	936,528	86.64	834,965	772,045	108.15	869,138	769,171	113.00
Philippines	2,083,027	2,130,087	97.79	2,499,057	2,200,000	113.59	2,211,302	2,200,000	100.51
Singapore	-	254,291	-	-	255,000	-	-	255,000	-
Thailand	9,785,649	2,600,000	376.37	10,033,246	2,600,000	385.89	10,810,000	2,600,000	415.77
Vietnam	1,724,615	1,715,000	100.56	1,745,000	1,709,000	102.11	1,761,000	1,034,000	170.31

Table 41 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: Ton

Country	2016			2017			2018		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	14,663,031	15,890,352	92.28	13,606,821	15,809,633	86.07	13,280,535	15,132,101	87.76
Brunei	2,023	5,493	36.83	2,484	5,658	43.91	2,958	6,000	49.30
Cambodia	-	34,580	-	-	35,000	-	-	35,000	-
Indonesia	3,284,967	6,530,554	50.30	2,295,582	6,532,930	35.14	1,546,301	6,532,930	23.67
Lao PDR	47,670	-	-	419,200	-	-	772,874	-	-
Malaysia	20,800	1,683,819	-	78,001	1,700,000	-	78,001	1,700,000	-
Myanmar	327,341	936,528	34.95	69,679	772,045	9.03	8,469	769,171	1.10
Philippines	500,204	2,130,087	23.48	317,234	2,200,000	14.42	516,291	2,200,000	23.47
Singapore	-	254,291	-	-	255,000	-	-	255,000	-
Thailand	10,343,026	2,600,000	397.81	10,343,026	2,600,000	397.81	10,343,026	2,600,000	397.81
Vietnam	137,000	1,715,000	7.99	81,615	1,709,000	4.78	12,615	1,034,000	1.22

Table 42 Quantity and Value of Sugar Export by Countries of Destination in 2017

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						2,751,729					31,375		178,896	
Myanmar														
Philippines									1,903	900,195				
Singapore	915	723,278	31	54,350	5,896	3,599,669			732	438,287	16	37,627	920	668,231
Thailand	3,710	2,218,208	293,611	156,148,574	1,178,949	522,828,847	92,784	48,795,331	76,760	39,388,032	316,231	171,160,797	25,674	14,337,498
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							0	0			0	0
Lao PDR							0	0	175,632	7,855,144	175,632	7,855,144
Malaysia		3,955,760				423,389	0	7,341,149		13,210,903	0	20,552,052
Myanmar			400	0			400	0	123,730	6.11	124,130	6.13
Philippines	4,336	1,741,345			15,000	5,186,250	21,239	7,827,790	292,962	141,889,611	314,201	149,717,400
Singapore			0.06	0	18	41,111	8,529	5,562,554	10,394	9,192,186	18,923	14,754,740
Thailand	49,839	28,625,610			54,144	27,658,067	2,091,702	1,011,160,964	1,034,256	536,920,431	3,125,958	1,548,081,395
Vietnam							0	0			0	0

Table 43 Quantity and Value of Sugar Import by Countries of Origin in 2017

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														2,630
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore					89	110,449			18,351	10,313,669	2	945	0.53	3,052
Thailand					0	139			8	16,260			0	95
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							0	0			0	0
Cambodia							0	0			0	0
Indonesia							0	0			0	0
Lao PDR							0	0			0	0
Malaysia		12,183		35,031,471			0	35,046,284		506,521,139	0	541,567,423
Myanmar							0	0			0	0
Philippines							0	0			0	0
Singapore			47,571	26,785,267	42	31,386	66,055	37,244,767	70,841	39,077,674	136,896	76,322,441
Thailand					0.008	81	8	16,575	311	280,709	319	297,284
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 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	2016	138	352	140	160	141	137	124	134	127	133	145		157
		2017													
Malaysia	Not specified	2017													
Myanmar	Not specified	2016	51	48	50	50	48								49
		2017	56	49	49	49	50	52							25
Thailand	Raw Sugar	2016	305	313	314	326	318	330	316	380	363	371	386	400	333
		2017	432	437	456	447	452	453	443						447
	White Sugar	2016	398	409	411	415	415	437	446	459	475	477	483	475	439
		2017	521	528	547	556	540	520	501						529

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	2016	349	347	370	382	354	402	443	456	484	529	511		421
		2017													
Malaysia	Not specified	2016	379	358	347	327	326	362	405	426	447	484	510	514	407
Singapore	Not specified	2016	405	471	427	452	461	482	486	507	538	574	591	616	501
		2017	585	568	577	572	524	542							561

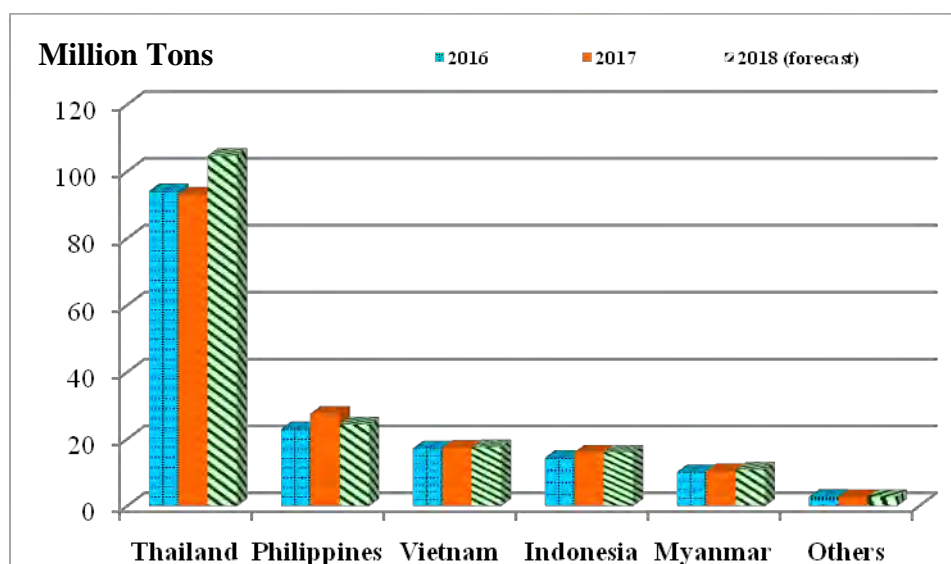


Figure 32 Sugarcane production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

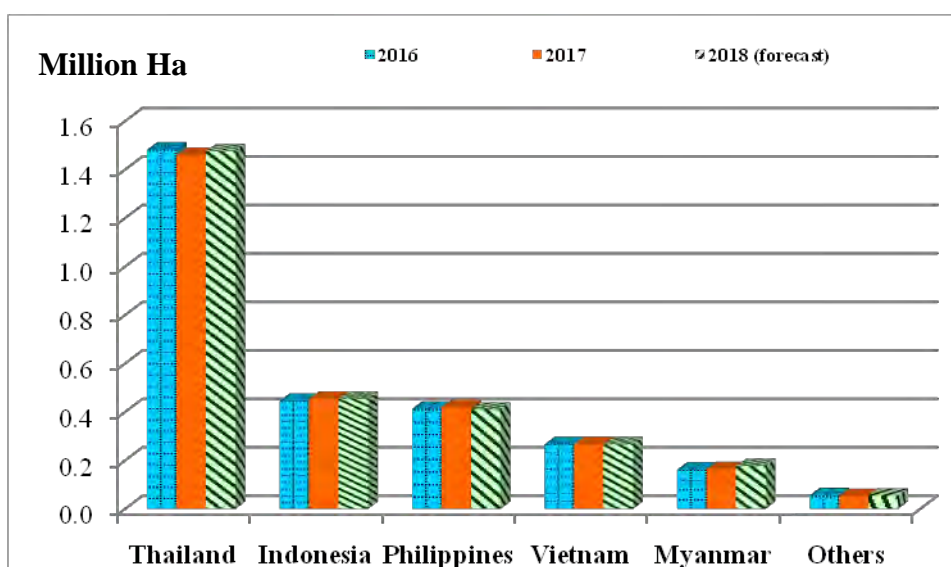


Figure 33 Sugarcane planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

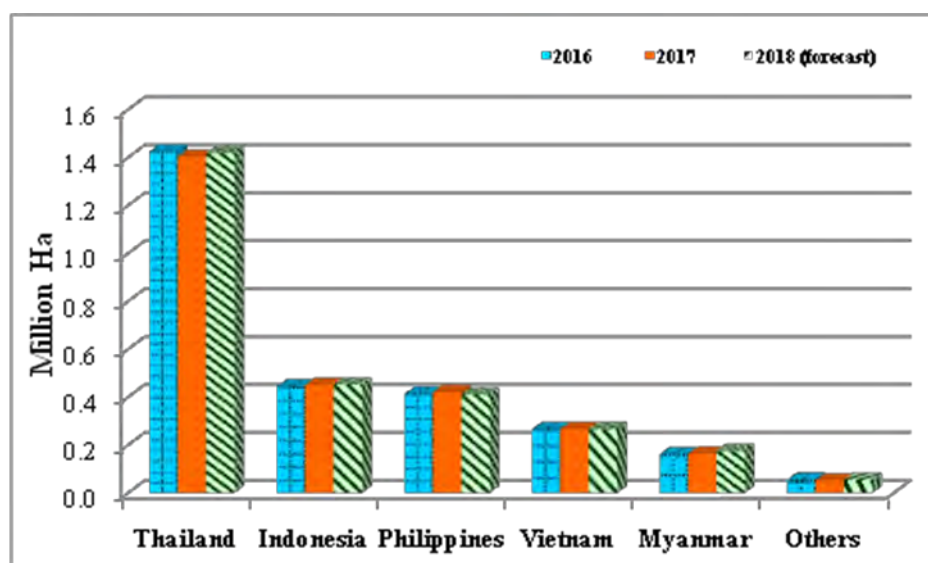


Figure 34 Sugarcane harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

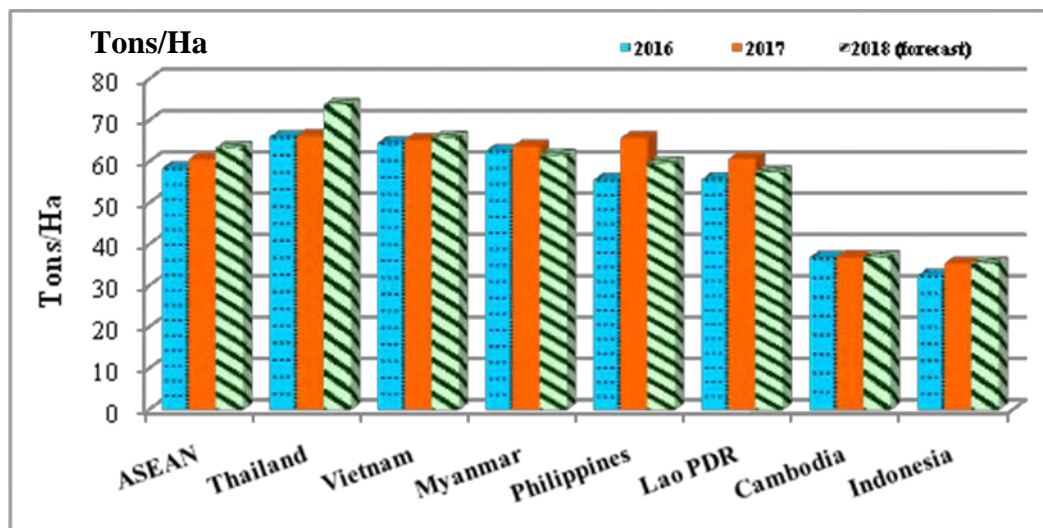


Figure 35 Sugarcane yield of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

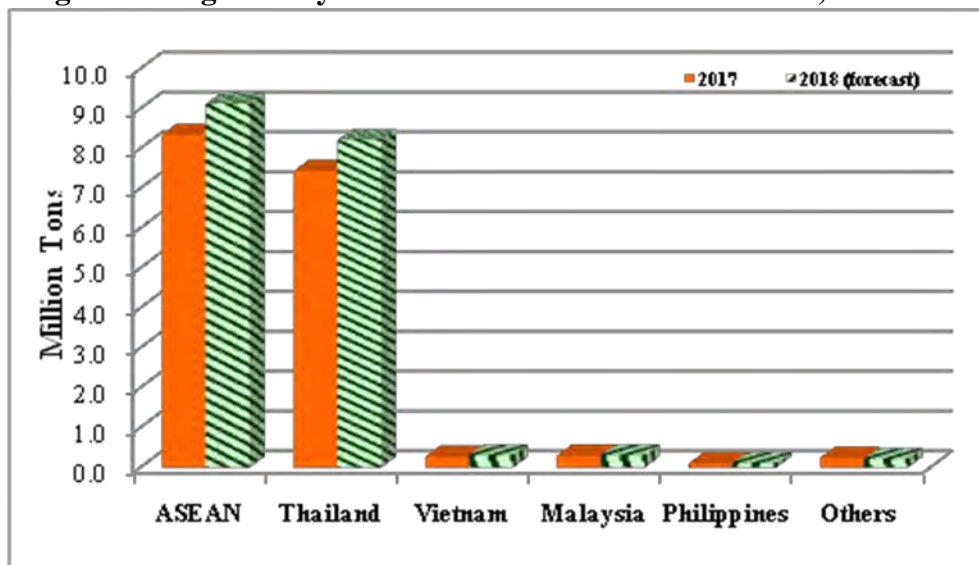
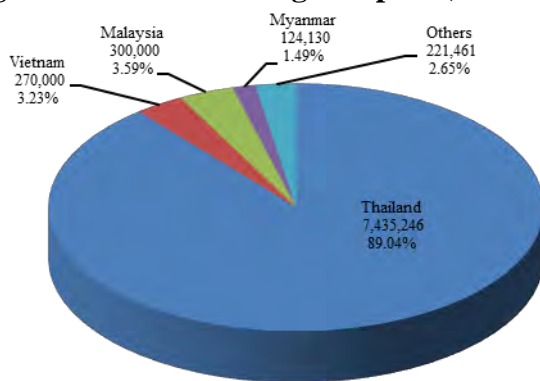
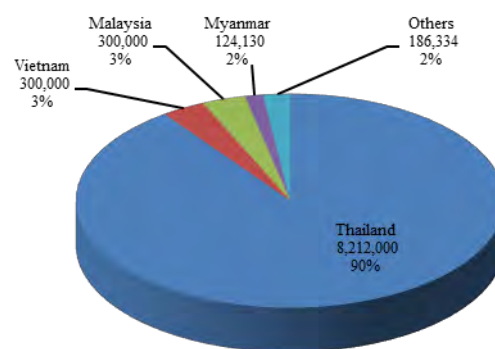


