



ASEAN Agricultural Commodity outlook

No. 19 Dec 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 beginning stock is the main reason for increasing in ASEAN rice supply (milled rice) forecast, the increasing expected to be approximately 8 percent or 17.72 million tons from 214.27 million tons in 2017 to 231.99 million tons in 2018. (Table 1)
- Rice production is forecasted to be increase about 2.21 percent or 2.96 million tons from 133.76 million tons in 2017 to 136.72 million tons in 2018, import is expected to be increase about 20.10 percent or 0.48 million tons from 2.41 million tons in 2017 to 2.89 million tons in 2018.
- Rice export is expected to be decrease about 17.57 percent or 19.79 million tons in 2017 to 16.31 million tons in 2018.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) for the region is expected to be increase about 4.25 percent from 130.99 percent in 2017 to 135.24 percent in 2018. The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is estimated to be increase 14.88 percent from 76.49 percent in 2017 to 91.37 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)	214.27	231.99	17.72	8.27
Beginning stock	78.10	92.37	14.27	18.27
Production	133.76	136.72	2.96	2.21
Import	2.41	2.89	0.48	20.10
Demand (Million tons)	214.27	231.99	17.72	8.27
Domestic utilization	102.11	101.10	−1.02	−1.00
Export	19.79	16.31	−3.48	−17.57
Ending stock	92.37	114.58	22.21	24.04
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	130.99	135.24	4.25	—
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	76.49	91.37	14.88	—

ASEAN Rice Situation in 2017

Production

ASEAN paddy production in 2017 (crop year 2016/17) was estimated at 220.34 million tons, the increase of 8.48 tons or 4.00 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 planted area.

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.

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

For **Malaysia**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in yield. The farmer use more improved variety and take care better than last year.

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. The main reason was the favorable weather when compare to previous year.

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 102.11 million tons, decrease from 103.01 million tons in 2016. The decrease was about 0.90 million tons or 5.51 percent (Table 7–8).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self-sufficient ratio) of ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 130.99 percent compared to 127.70 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 Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. 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 Malaysia (Table 10, Figure 12).

The beginning stock in 2017 (January 2017) of ASEAN was estimated at 78.10 million tons, up about 15 million tons from 62.73 million tons in 2016 or about 24 percent. Indonesia carried 34.41 million tons or about 44 percent, and Thailand carried 21.78 million tons or about 28 percent of the ASEAN stock and followed by Vietnam about 6.06 million tons or 7.76 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 76.49 percent, up about 15.59 percent from the previous year. However, most of the countries in ASEAN have the ratio above 20 percent optimum level except Singapore. (Table 11, Figure 13)

Trade

In 2017, ASEAN as a whole exported 19.79 million tons of milled rice, an increase of 3.47 million tons or 21.21 percent from 16.32 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 2.41 million tons, decreased 0.75 million tons or about 24 percent from 3.16 million tons in 2016. The Malaysia was the biggest importer in the region, which imported 46.81 million tons of milled rice. (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 0.58 million hectares of which 0.45 million hectares or 77.80 percent caused by the flood. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand, which equals to 0.35 million hectares or 60.37 percent of the whole ASEAN. The damage was caused by many factors such as the flood, pests, and draught (Table 6).

Prospects for Rice in 2018

Production

ASEAN paddy production in 2018 (crop year 2017/18) was estimated at 221.84 million tons, the increase of about 1.50 million tons which is 0.68 percent from 220.34 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 Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam. (Table 2–5, Figure 1–4)

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of paddy rice in 2018 is projected to be 101.09 million tons, decrease about 1.02 million tons or about 1.00 percent compared to 102.11 million tons in 2017 (Table 8–9).

The beginning stock in 2018 is predicted to be 92.37 million tons, increase about 14 million tons or 18.27 percent from 78.10 million tons in 2017. (Table 8–9, Figure 11).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is forecasted to be 135.24 percent in 2018, increase 4.25 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 76.49 percent in 2017 to 91.37 percent in 2018. (Table 11, Figure 13)

Trade

Rice export from ASEAN is forecasted to decrease from 19.79 million tons in 2017 to 16.31 million tons in 2018 (Table 8–9, Figure 5 and 7). The decrease in export is forecast in Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam.