Figure 36 Amount of Sugar export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2017-2018



Total 8.35 Million Tons

Figure 37 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017



Total 9.12 Million Tons

Figure 38 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2018

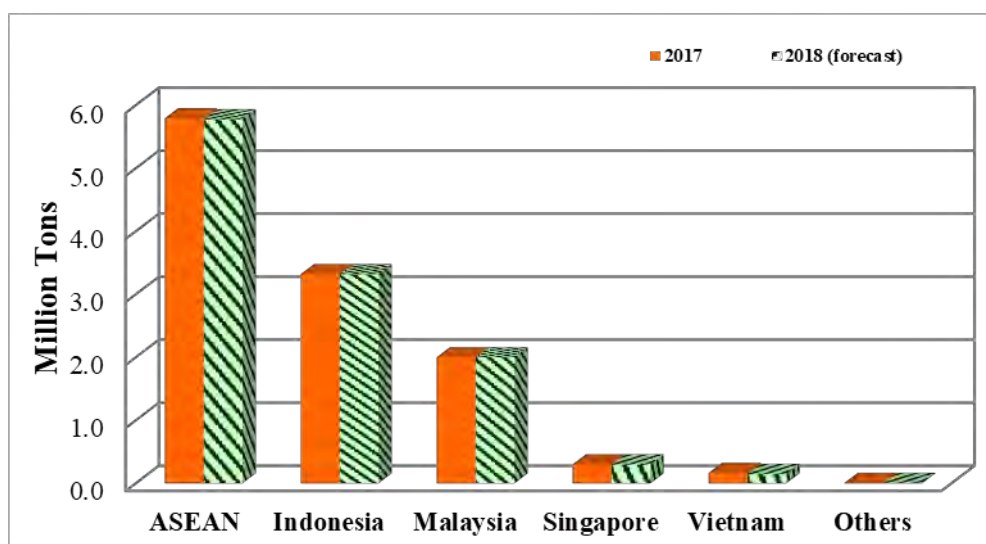
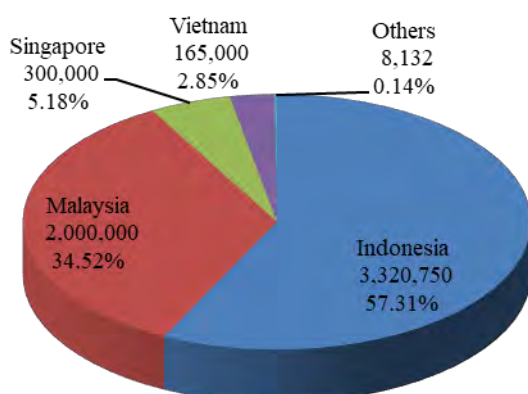
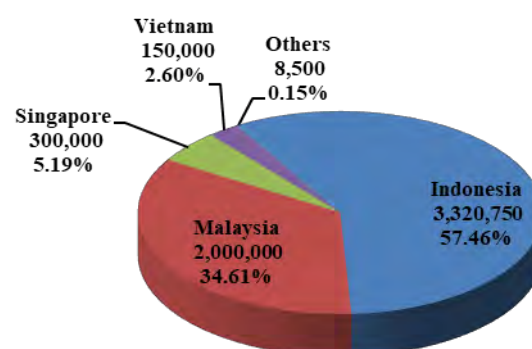


Figure 39 Amount of sugar import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2017-2018



Total 5.79 Million Tons

Figure 40 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2017



Total 5.8 Million Tons

Figure 41 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2018

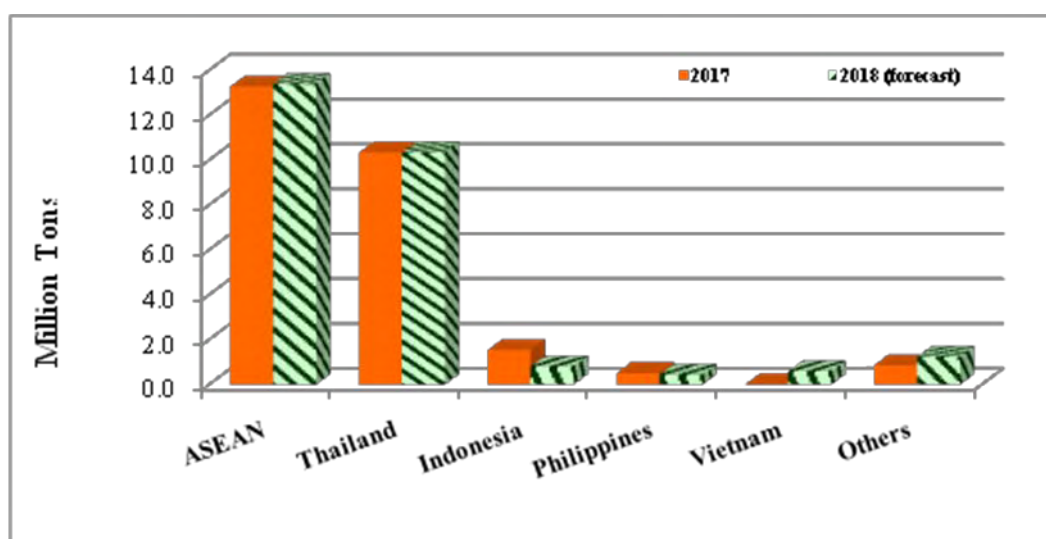


Figure 42 Amount of ending stock of Sugar in ASEAN countries in 2017 – 2018

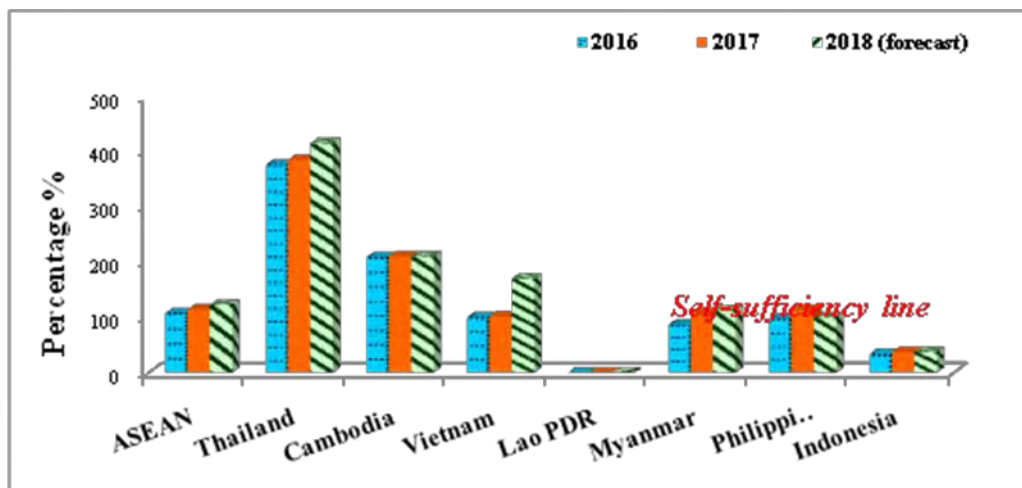


Figure 43 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

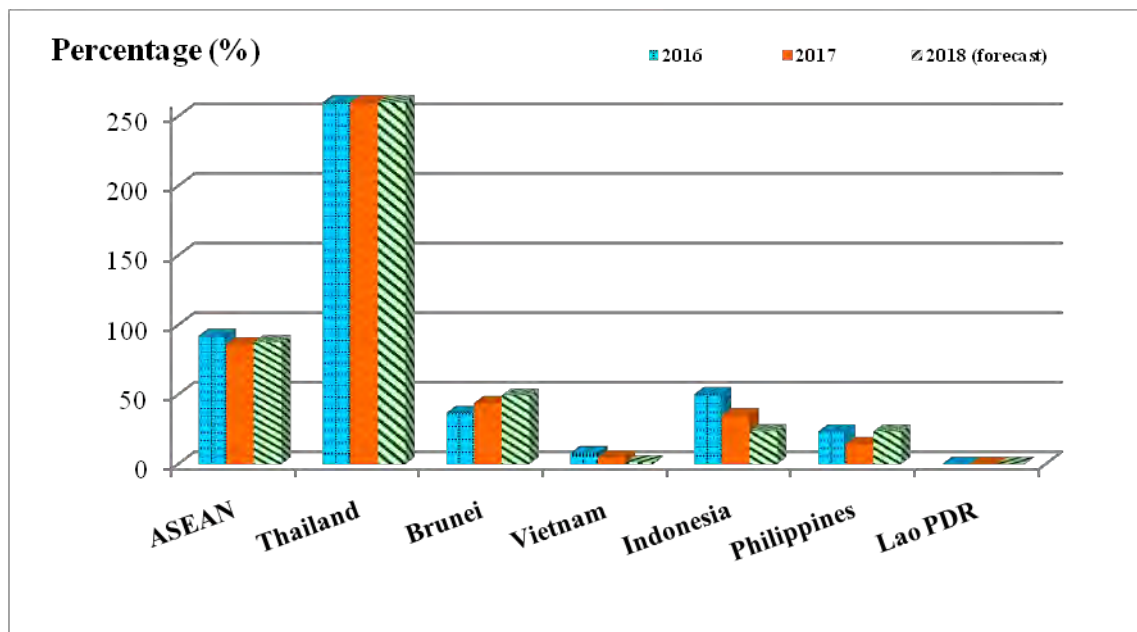


Figure 44 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

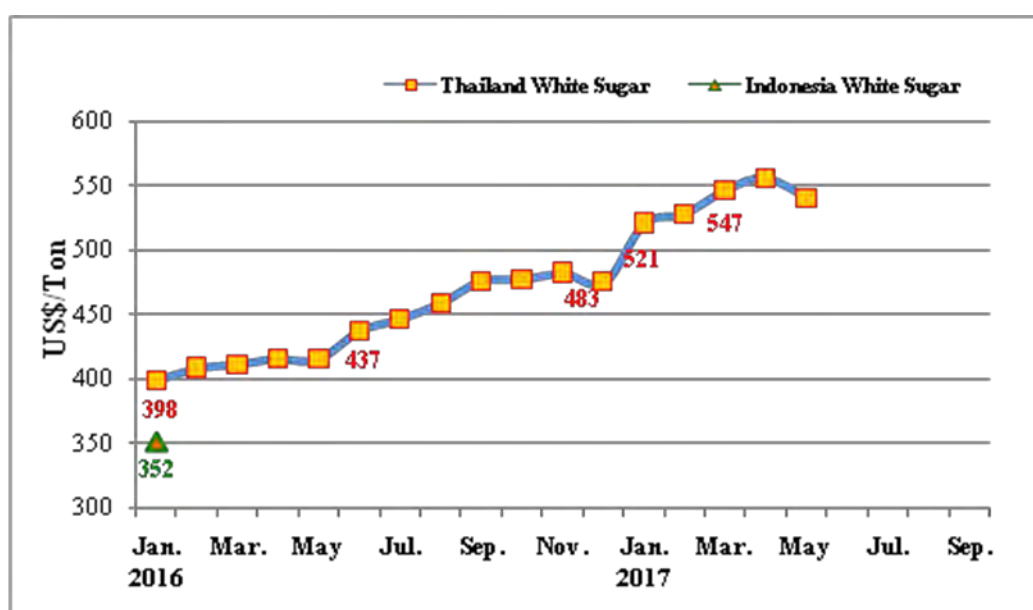


Figure 45 FOB price (US\$) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

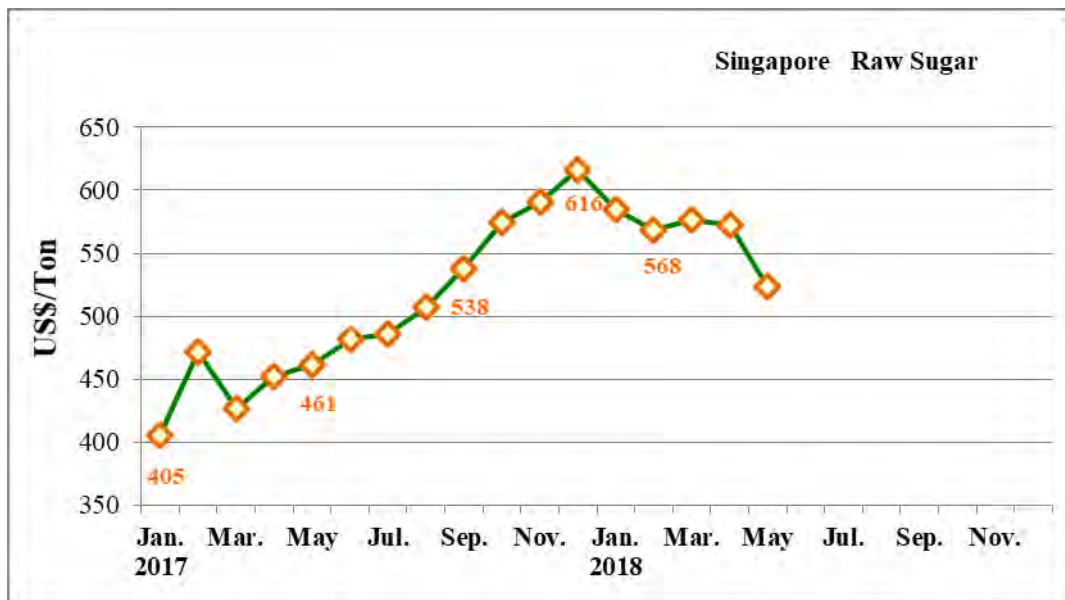


Figure 46 CIF price (US\$) of raw sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

Highlights of Soybean Outlook for 2018

- The supply of ASEAN soybean is forecasted to increase from 13.06 million tons in 2017 to 14.85 million tons or approximately 13.71 percent in 2018 (Table 46). The increase in supply mainly comes from the increase in the production, which increases approximately 25 percent.
- The soybean production is predicted to be 1.47 million tons, increase from the previous year 0.29 million tons.
- The beginning stock of soybean in ASEAN in 2018 is forecasted to increase to 5.07 million tons, up 0.97 million tons from 4.10 million tons in 2017. The ending stock is expected to be 6.58 million tons in 2018, an increase of 1.51 million ton or approximately 30 percent from 5.07 million tons in 2017.
- In terms of soybean demand in ASEAN in 2018, the domestic utilization is estimated at 8.16 million tons, compared to 7.89 million tons in 2017. The export of soybean from the ASEAN in 2018 is forecasted to be 0.11 million tons, increase from previous year approximately 22 percent.
- The soybean import is forecasted to increase from 7.78 million tons in 2017 to 8.31 million tons in 2018.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) in 2018 is forecasted to be approximately 18.05 percent, slightly increased from the previous year.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is predicted to be 62.15 percent in 2018, which increased approximately 10 percent from 2017, indicated that the soybeans situation is improving.

Table 46 Summary of the ASEAN soybean situation, 2017 – 2018

Unit: Million tons

Items	2017	2018	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	13.06	14.85	1.79	13.71
Beginning stock	4.10	5.07	0.97	23.66
Production	1.18	1.47	0.29	24.58
Import	7.78	8.31	0.53	6.81
Demand (Million tons)	13.06	14.85	1.79	13.71
Domestic utilization	7.89	8.16	0.27	3.42
Export	0.09	0.11	0.02	22.22
Ending stock	5.07	6.58	1.51	29.78
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	14.99	18.05	3.06	–
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	51.89	62.15	10.26	–

ASEAN Soybean Situation 2017

Production

The estimate of soybean production in ASEAN in 2017 (crop year 2016/17) was 1.18 million tons, a decrease of 0.20 million tons from 1.39 million tons in 2016 (crop year 2015/16). The decrease in production was due to the decline in area while the yield was estimated to be slightly increase from 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 most of the countries in the region, except in Cambodia.

For **Indonesia**, the estimated soybean production in 2017 has decreased to 0.68 million tons, decrease approximately 21 percent from 0.86 million tons in 2016. The decrease in production was due to the decrease in planted area. While yield was about the same as last year.

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.

For **Lao PDR**, the decrease in production was due to the decrease in area attributed to the unfavorable weather.

Cambodia, the increase in production was due to the increase in area and yield.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybean in ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 7.89 million tons, an increase of 0.15 million tons or about 2 percent from 7.97 million tons in 2016. In 2017, the beginning stock was estimated at 4.10 million tons, an increase of about 1.07 million tons or about 35.17 percent from 3.03 million tons in 2016. 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 2017 was about 15 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, only Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar have the ratio above 100 percent indicating that the country is self-sufficient in soybeans. (Table 55, Figure 58). The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization of ASEAN in 2017 was estimated to be about 52 percent (Table 56, Figure 59).

Trade

In 2017, ASEAN altogether exported soybean 0.09 million tons, which increased about 0.01 million ton compared to 0.09 million ton in 2016. Cambodia is the largest soybean exporting country in the ASEAN, which exported about 0.05 million tons or about 55 percent of the total export from the ASEAN in 2017 (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 2016-2017 are shown in Table 59 and CIF price for importing countries are shown in table 60. The annual average FOB price in 2017 in Indonesia was 1,196 US\$/ton and the average FOB price in Myanmar was 439 US\$/ton respectively (Table 59).

For CIF prices of 2017, annual average of 2017 in Indonesia was 411 US\$/ton, in Singapore was 621 US\$/ton, and in Vietnam was 427 US\$/ton. (Table 60)

Damaged Area

The total damaged area of soybean in the ASEAN in 2017 was reported to be 560 hectares. The major cause of damage was the drought which constituted about 40 percent of overall damage area, the majority of drought area is in Thailand. Flood was also another important cause of damage, which was found in Myanmar 174 hectares. (Table 51)

Prospects for Soybean in 2018

Production

Soybean production of ASEAN in 2018 is forecasted to be 1.47 million tons, which is increase from 2017 approximately 25 percent (Table 47, Figure 47). The increase in production is expected in most of the country except the Philippines, and Thailand. Indonesia, the biggest soybean producing country in ASEAN, is forecasted to increase in its production from 0.67 million tons in 2017 to 0.93 million tons in 2018, about 38 percent increase. The increase is derived from the increase in area and yield. (Table 49-50, Figure 47-50).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybeans in ASEAN is forecasted to increase 3.40 percent from 7.89 million tons in 2017 to 8.16 million tons in 2018 (Table 54).

The beginning stock in ASEAN in 2018 is forecasted to increase 0.98 million ton or about 24 percent from 4.09 million ton in 2017 to 5.07 million ton in 2018. The ending stock is forecasted to increase to 6.58 million tons in 2018, or about 30 percent. (Table 53, Figure 57).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self-sufficiency ratio) is forecasted to be about 18.05 percent, which is increase 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 62 percent, which increase about 10 percent from the previous year (Table 56, Figure 58).

Trade

In 2018, the export of soybeans from the ASEAN is forecasted to be about 0.11 million tons, which is slight increase from the previous year. The total import by the ASEAN in 2018 is forecasted to be 8.31 million tons, compared to 7.78 million tons in 2017 (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, 2016 – 2018

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	1,386.75	1,182.86	-203.90	-14.70	1,473.01	290.16	24.53
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	98.88	100.86	1.98	2.00	102.87	2.02	2.00
Indonesia	859.65	675.17	-184.49	-21.46	935.19	260.03	38.51
Lao PDR	18.85	18.10	-0.75	-3.98	18.54	0.45	2.46
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	222.28	214.83	-7.45	-3.35	236.06	21.23	9.88
Philippines	0.62	0.59	-0.03	-5.35	0.54	-0.05	-8.67
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	42.08	41.38	-0.70	-1.67	40.99	-0.38	-0.93
Vietnam	144.39	131.94	-12.45	-8.63	138.81	6.87	5.21

Table 48 Soybean planted area in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	931.08	777.76	-153.32	-16.47	891.13	113.37	14.58
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	66.82	68.16	1.34	2.00	68.84	0.68	1.00
Indonesia	583.38	446.01	-137.37	-23.55	544.31	98.30	22.04
Lao PDR	12.07	11.60	-0.47	-3.89	11.80	0.20	1.72
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	148.60	143.18	-5.42	-3.65	154.75	11.57	8.08
Philippines	0.52	0.51	-0.01	-2.03	0.49	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	25.78	24.35	-1.43	-5.56	23.95	-0.40	-1.66
Vietnam	93.90	83.95	-9.95	-10.60	87.00	3.05	3.63

Table 49 Soybean harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	924.05	777.20	-146.85	-15.89	890.83	113.63	14.62
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	66.61	68.00	1.39	2.09	68.68	0.68	1.00
Indonesia	576.99	446.01	-130.98	-22.70	544.31	98.30	22.04
Lao PDR	12.07	11.60	-0.47	-3.89	11.80	0.20	1.72
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	148.44	143.01	-5.43	-3.66	154.75	11.74	8.21
Philippines	0.52	0.51	-0.01	-2.03	0.49	-0.02	-3.74
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	25.53	24.12	-1.41	-5.52	23.80	-0.32	-1.35
Vietnam	93.90	83.95	-9.95	-10.60	87.00	3.05	3.63

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 50 Soybean yield in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)			
ASEAN	1.50	1.52	0.02	1.41	1.65	0.13	8.65
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.01	0.99
Indonesia	1.49	1.51	0.02	1.60	1.72	0.20	13.50
Lao PDR	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	1.57	0.01	0.73
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.02	1.55
Philippines	1.20	1.16	-0.04	-3.39	1.10	-0.06	-5.12
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	1.65	1.72	0.07	4.07	1.72	0.01	0.43
Vietnam	1.54	1.57	0.03	2.21	1.60	0.02	1.52

Table 51 Soybean damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2017

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecify	
ASEAN	174	226	–	–	–	160	560
Brunei	N/A						
Cambodia	–	–	–	–	–	160	160
Indonesia	N/A						
Lao PDR	N/A						
Malaysia	N/A						
Myanmar	174	–	–	–	–	–	174
Philippines	N/A						
Singapore	N/A						
Thailand	–	226	–	–	–	–	226
Vietnam	N/A						

Table 52 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2016

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	3,030,114	1,386,676	7,740,356	12,157,147	7,973,904	87,489	4,095,754	12,157,147
Brunei ^{1/}	0	0	750	750	750	0	0	750
Cambodia ^{1/}	25,461	98,880	0	124,341	48,493	49,736	26,112	124,341
Indonesia	2,560,150	859,653	2,259,225	5,679,028	2,039,798	1,257	3,637,973	5,679,028
Lao PDR	0	18,846	0	18,846	16,758	66	2,022	18,846
Malaysia ^{1/}	0	0	791,016	791,016	762,852	28,164	0	791,016
Myanmar ^{1/}	15,050	222,282	12,804	250,136	118,656	1,539	129,941	250,136
Philippines ^{1/}	0	544	151,335	151,879	151,879	0	0	151,879
Singapore ^{1/}	0	0	21,468	21,468	21,218	250	0	21,468
Thailand	165,453	42,080	2,957,759	3,165,292	2,994,584	5,477	165,231	3,165,292
Vietnam	264,000	144,391	1,546,000	1,954,391	1,818,916	1,000	134,475	1,954,391

Table 53 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2017

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	4,095,754	1,182,895	7,779,420	13,058,069	7,893,497	91,749	5,072,823	13,058,069
Brunei ^{1/}	0	0	772	772	772	0	0	772
Cambodia ^{1/}	26,112	100,857	0	126,969	60,945	50,788	15,236	126,969
Indonesia	3,637,973	675,166	2,263,846	6,576,984	2,056,185	1,648	4,519,152	6,576,984
Lao PDR	2,022	18,096	0	20,118	16,837	69	3,212	20,118
Malaysia ^{1/}	0	0	909,435	909,435	876,300	33,135	0	909,435
Myanmar ^{1/}	129,941	214,834	16,918	361,693	91,121	798	269,774	361,693
Philippines ^{1/}	0	628	120,267	120,895	120,895	0	0	120,895
Singapore ^{1/}	0	0	19,182	19,182	18,870	312	0	19,182
Thailand	165,231	41,377	2,900,000	3,106,608	2,937,898	4,000	164,710	3,106,608
Vietnam	134,475	131,937	1,549,000	1,815,412	1,713,673	1,000	100,739	1,815,412

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

Table 54 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2018

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	5,072,823	1,473,013	8,308,745	14,854,581	8,162,014	108,259	6,584,307	14,854,581
Brunei ^{1/}	0	0	818	818	818	0	0	818
Cambodia ^{1/}	15,236	102,873	0	118,109	55,280	51,663	11,166	118,109
Indonesia	4,519,152	935,192	2,526,709	7,981,052	2,091,978	1,660	5,887,414	7,981,052
Lao PDR	3,212	18,542	0	21,754	16,988	70	4,696	21,754
Malaysia ^{1/}	0	0	1,060,295	1,060,295	1,012,725	47,570	0	1,060,295
Myanmar ^{1/}	269,774	236,064	15,348	521,185	90,103	1,690	429,392	521,185
Philippines ^{1/}	0	538	175,805	176,343	176,343	0	0	176,343
Singapore ^{1/}	0	0	19,771	19,771	19,163	608	0	19,771
Thailand	164,710	40,994	2,900,000	3,105,704	2,936,970	4,000	164,734	3,105,704
Vietnam	100,739	138,810	1,610,000	1,849,549	1,761,645	1,000	86,904	1,849,549

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

Table 55 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries (Self-sufficiency ratio), 2016 – 2018

Unit: Tons

Country	2016			2017			2018		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	1,386,676	7,973,904	17.39	1,182,895	7,893,497	14.99	1,473,013	8,162,014	18.05
Brunei	-	750	-	-	772	-	-	818	-
Cambodia	98,880	48,493	203.91	100,857	60,945	165.49	102,873	55,280	186.09
Indonesia	859,653	2,039,798	42.14	675,166	2,056,185	32.84	935,192	2,091,978	44.70
Lao PDR	18,846	16,758	112.46	18,096	16,837	107.48	18,542	16,988	109.15
Malaysia	-	762,852	-	-	876,300	-	-	1,012,725	-
Myanmar	222,282	118,656	187.33	214,834	91,121	235.77	236,064	90,103	261.99
Philippines	544	151,879	0.36	628	120,895	0.52	538	176,343	0.31
Singapore	-	21,218	-	-	18,870	-	-	19,163	-
Thailand	42,080	2,994,584	1.41	41,377	2,937,898	1.41	40,994	2,936,970	1.40
Vietnam	144,391	1,818,916	7.94	131,937	1,713,673	7.70	138,810	1,761,645	7.88

Table 56 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries (Food security ratio), 2016 – 2018

Unit: Tons

Country	2016			2017			2018		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	3,030,114	7,973,904	38.00	4,095,754	7,893,497	51.89	5,072,823	8,162,014	62.15
Brunei	-	750	-	-	772	-	-	818	-
Cambodia	25,461	48,493	52.50	26,112	60,945	42.85	15,236	55,280	27.56
Indonesia	2,560,150	2,039,798	125.51	3,637,973	2,056,185	176.93	4,519,152	2,091,978	216.02
Lao PDR	-	16,758	-	2,022	16,837	12.01	3,212	16,988	18.91
Malaysia	-	762,852	-	-	876,300	-	-	1,012,725	-
Myanmar	15,050	118,656	-	129,941	91,121	-	269,774	90,103	299.40
Philippines	-	151,879	-	-	120,895	-	0	176,343	-
Singapore	-	21,218	-	0	18,870	-	-	19,163	-
Thailand	165,453	2,994,584	5.53	165,231	2,937,898	5.62	164,710	2,936,970	5.61
Vietnam	264,000	1,818,916	14.51	134,475	1,713,673	7.85	100,739	1,761,645	5.72

Table 57 Quantity and Value of Soybean Export by Countries of Destination in 2017

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	309	501,134							1,366	2,101,823	256	425,086	66	82,511
Lao PDR														
Malaysia		35,514				2,888,055								
Myanmar										46				
Philippines														
Singapore	1	1,394	20	13,239	5	4,181			119	121,243	4	9,058		
Thailand			197	157,157			1,980	1,108,542	21	19,317				
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	249	378,927	1	2,302			2,246	3,491,783	48,976	24,993,452	51,222	28,485,235
Lao PDR							0	0	69	49,817	69	49,817
Malaysia		389,010		28,344			0	3,340,923		6,370,644		9,711,567
Myanmar	198	74,580		94			198	74,720	600	0	798	74,720
Philippines							0	0	2	3,161	2	3,161
Singapore							149	149,115	7	17,420	156	166,535
Thailand	11	21,727			173	142,397	2,382	1,449,139	6	12,301	2,388	1,461,440
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 58 Quantity and Value of Soybean Import by Countries of Origin in 2017