For the import, the whole ASEAN is forecasted to import 2.89 million tons in 2018, the increase of 0.48 million tons or about 20 percent compared to 2.41 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	220,338.44	8,483.38	4.00	221,838.39	1,499.95	0.68
Brunei ^{1/}	2.44	2.51	0.07	3.00	2.76	0.25	9.86
Cambodia	9,335.28	9,952.27	616.99	6.61	10,515.42	563.15	5.66
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	32,430.58	5,009.57	18.27	32,053.36	-377.22	-1.16
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	51,262.06	1,687.31	3.40	51,036.96	-225.10	-0.44
Brunei ^{1/}	1.53	1.58	0.05	3.00	1.58	0.00	0.00
Cambodia	3,051.41	3,118.10	66.69	2.19	3,206.52	88.42	2.84
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	11,126.12	1,013.94	10.03	11,341.60	215.48	1.94
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	50,683.86	1,799.74	3.68	50,323.21	-360.65	-0.71
Brunei ^{1/}	1.39	1.44	0.04	3.01	1.58	0.14	9.96
Cambodia	3,025.63	3,099.77	74.14	2.45	3,190.39	90.62	2.92
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	10,777.04	1,149.01	11.93	10,700.69	-76.35	-0.71
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	4.41	0.06	1.38
Brunei ^{1/}	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.00
Cambodia ^{1/}	3.09	3.21	0.12	3.88	3.30	0.09	2.80
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	3.01	0.16	5.61	3.00	-0.01	-0.33
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	449,862	47,297	30,845	13,850	36,344	0	578,198
Brunei	50	13	50	29	–	–	143
Cambodia	3,089	15,225	17	–	–	–	18,331
Indonesia	46,434	19,554	1,625	1,624	–	–	69,237
Lao PDR	N/A						
Malaysia	344	688	4,127	1,725	–	–	6,883
Myanmar	97,588	–	404	–	160	–	98,152
Philippines	–	–	186	–	36,184	–	36,370
Singapore	N/A						
Thailand	302,357	11,817	24,436	10,472	–	–	349,082
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	62,728,701	131,548,035	3,158,826	197,435,561	103,010,753	16,323,513	78,101,296	197,435,561
Brunei ^{1/}	15,588	1,583	32,334	49,506	33,977	–	15,528	49,506
Cambodia	4,604,729	5,974,582	–	10,579,311	4,074,198	542,144	5,962,969	10,579,311
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	56	2,764,944	15,332,000
Singapore	–	–	318,410	318,410	266,032	52,378	–	318,410
Thailand	25,786,887	18,097,865	14,630	43,899,382	12,234,000	9,883,000	21,782,382	43,899,382
Vietnam	2,838,458	28,351,534	125,000	31,314,992	20,420,785	4,836,000	6,058,207	31,314,992

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	78,101,296	133,760,812	2,407,829	214,269,937	102,111,640	19,786,378	92,371,919	214,269,937
Brunei ^{1/}	15,528	1,631	33,304	50,464	34,997	–	15,467	50,464
Cambodia	5,962,969	6,369,453	–	12,332,422	4,240,865	635,679	7,455,877	12,332,422
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/}	2,764,944	11,710,145	901,778	15,376,867	12,598,597	107	2,778,163	15,376,867
Singapore ^{1/}	–	–	342,287	342,287	301,546	40,741	–	342,287
Thailand	21,782,382	21,404,181	19,502	43,206,065	12,528,000	11,628,303	19,049,762	43,206,065
Vietnam	6,058,207	25,828,883	124,000	32,011,090	20,814,779	6,299,525	4,896,786	32,011,090

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	92,371,919	136,722,458	2,892,387	231,986,763	101,095,303	16,310,283	114,581,177	231,986,763
Brunei ^{1/}	15,467	1,683	27,804	44,954	29,547	–	15,408	44,954
Cambodia	7,455,877	6,731,737	–	14,187,614	4,384,839	673,422 ^{1/}	9,129,352	14,187,614
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	1,251,275 ^{1/}	10,377,660	26,419,491
Philippines ^{1/}	2,778,163	11,447,944	1,112,259	15,338,366	12,490,730	144	2,847,492	15,338,366
Singapore ^{1/}	–	–	328,270	328,270	281,889	46,382	–	328,270
Thailand	19,049,762	21,155,216	15,000	40,219,979	12,541,000	9,500,000	18,178,979	40,219,979
Vietnam	4,896,786	25,733,500	126,000	30,756,286	20,961,770	4,800,000	4,994,516	30,756,286