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									26,709	18,979,910				110
Lao PDR														
Malaysia		43,807												
Myanmar									147	325,652				
Philippines														
Singapore									465	320,127		103		
Thailand														
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam							
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei							0	0			0	0
Cambodia							0	0			0	0
Indonesia	1,379	1,976,230	9,478	6,464,332	84	60,408	37,651	27,480,990	4,735,917	1,934,944,491	4,773,567	1,962,425,481
Lao PDR							0	0			0	0
Malaysia							0	43,807	0	175,942,147	0	175,985,954
Myanmar							147	325,652	16,772	17,883,263	16,918	18,208,914
Philippines			2	666			2	666	212,112	90,021,332	212,113	90,021,998
Singapore			0	44			465	320,274	9,126	5,732,561	9,591	6,052,835
Thailand	0	55					0	55	1,497,537	675,474,254	1,497,537	675,474,309
Vietnam							0	0	1,509,640	652,796,336	1,509,640	652,796,336

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
Indonesia	2016	1,369	1,224	1,171	1,378	1,249	1,444	1,240	1,389	1,406	1,470	1,366	1,393	1,342
	2017	1,270	1,183	415	1,138	1,379	1,415	1,313	1,454					1,196
Myanmar	2016	571	590	559	643	675	617	408	436	496	525	469	401	533
	2017	472	513	537	100	483	480	490						439

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	2016	404	384	378	372	377	397	427	468	444	426	422	408	409
	2017	426	429	422	419	410	397	394	394					411
Singapore	2016	397	387	379	374	381	405	382	423	407	412	430	431	401
	2017	679	684	641	639	629	593	593	580	577	610	587	645	621
Vietnam	2016	846	425	396	386	397	429	453	461	462	432	498	442	469
	2017	448	436	447	438	427	412	414	411	422	412	433		427

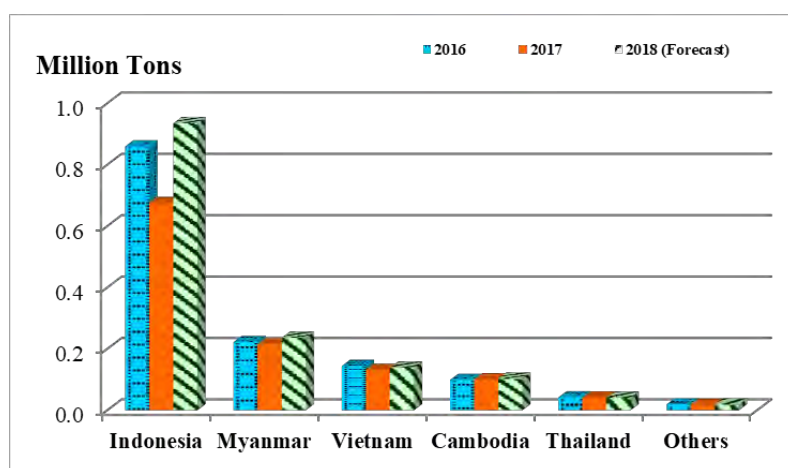


Figure 47 Soybean production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

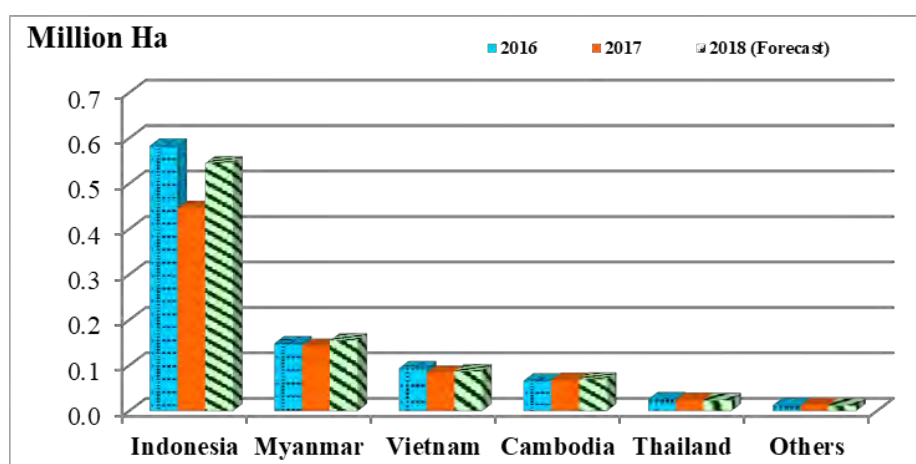


Figure 48 Soybean planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

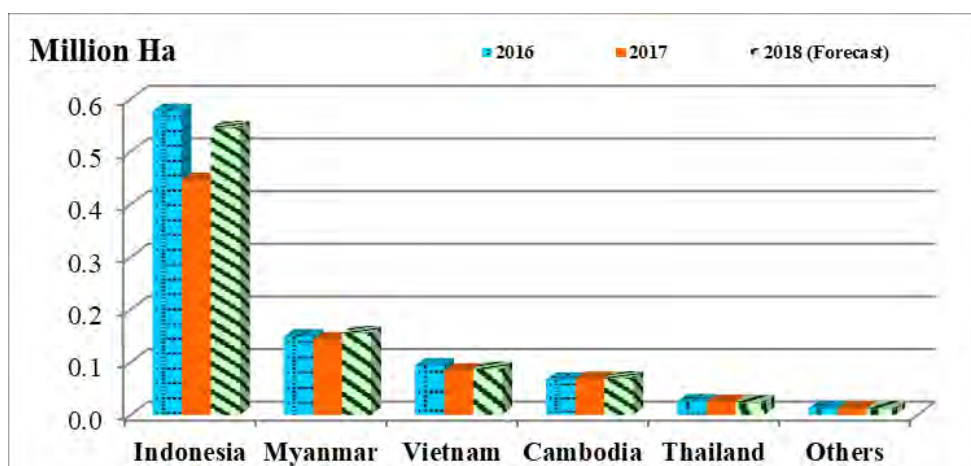


Figure 49 Soybean harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

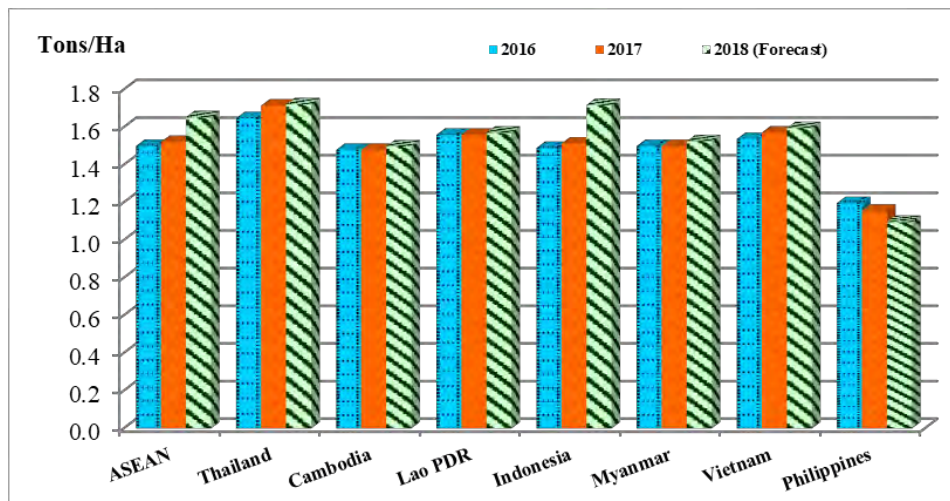


Figure 50 Soybean yield of countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

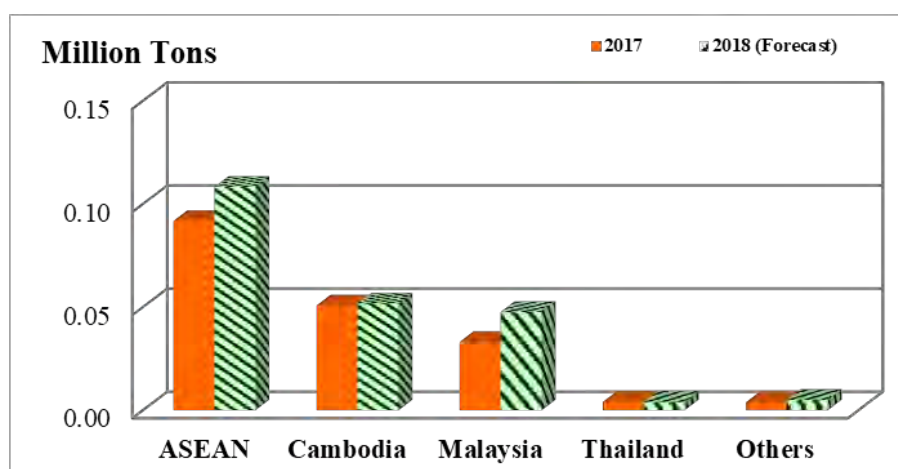
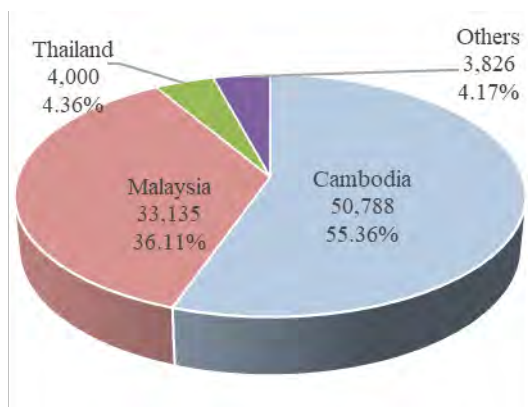
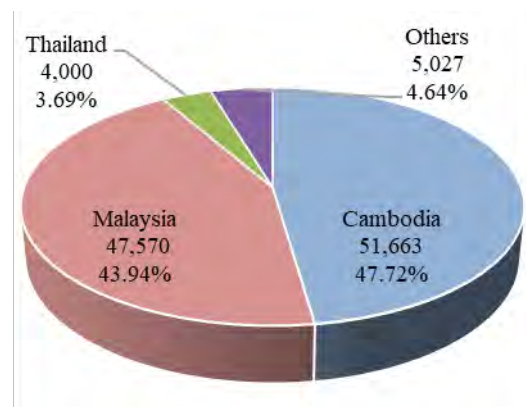


Figure 51 Amount of Soybean export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2017 -2018



Total 0.09 million tons

Figure 52 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2017



Total 0.11 million tons

Figure 53 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2018

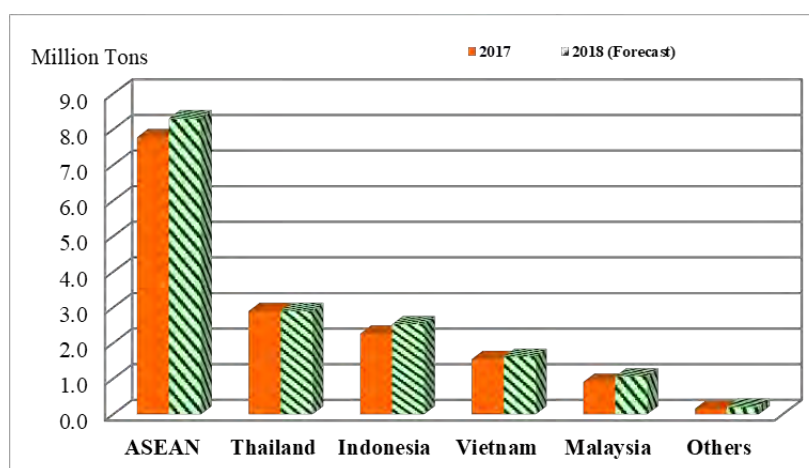
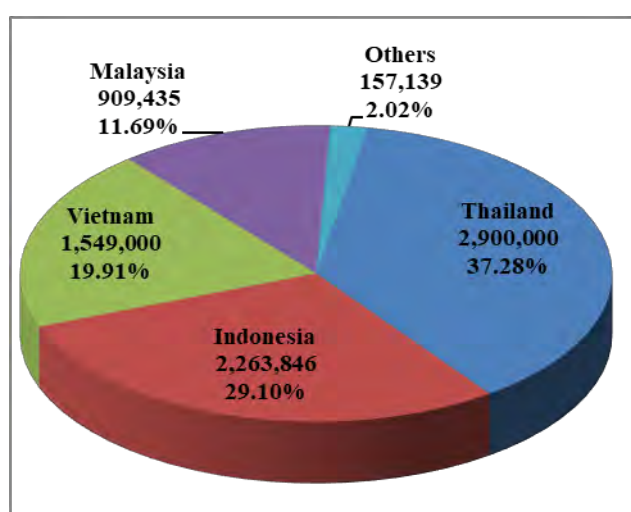
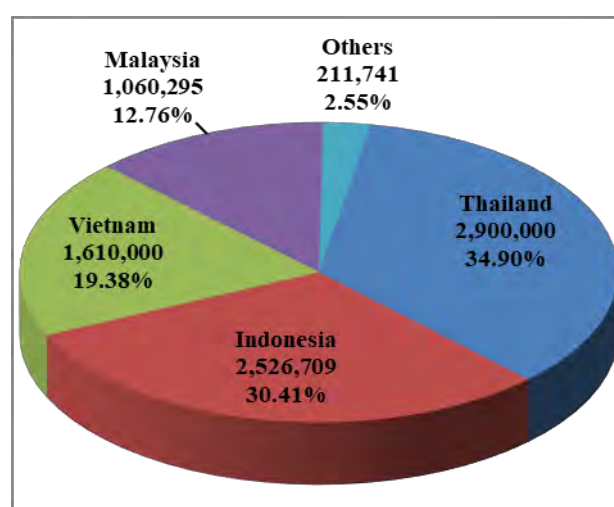


Figure 54 Amount of soybean import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2017 – 2018



Total 7.78 million tons

Figure 55 Share of Soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2017



Total 8.31 million tons

Figure 56 Share of Soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2018

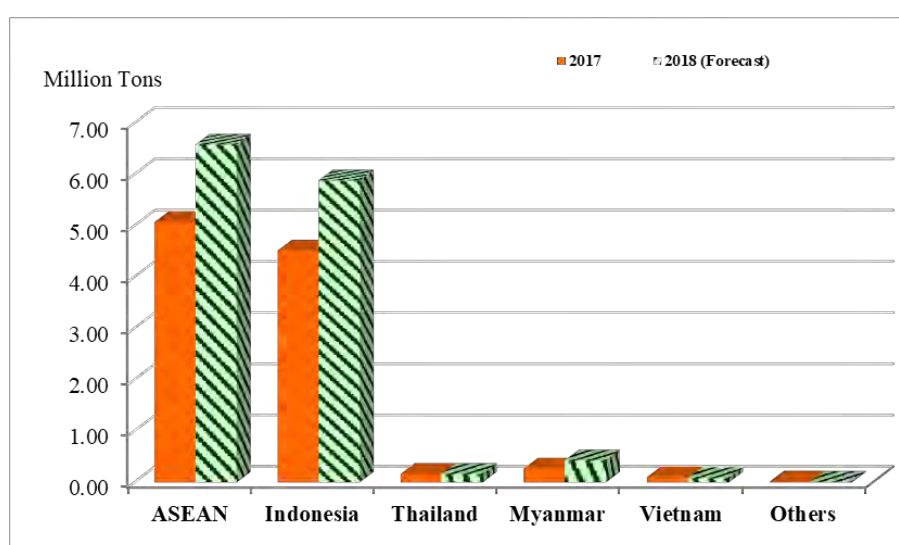


Figure 57 Amount of ending stock of soybean in ASEAN countries in 2017 – 2018

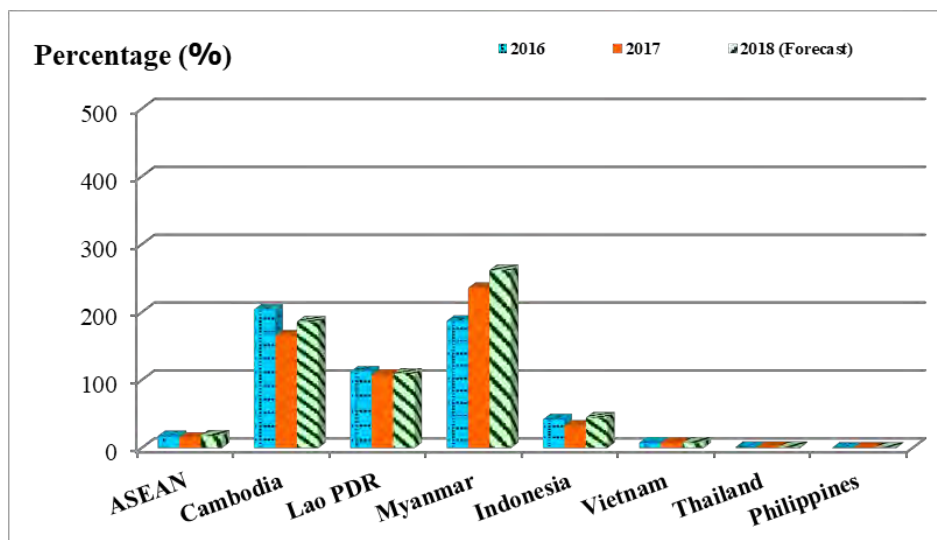


Figure 58 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

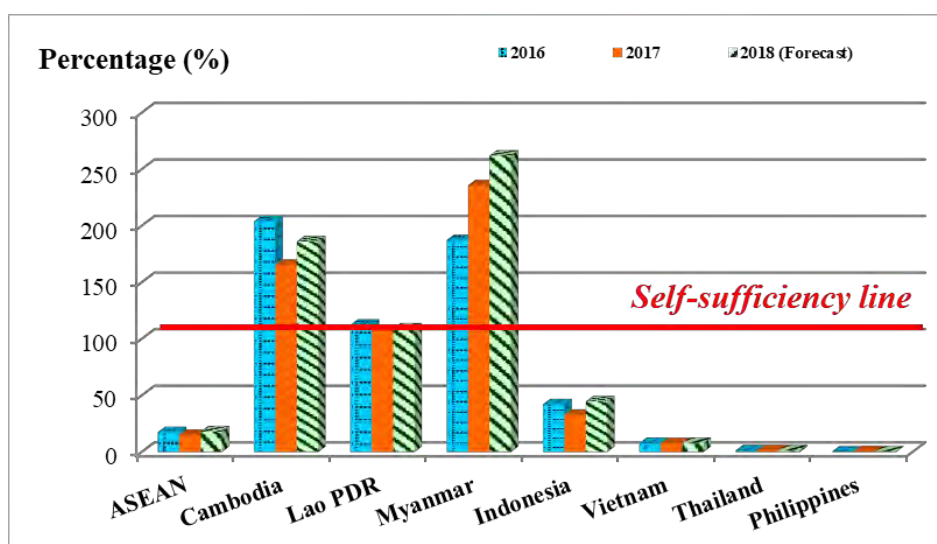


Figure 59 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

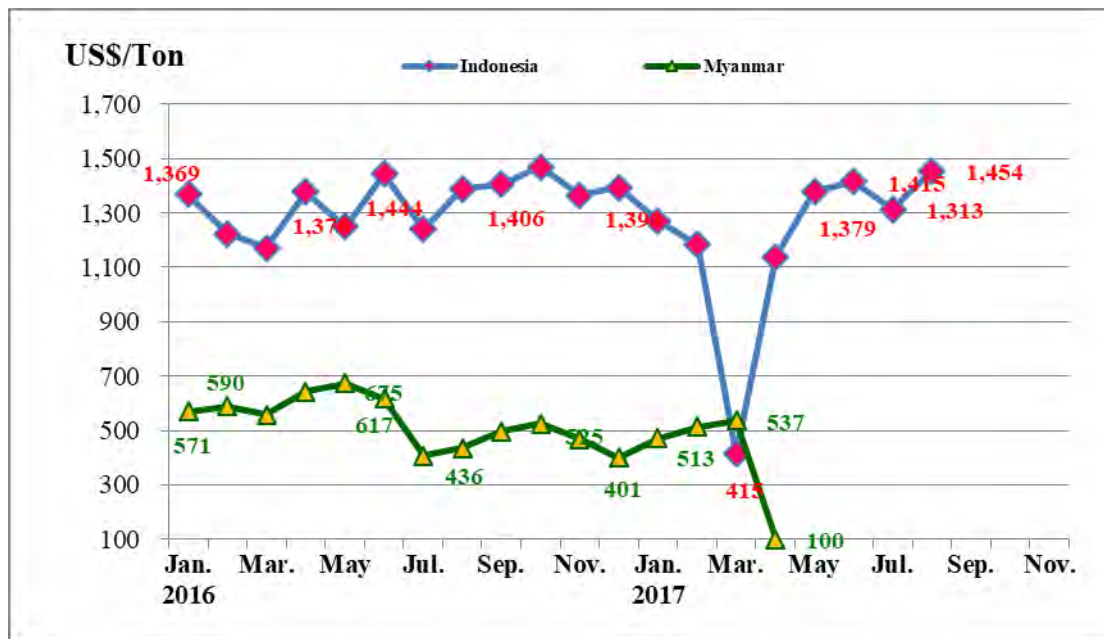


Figure 60 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016 – 2017

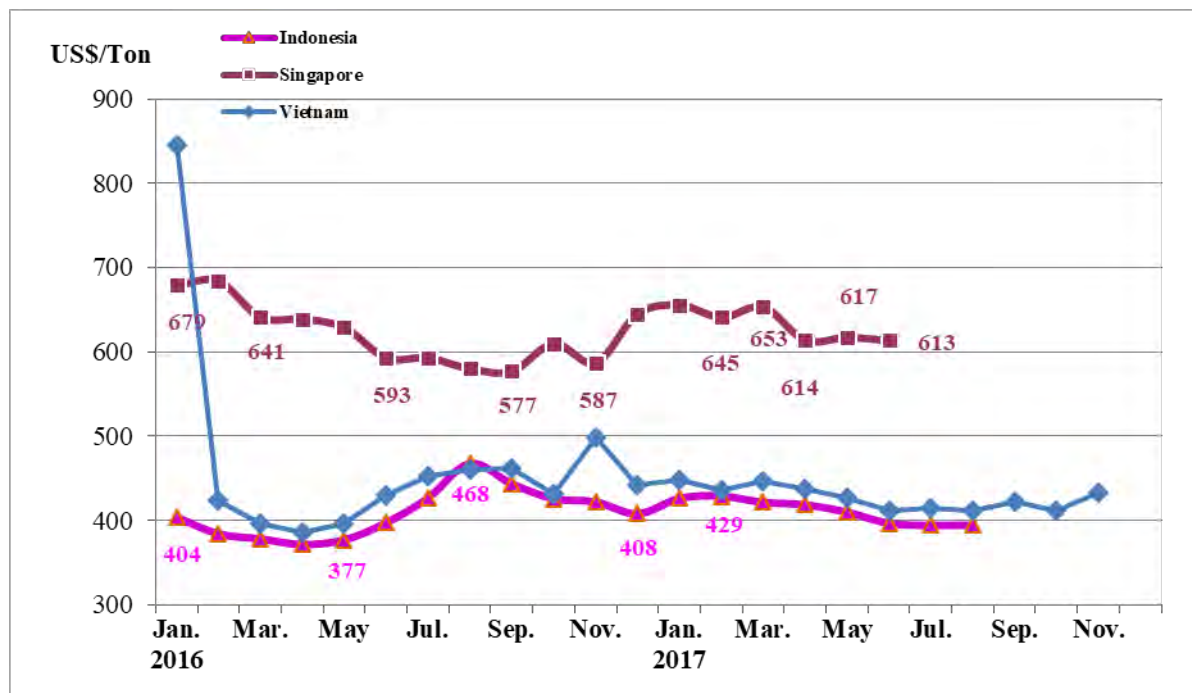


Figure 61 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016 – 2017

Highlights of Cassava Outlook for 2018

- The supply of cassava in ASEAN is forecasted to be 99.76 million tons in 2018, an increase of 4.55 million tons or about 5 percent from 95.21 million tons in 2017. (Table 61). The increase is due to the increase in production and the expected increase in the import.
- The beginning stock of cassava in 2018 is projected to be at 3.65 million tons, slight decrease from 4.19 million tons in 2017 due to the decrease in stock in every country except Vietnam while the ending stock in 2018 is expected to be 6.3 million tons, up from 3.65 million tons in 2017.
- The export of cassava is expected to increase 0.68 million tons or an increase of about 2 percent from 44.38 million tons in 2017 to 45.06 million tons in 2018 while the import of cassava is forecasted to be 12.48 million tons in 2018 or increase about 9 percent from 11.48 million tons in 2017.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2018 is forecasted to be about 173 percent, compared to about 169 percent in 2017. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2018 is forecasted to be about 8 percent, a decrease of about 1 percent from about 9 percent in 2017.

Table 61 Summary of the ASEAN cassava situation, 2017-2018

Unit: Million tons

Items	2017	2018	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	95.21	99.76	4.55	4.78
Beginning stock	4.19	3.65	-0.54	-12.82
Production	79.54	83.63	4.09	5.14
Import	11.48	12.48	1.00	8.70
Demand (Million tons)	95.21	99.76	4.55	4.78
Domestic utilization	47.17	48.39	1.22	2.59
Export	44.38	45.06	0.68	1.54
Ending stock	3.65	6.30	2.65	72.49
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	168.61	172.80	4.19	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	8.88	7.55	-1.33	-

ASEAN Cassava Situation in 2017

Production

The estimated cassava production (root fresh) in ASEAN in 2017 (crop year 2016/17) was 79.54 million tons which has decrease from 81.23 million tons in 2016 about 2 percent. The decrease has occurred in Indonesia Lao PDR Myanmar and Thailand. (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

The estimated cassava production in 2017 in **Indonesia** has decrease due to the decline in planted area and yield.

In **Thailand**, the decrease in production was due to drought in the cultivation time made cassava root growing condition not good and some of them die while farmer cannot found some stem to grow continue with farm gate price trend to decrease made some farmer change their field to grow another crops such as sugarcane maize pineapple etc.

In **Vietnam**, the increase in production came from the expansion in planted area due to farmers responded to price and the yield has increase due to farmer use more improved variety and taking care their crops better.

For **Cambodia**, the increase in production came from the expansion of planted area.

In the **Philippines**, the increase in production came from the increase in planted area.

For **Lao PDR**, the decrease in production came from the decline in planted area due to unfavorable weather while yields was increase due to farmer use more improved variety and taking care their crops better.

For **Myanmar**, the decrease in production came from the decrease in yield due to damage from flood and farmers use less fertilizer while the planted area was increase due to farmer responded to price increase.

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 2017 was estimated at 47.17 million tons, a decrease of about 0.66 million tons or about 1 percent from 47.83 million tons in 2016 (Table 67-68).

The beginning stock in 2017 was estimated at 4.19 million tons, an increase of 0.19 million tons compared to about 4 million tons in 2016. The ending stock of cassava in 2017 was estimated to be 3.65 million tons, a decrease of 0.54 million tons compared to 4.19 million tons in 2016, which came from the decrease in ending stock in most of country except Brunei and Vietnam.

The ratio of the production to the domestic utilization in 2017 was estimated to be about 169 percent which is decrease from about 170 in 2016, 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 2017 is estimated to 8.88 percent which is about the same as 8.35 percent in 2015 (Table 71, Figure 74).

Trade

The cassava exported from ASEAN in 2017 is expected to be 44.38 million tons, slightly increase of 0.16 million tons from 44.22 million tons in 2016. The cassava imported by the ASEAN in 2017 was estimated to be 11.48 million tons, 0.47 million tons increase from 11.01 million tons in 2016. (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 Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam between years 2016 - 2017 and the CIF prices in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore are shown in Table 74 – 75. Thailand FOB price of 2017 is down compare to 2016. For 2017 CIF price of Singapore is increase from 2016.

Damaged Area

The cassava damaged area in 2017 in the ASEAN was reported to be 44,405 hectares of which 39,273 hectares or about 88 percent cause by drought and has occurred in Thailand.