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	131,548,035	103,010,753	127.70	133,760,812	102,111,640	130.99	136,722,458	101,095,303	135.24
Brunei	1,583	33,977	4.66	1,631	34,997	4.66	1,683	29,547	5.70
Cambodia	5,974,582	4,074,198	146.64	6,369,453	4,240,865	150.19	6,731,737	4,384,839	153.52
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	301,546	–	0	281,889	–
Thailand	18,097,865	12,234,000	147.93	21,404,181	12,528,000	170.85	21,155,216	12,541,000	168.69
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	62,728,701	103,010,753	60.90	78,101,296	102,111,640	76.49	92,371,919	101,095,303	91.37
Brunei	15,588	33,977	45.88	15,528	34,997	44.37	15,467	29,547	52.35
Cambodia	4,604,729	4,074,198	113.02	5,962,969	4,240,865	140.61	7,455,877	4,384,839	170.04
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	2,764,944	12,598,597	21.95	2,778,163	12,490,730	22.24
Singapore	0	266,032	0.00	0	301,546	0.00	0	281,889	0.00
Thailand	25,786,887	12,234,000	210.78	21,782,382	12,528,000	173.87	19,049,762	12,541,000	151.90
Vietnam	2,838,458	20,420,785	13.90	6,058,207	20,814,779	29.11	4,896,786	20,961,770	23.36

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	6,153	4,073,799							38,360	25,397,517				
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	13,235	10,762,538	6,229	2,240,741	129,158	59,699,953	81,180	28,831,278	302,542	122,641,447	5,565	2,143,245	291,723	108,653,422
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	4,450.0	2946270.833			3,720	2,462,950	52,683	34,880,536	582,996	385,991,935	635,679	420,872,471
Indonesia	8.8	28585					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					0	615,353	0	167,759	0	783,112
Myanmar	40,577	8,416,943	7	0			41,920	8,731,503	1,114,494	212,206,074	1,156,414	220,937,577
Philippines					0	266	0	266			0	266
Singapore			82	50,866	99	72,467	35,948	17,453,446	4,793	2,148,234	40,741	19,601,681
Thailand	123,203	90,717,063			21,628	12,105,768	974,465	437,795,454	10,653,838	4,703,953,358	11,628,303	5,141,748,812
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														
Indonesia													54	502,200
Lao PDR														
Malaysia				6,838,091										
Myanmar														
Philippines											18	61,750		
Singapore			2,398	1,538,122	50	82,736			74	76,065	2,724	873,649	1	909
Thailand					0	41					0	14		
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	N/Aa											
Cambodia							0	0			0	0
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	0	98,944,161	0	31,126,749	0	130,070,909
Myanmar							0	0			0	0
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	0	70			1,700	712,091	1,700	712,215	17,802	13,209,595	19,502	13,921,810
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 14 FOB Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Cambodia	Milled Rice 5%	2016	720	755	760	750	760	765	777	775	775	718	622	655	736
		2017	635	645	645	660	650	660	655	665	665	690	675	700	662
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	751	–	673	2,797	1,805					1,931
Malaysia	Not specified	2016	544	421	428	389	411	455	434	453	422	466	463	475	447
Myanmar	Milled Rice 25%	2016	351	368	371	367	361	353	358	360	381	368	334	333	359
		2017	308	298	304	305	308	305	306						305
Thailand	Milled Rice 5%	2016	369	383	385	395	435	441	442	422	384	369	365	373	397
		2017	377	365	370	380	421	458	413	392	402	394	402	406	398
	Hommati Rice	2016	783	793	795	797	808	829	824	783	769	739	648	681	771
		2017	691	649	640	652	683	778	819	950	1,042	986	972	1,029	824
Vietnam	Milled Rice 5%	2016	443	424	448	468	471	461	445	444	448	454	443	445	450
		2017	428	424	450	468	445	442	425	434	458	509			448

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	–	5,844	–					5,907
Singapore	Not specified	2016	663	624	627	633	634	667	654	653	572	621	634	643	635
		2017	621	603	581	575	619	615							602