Prospects for Cassava in 2018

Production

The cassava production in ASEAN in 2018 is forecasted to be 83.63 million tons which is 4.09 million tons or about 5 percent increase from 79.54 million tons in 2017. The increase in production is expected in every country except Thailand. The most increase in term of quantity and percentage is expected in Indonesia, which is forecasted to be 23.12 million tons or an increase of about 21 percent from 19.05 million tons in the previous year. The increase came from the increase in both planted area and yield. (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of cassava is predicted to increase to 48.39 million tons in 2018 compared to 47.17 million tons in 2017, an increase of 1.2 million tons. The beginning stock in 2018 is forecasted to be 3.65 million tons, a decrease of about 0.54 million tons, compared to 4.19 million tons in 2017. The ending stock in 2018 is predicted to be 6.3 million tons, an increase of about 2.64 million tons from 3.65 million tons in 2017.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for 2018 is forecasted to be about 173 percent, compared to about 169 percent in 2017, indicates that the self-sufficiency in cassava in the ASEAN is increasing (Table 70). The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2018 is predicted to be about 8 percent, compared to about 9 percent in 2017, indicates that the cassava supply situation in the ASEAN is decreasing (Table 71).

Trade

The cassava export from the ASEAN is expected to increase to 45.06 million tons in 2018, an increase of 0.68 million tons compared to 44.38 million tons in 2017. For the import, it is expected to increase about 1 million tons from 11.48 million tons in 2017 to 12.48 million tons in 2018 (Table 68-69, Figure 66, 68, 69 and 71)

Table 62 Cassava production in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	81,233.63	79,539.46	-1,694.17	-2.09	83,626.12	4,086.67	5.14
Brunei	0.17	0.18	0.01	3.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
Cambodia	13,222.25	13,386.69	164.44	1.24	13,386.69	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	20,260.68	19,045.61	-1,215.07	-6.00	23,123.47	4,077.87	21.41
Lao PDR	2,410.00	1,557.75	-852.25	-35.36	1,606.08	48.33	3.10
Malaysia	61.16	67.28	6.12	10.00	74.00	6.73	10.00
Myanmar	460.48	426.26	-34.22	-7.43	504.53	78.27	18.36
Philippines	2,732.57	2,792.02	59.45	2.18	2,893.03	101.01	3.62
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	31,161.10	31,000.47	-160.63	-0.52	30,628.13	-372.34	-1.20
Vietnam	10,925.21	11,263.20	337.99	3.09	11,410.00	146.80	1.30

Table 63 Cassava planted area in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	3,757.64	3,678.00	-79.63	-2.12	3,795.57	117.57	3.20
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	531.89	542.42	10.54	1.98	542.42	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	822.74	778.66	-44.08	-5.36	920.99	142.33	18.28
Lao PDR	75.81	46.50	-29.31	-38.66	47.80	1.30	2.80
Malaysia	3.55	3.69	0.14	4.00	3.84	0.15	4.00
Myanmar	36.24	36.69	0.45	1.24	38.57	1.88	5.13
Philippines	226.29	233.06	6.77	2.99	233.94	0.88	0.38
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,490.40	1,464.88	-25.53	-1.71	1,434.00	-30.87	-2.11
Vietnam	570.71	572.10	1.39	0.24	574.00	1.90	0.33

Table 64 Cassava harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	3,712.71	3,633.60	-79.11	-2.13	3,751.95	118.36	3.26
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	527.32	537.87	10.55	2.00	537.87	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	822.74	778.66	-44.08	-5.36	920.99	142.33	18.28
Lao PDR	75.81	46.50	-29.31	-38.66	47.80	1.30	2.80
Malaysia	3.15	3.19	0.04	1.40	3.24	0.04	1.40
Myanmar	36.24	36.61	0.38	1.03	38.56	1.95	5.32
Philippines	226.29	233.06	6.77	2.99	233.94	0.88	0.38
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,450.44	1,425.60	-24.84	-1.71	1,395.56	-30.05	-2.11
Vietnam	570.71	572.10	1.39	0.24	574.00	1.90	0.33

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 65 Cassava yield in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2016 (2015/16)	2017 (2016/17)	change 2017 over 2016		2018 (2017/18)	change 2018 over 2017	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	21.88	21.89	0.01	0.05	22.29	0.40	1.83
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	25.07	24.89	-0.18	-0.72	24.89	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	24.63	24.46	-0.17	-0.69	25.11	0.65	2.66
Lao PDR	31.79	33.50	1.71	5.38	33.60	0.10	0.30
Malaysia	19.43	21.08	1.65	8.49	22.86	1.78	8.44
Myanmar	12.71	11.64	-1.07	-8.42	13.08	1.44	12.37
Philippines	12.08	11.98	-0.10	-0.83	12.37	0.39	3.26
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	21.48	21.75	0.27	1.26	21.95	0.20	0.92
Vietnam	19.14	19.69	0.55	2.87	19.88	0.19	0.96

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

Table 66 Cassava damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2017

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecitfy	
ASEAN	75	39,273	-	-	-	5,057	44,405
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	4,557	4,557
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
Myanmar	75	-	-	-	-	-	75
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	39,273	-	-	-	-	39,273
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 67 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	3,995,387	81,233,228	11,007,189	96,235,805	47,827,508	44,218,622	4,189,675	96,235,805
Brunei	6	174	0.72	181	168		13	181
Cambodia		13,222,246		13,222,246	2,583,759	10,638,487	0	13,222,246
Indonesia	1,999,050	20,260,276	642,667	22,901,993	20,951,218	47,876	1,902,899	22,901,993
Lao PDR	662,773	2,410,000		3,072,773	1,996,077	95,314	981,382	3,072,773
Malaysia ^{1/}		61,161		61,161	31,002	30,159	0	61,161
Myanmar	10,817	460,483	63,316	534,616	518,149	704	15,763	534,616
Philippines		2,732,571	9	2,732,580	2,731,939	641	0	2,732,580
Singapore			1,196	1,196	1,195	1	0	1,196
Thailand	636,741	31,161,103	10,300,000	42,097,844	9,605,000	31,900,000	592,844	42,097,844
Vietnam	686,000	10,925,215		11,611,215	9,409,000	1,505,441	696,774	11,611,215

Table 68 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2017 (Cassava roots fresh)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	4,189,675	79,539,456	11,476,897	95,206,027	47,174,441	44,378,398	3,653,188	95,206,027
Brunei	13	179	0.86	193	173	-	19	193
Cambodia	-	13,386,690		13,386,690	2,535,434	10,851,256	0	13,386,690
Indonesia ^{1/}	1,902,899	19,045,609	475,163	21,423,671	19,565,939	45,468	1,812,264	21,423,671
Lao PDR	981,382	1,557,750		2,539,132	1,996,211	47,659	495,263	2,539,132
Malaysia ^{1/}	-	67,277		67,277	34,103	33,174	0	67,277
Myanmar	15,763	426,260	533	442,556	428,925	278	13,353	442,556
Philippines ^{1/}	-	2,792,020		2,792,020	2,791,461	559	0	2,792,020
Singapore ^{1/}	-		1,200	1,200	1,195.40	4.60	0	1,200
Thailand	592,844	31,000,471	11,000,000	42,593,315	10,132,000	31,900,000	561,315	42,593,315
Vietnam	696,774	11,263,200		11,959,974	9,689,000	1,500,000	770,974	11,959,974

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

Table 69 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2018 (Cassava roots fresh)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	3,653,188	83,626,122	12,476,201	99,755,511	48,394,354	45,060,354	6,300,803	99,755,511
Brunei	19	179	1	199	173	-	26	199
Cambodia	-	13,386,690		13,386,690	2,535,434	10,851,256	0	13,386,690
Indonesia ^{1/}	1,812,264	23,123,474	475,000	25,410,738	20,000,000	50,000	5,360,738	25,410,738
Lao PDR	495,263	1,606,080		2,101,343	2,016,650	72,024	12,669	2,101,343
Malaysia ^{1/}	-	74,004		74,004	37,513	36,491	0	74,004
Myanmar ^{1/}	13,353	504,532		517,885	501,935		15,950	517,885
Philippines ^{1/}	-	2,893,032		2,893,032	2,892,453	579	0	2,893,032
Singapore ^{1/}	-		1,200	1,200	1,195	4,60	0	1,200
Thailand	561,315	30,628,131	12,000,000	43,189,446	10,464,000	32,500,000	225,446	43,189,446
Vietnam	770,974	11,410,000		12,180,974	9,945,000	1,550,000	685,974	12,180,974

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), 2016-2018

Unit: Tons

Country	2016			2017			2018		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	81,233,228	47,827,508	169.85	79,539,456	47,174,441	168.61	83,626,122	48,394,354	172.80
Brunei	174	168	103.32	179	173	103.32	179	173	103.32
Cambodia	13,222,246	2,583,759	511.74	13,386,690	2,535,434	527.98	13,386,690	2,535,434	527.98
Indonesia	20,260,276	20,951,218	96.70	19,045,609	19,565,939	97.34	23,123,474	20,000,000	115.62
Lao PDR	2,410,000	1,996,077	120.74	1,557,750	1,996,211	78.04	1,606,080	2,016,650	79.64
Malaysia	61,161	31,002	197.28	67,277	34,103	197.27	74,004	37,513	197.28
Myanmar	460,483	518,149	88.87	426,260	428,925	99.38	504,532	501,935	100.52
Philippines	2,732,571	2,731,939	100.02	2,792,020	2,791,461	100.02	2,893,032	2,892,453	100.02
Singapore	-	1,195	0.00	-	1,195	0.00	-	1,195	0.00
Thailand	31,161,103	9,605,000	324.43	31,000,471	10,132,000	305.97	30,628,131	10,464,000	292.70
Vietnam	10,925,215	9,409,000	116.11	11,263,200	9,689,000	116.25	11,410,000	9,945,000	114.73

Table 71 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries (Food security ratio), 2016-2018

Unit: Tons

Country	2016			2017			2018		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	3,995,387	47,827,508	8.35	4,189,675	47,174,441	8.88	3,653,169	48,394,354	7.55
Brunei	6	168	3.74	13	173	7.26	-	173	-
Cambodia	-	2,583,759	0.00	-	2,535,434	0.00	-	2,535,434	-
Indonesia	1,999,050	20,951,218	9.54	1,902,899	19,565,939	9.73	1,812,264	20,000,000	9.06
Lao PDR	662,773	1,996,077	33.20	981,382	1,996,211	49.16	495,263	2,016,650	24.56
Malaysia	-	31,002	0.00	-	34,103	0.00	-	37,513	-
Myanmar	10,817	518,149	2.09	15,763	428,925	3.68	13,353	501,935	2.66
Philippines	-	2,731,939	0.00	-	2,791,461	0.00	-	2,892,453	-
Singapore	-	1,195	0.00	-	1,195	0.00	-	1,195	-
Thailand	636,741	9,605,000	6.63	592,844	10,132,000	5.85	561,315	10,464,000	5.36
Vietnam	686,000	9,409,000	7.29	696,774	9,689,000	7.19	770,974	9,945,000	7.75

Table 72 Quantity and Value of Cassava Export by Countries of Destination in 2017

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	0	4,606							542	219,459	19	5,605	1,036	390,385
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar									206	41,400				
Philippines														
Singapore									0	697				
Thailand	783	81,238	2,857	597,401	1,200,370	102,950,843	11,375	837,235	678,488	56,758,575	14,979	1,443,725	166,633	16,864,705
Vietnam									54,351	16,917,849			48,783	15,294,083

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	23	39,737	333	99,234	54	143,257	2,008	902,283	12,370	5,611,225	14,377	6,513,508
Lao PDR			76,828	5,272,402	154,700	22,530,006	231,528	27,802,408	6,765	1,720,197	238,293	29,522,606
Malaysia		78,434					0	78,434		103	0	78,537
Myanmar							206	41,400	72	0	278	41,400
Philippines							0	0	504	554,000	504	554,000
Singapore							0	697	1	4,181	1	4,878
Thailand	123,152	10,814,687			53,062	8,318,476	2,251,697	198,666,885	13,652,320	1,175,951,997	15,904,018	1,374,618,881
Vietnam							103,134	32,211,932	3,663,507	916,703,604	3,766,641	948,915,536

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 2017

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	3,071				
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						43,665								
Myanmar														
Philippines					455	171,600								
Singapore					13.84	6,056			558	129,242				
Thailand			1,215,640	68,910,340	778	64,463	1,009,836	71,772,890	78	38,461			0	34
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							-	0			-	0
Cambodia							0	0			0	0
Indonesia			294,865	96,672,036	55,733	17,399,809	350,604	114,074,916	3	19,653	350,607	114,094,569
Lao PDR							0	0			0	0
Malaysia				24,380		95,202	0	163,247	0	2,388,780	0	2,552,027
Myanmar			530	244,730.89			530	244,731	4	7,078	534	251,808
Philippines			32,060	11,375,731	32,116	10,497,559	64,631	22,044,890	361	162,775	64,991	22,207,665
Singapore			0.23	359			572	135,657	1	2,470	574	138,127
Thailand	0.11	172			1,100	86,639	2,227,431	140,872,999	35,236	10,538,572	2,262,667	151,411,572
Vietnam							0	0			0	0

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
Indonesia	Flour	2016	575	617	640	559	250	262	779	524	634	678	179	185	490
		2017	451	508	561	519	625	540	585	514	264	279	290		467
Malaysia	Manioc(cassava)	2016	308	420	246		295	287	308	307	301	307	297	304	282
Myanmar		2016		395	580			300				240	354	221	348
		2017	347	174	345		345	345							130
Thailand	Starch	2016	370	367	366	363	371	391	380	361	330	306	301	313	352
		2017	315	320	321	326	325	330	328	328	328				324
	Pellets Shredded	2016	220	-	-	239	178	270	278	237	186	199	193	193	219
		2016	180	172	170	171	173	184	183	169	180	176	168	171	175
		2017	172	165	162	163	159	161	161	170	176				166
Vietnam	Not specified	2016	151	169	165	177	190	205	192	198	190	179	145	129	174
		2017	160	156	166	177	169	168	178	173	181	193	174		172

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	2016	388	372	363	354	375	356	392	376	359	321	311	302	356
		2017	303	313	319	325	330	335	339	335	327	334	342		327
Malaysia	Manioc(cassava)	2016	1,368	595	204	409	1,184	256	1,242	422	1,234	1,103	201	1,203	785
Singapore	Not specified	2016	241	244	232	230	227	227	216	221	230	238	228	224	230
		2017	259	252	255	230	226	223							241

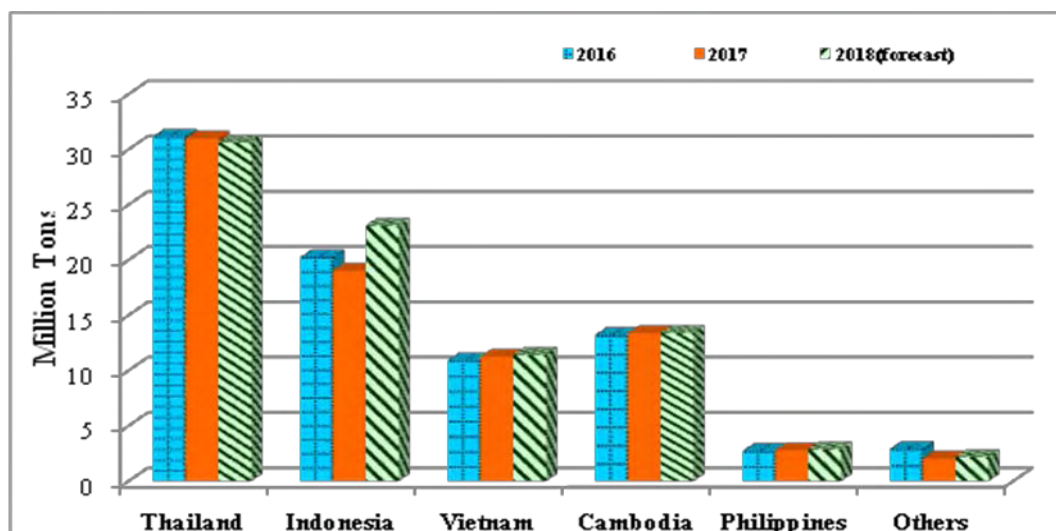


Figure 62 Cassava production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

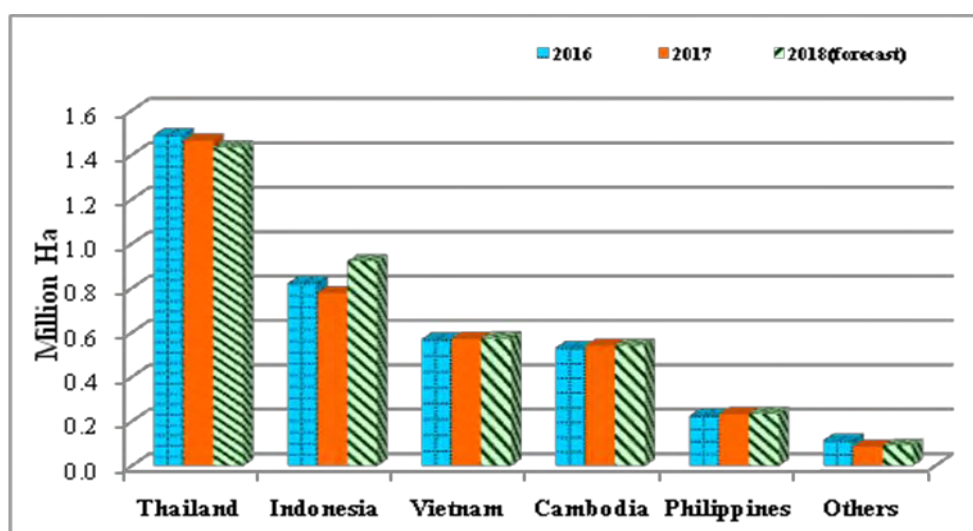


Figure 63 Cassava planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

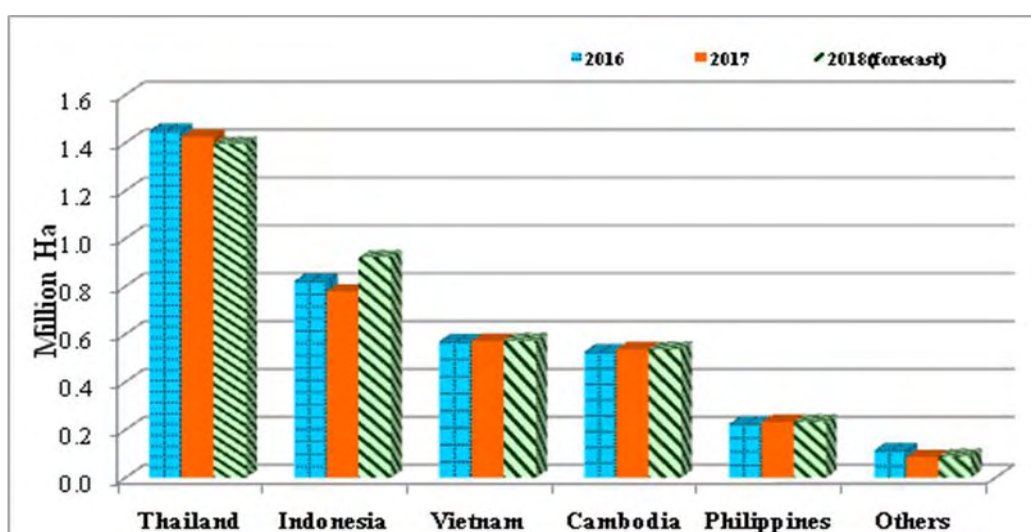


Figure 64 Cassava harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

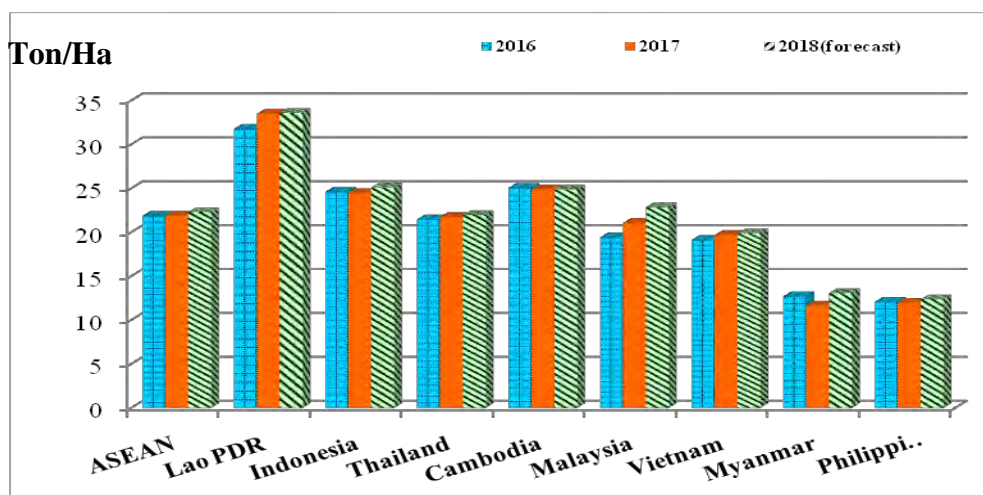


Figure 65 Cassava yield of countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

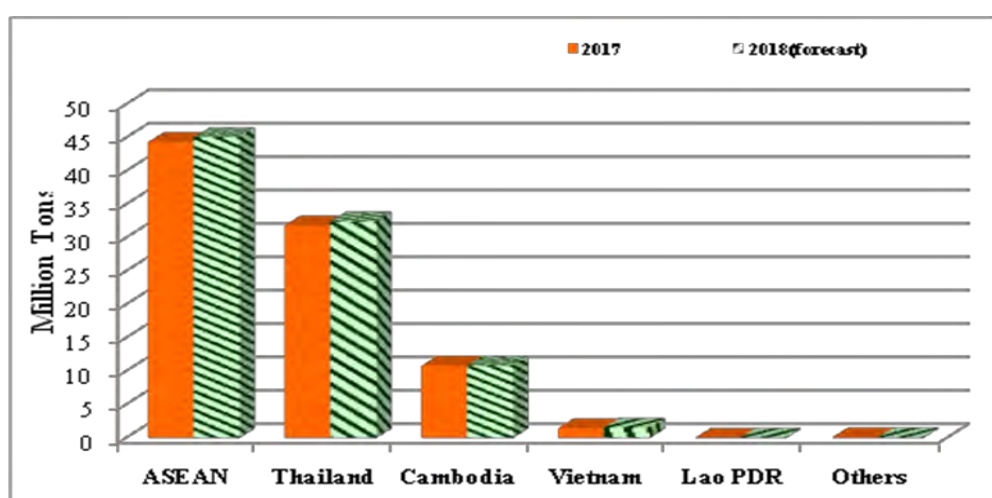


Figure 66 Amount of cassava export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2017-2018

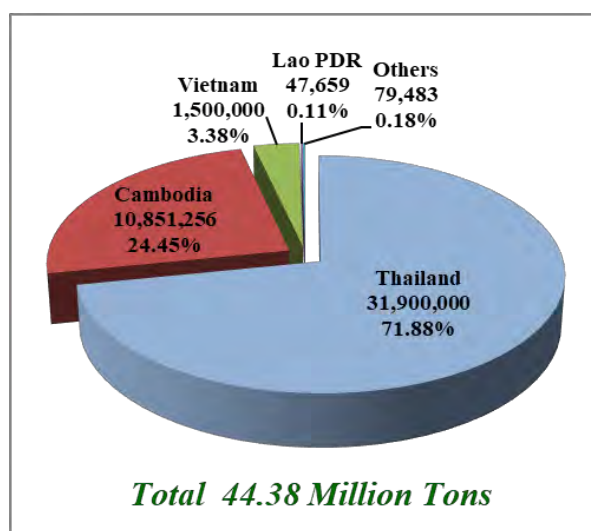


Figure 67 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017

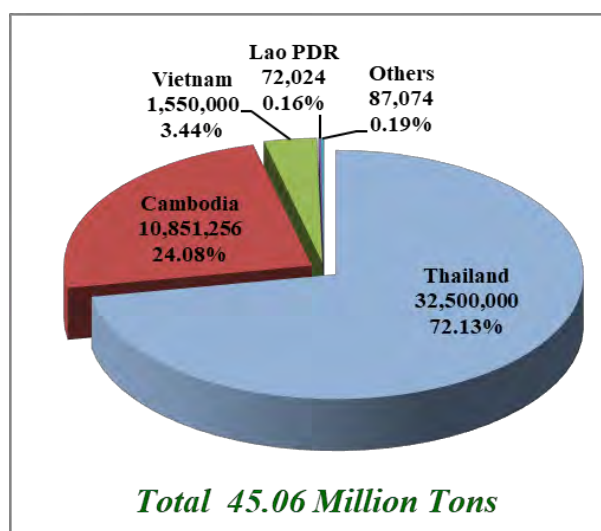


Figure 68 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2018

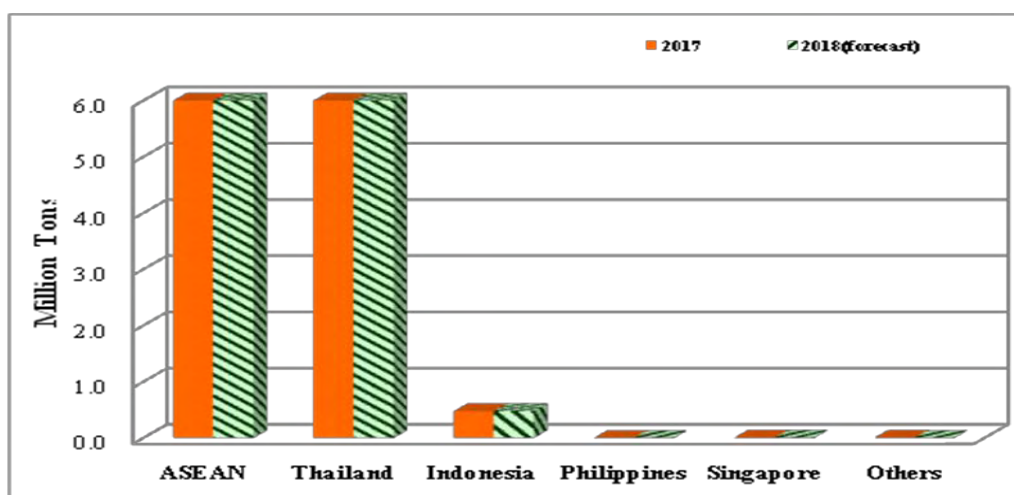


Figure 69 Amount of cassava import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2017-2018

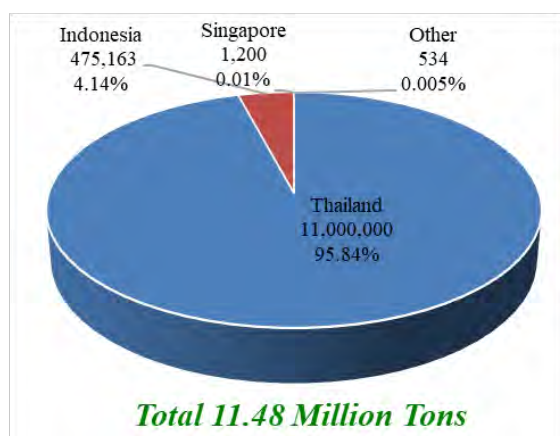


Figure 70 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017

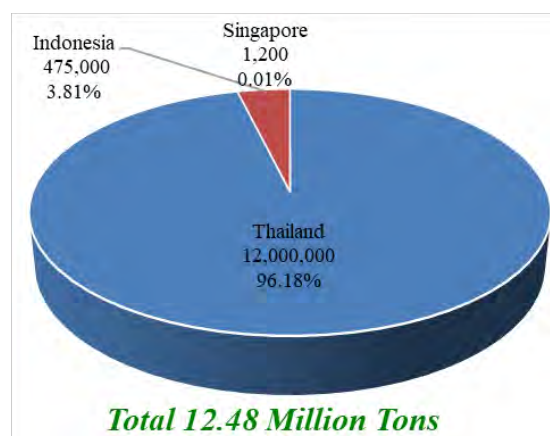


Figure 71 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2018

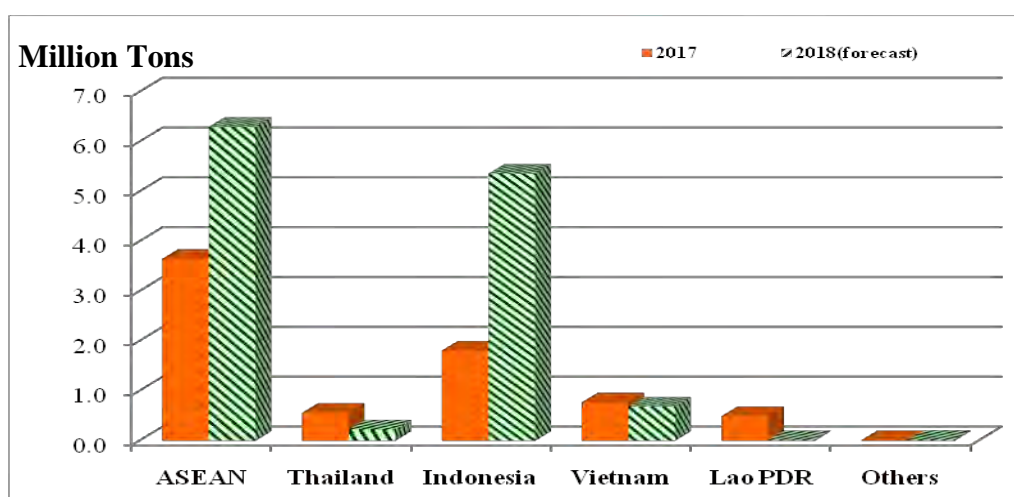


Figure 72 Amount of ending stock of cassava in ASEAN countries in 2017-2018

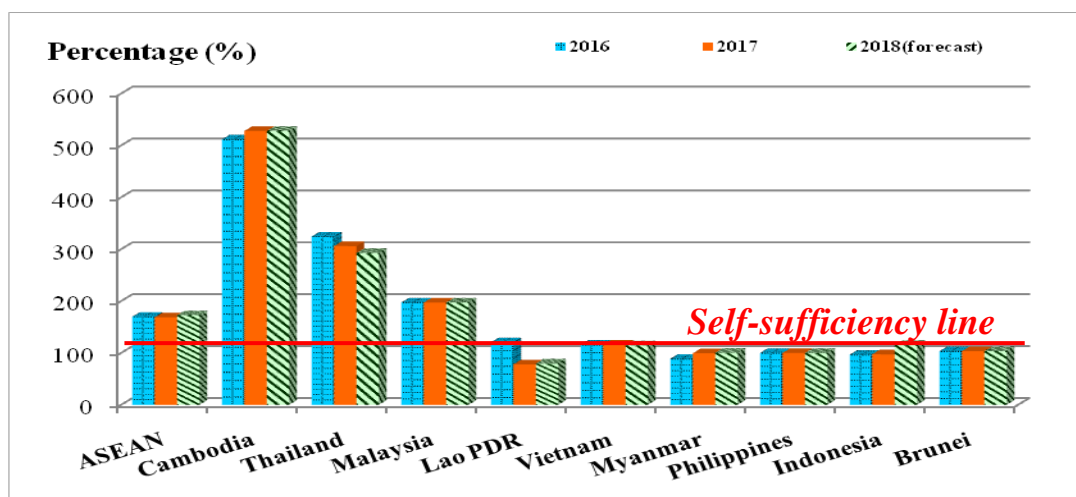


Figure 73 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

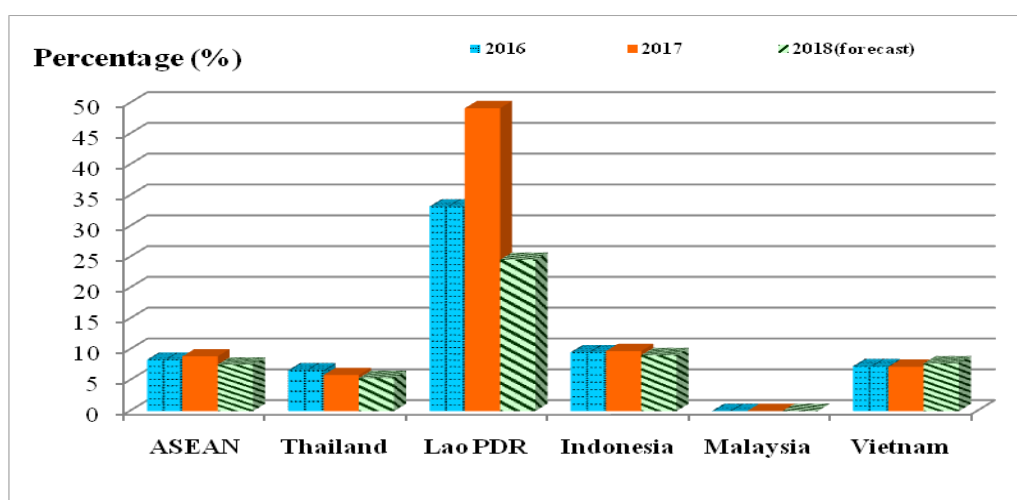


Figure 74 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

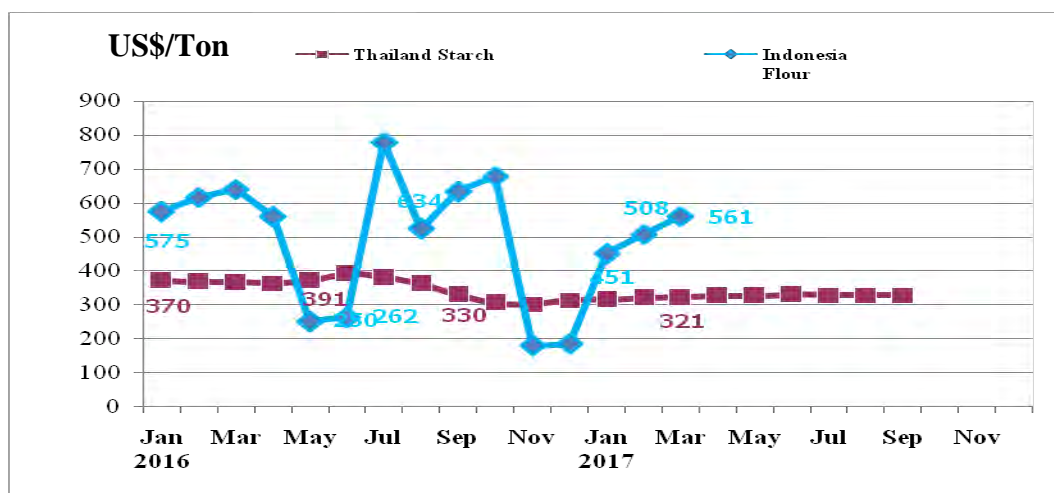


Figure 75 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava flour of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

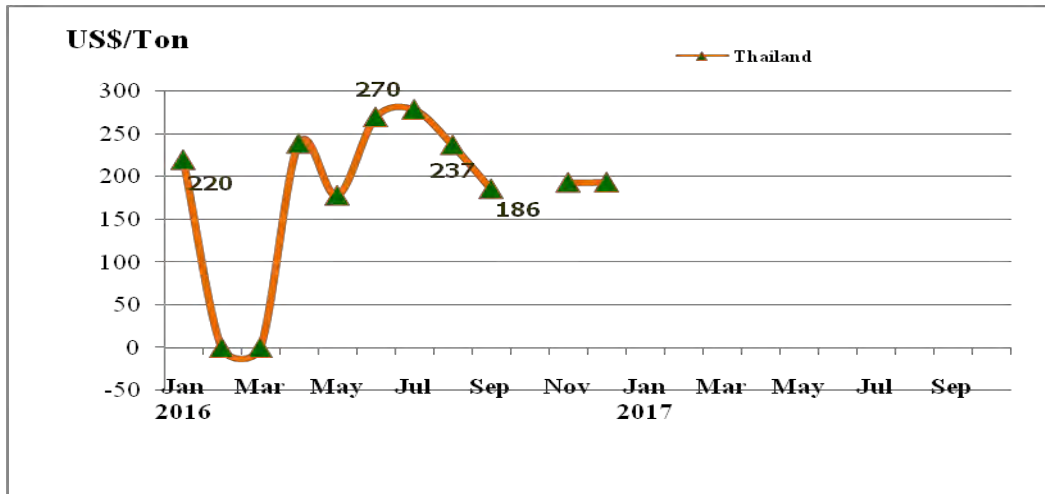


Figure 76 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava pellets of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

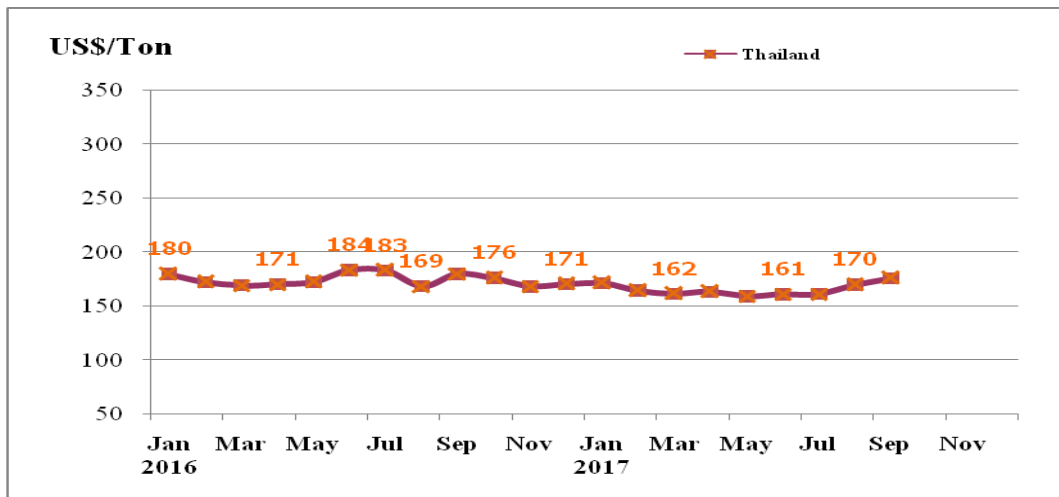


Figure 77 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava shredded of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

Explanatory Notes
Production of Paddy for 2017

Brunei:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during July to December 2017.

Cambodia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2016.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2017.

Indonesia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during January to April and September to December 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during May to August 2017.

Lao PDR:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during September 2016 to January 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2017.

Malaysia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during December 2016 to June 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during July to November 2017.

Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during September 2016 to January 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to August 2017.

Philippines:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2016.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2017.

Thailand:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August 2016 to April 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2017.

Vietnam:

Spring-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during June to July 2017.
- South refers to the crop harvested during March to May 2017.

Autumn-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during August to September 2017.
- South refers to the crop harvested during July to September 2017.

Winter-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during October to November 2017.
- South refers to the crop harvested during October 2017 to January 2018.

Production of Maize for 2017

Cambodia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to October 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to March 2017.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to April 2017.
- 2nd crop harvested during May to August 2017.
- 3rd crop harvested during September to December 2017.

Lao PDR:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during June to July 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during September to December 2017.

Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to November 2016.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2017.

Philippines:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during July to December 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2017.

Thailand:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during June 2017 to February 2018.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2017.

Vietnam:

- 1st crop harvested during January to March 2017.
- 2nd crop harvested during April to September 2017.
- 3rd crop harvested during July 2017 to January 2018.

Production of Sugarcane for 2017

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during October to December 2017.

Indonesia:

- The crop harvested during January to December 2017.

Lao PDR:

- The crop harvested during December 2016 to June 2017.

Myanmar:

- The crop harvested during October 2016 to March 2017.

Philippines:

- The crop harvested during October 2016 to June 2017.

Thailand:

- The crop harvested during November 2016 to May 2017.

Vietnam:

- The crop harvested during November 2016 to May 2017.

Production of Soybeans for 2017

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during November to December 2017.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to April 2017.
- 2nd crop harvested during May to August 2017.
- 3rd crop harvested during September to December 2017.

Lao PDR:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during September to October 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2017.

Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2016.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2017.

Philippines:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during July to December 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2017.

Thailand:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to May 2017.

Vietnam:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2017.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during August to November 2017.

Production of Cassava for 2017

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during half November to December 2017.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to April 2017.
- 2nd crop harvested during May to August 2017.
- 3rd crop harvested during September to December 2017.

Lao PDR:

- The crop harvested during December 2016 to February 2017.

Malaysia:

- The crop harvested during October 2016 to December 2017.

Myanmar:

- The crop harvested during November 2016 to February 2017.

Philippines:

- 1st crop harvested during January to June 2017.
- 2nd crop harvested during July to December 2017.

Thailand:

- The crop harvested during October 2016 to September 2017.

Vietnam:

- North refers to the crop harvested during February to March 2017.
- South refers to the crop harvested during September to October 2017.

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 (2017)

Unit: Tons

Country	Paddy	Rice
ASEAN	1	0.60
Brunei	1	0.64
Cambodia	1	0.55
Indonesia	1	0.57
Lao PDR	1	0.60
Malaysia	1	0.63
Myanmar	1	0.63
Philippines	1	0.63
Thailand	1	0.66
Vietnam	1	0.60

Extraction rate of Sugar (2017)

Unit: Tons

Country	Sugarcane	Sugar
ASEAN	1,000	107.84
Cambodia	1,000	100.00
Indonesia	1,000	153.85
Lao PDR	1,000	200.00
Myanmar	1,000	80.00
Philippines	1,000	95.88
Thailand	1,000	107.78
Vietnam	1,000	100.00

ANNEX 1

Rice crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2017/18 (2018) in ACO-17 report

Country		2017					2018												2019	
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Brunei	Wet season						←→													
	Dry season												←→							
Cambodia	Wet season	←→																		
	Dry season						←→													
Indonesia	Wet season						←→								←→					
	Dry season										←→									
Lao PDR	Wet season		←→																	
	Dry season						←→													
Malaysia	Wet season						←→													
	Dry season											←→								
Myanmar	Wet season		←→																	
	Dry season						←→													
Philippines	Wet season	←→																		
	Dry season						←→													
Thailand	Wet season	←→																		
	Dry season						←→													
Vietnam	Spring							← South				North →								
	Autumn												← North							
	Winter													← South			North →			

ANNEX 2

Maize crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2016/17 (2017) in ACO-18 report

Country	Crop	2016					2017												2018	
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Cambodia	Wet season																			
	Dry season																			
Indonesia	1st																			
	2nd																			
	3rd																			
Lao PDR	Wet season																			
	Dry season																			
Myanmar	Wet season																			
	Dry season																			
Philippines	Wet season																			
	Dry season																			
Thailand	Wet season																			
	Dry season																			
Vietnam	1st																			
	2nd																			
	3rd																			









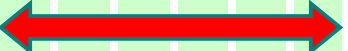



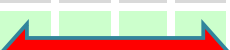

ANNEX 3

Sugarcane crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2016/17 (2017) in ACO-18 report

Country	Crop	2016				2017											
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cambodia																	
Indonesia																	
Lao PDR																	
Myanmar																	
Philippines																	
Thailand																	
Vietnam																	

ANNEX 4

Soybean crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2016/17 (2017) in ACO-17 report

Country	Crop	2016					2017											
		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 2016/17 (2017) in ACO-17 report

Country	Crop	2016				2017											
		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																