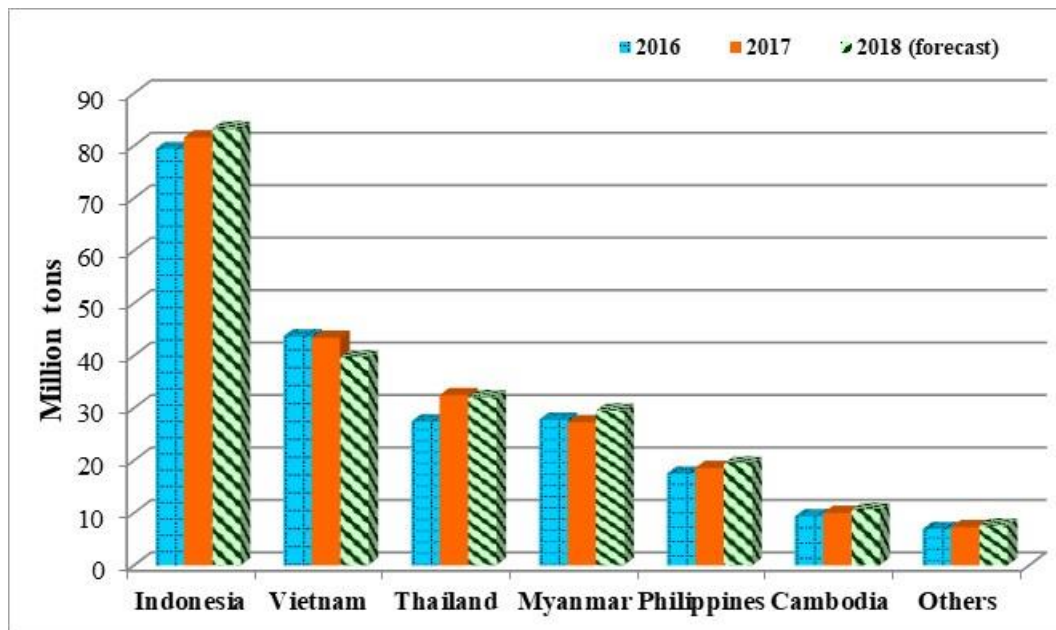


Figure 1 Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016–2018

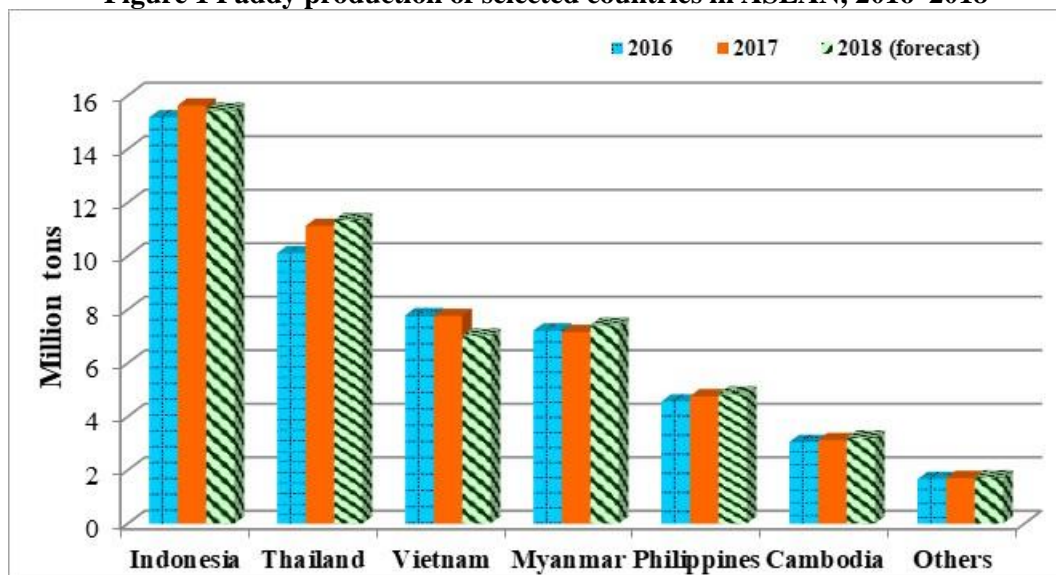


Figure 2 Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016–2018

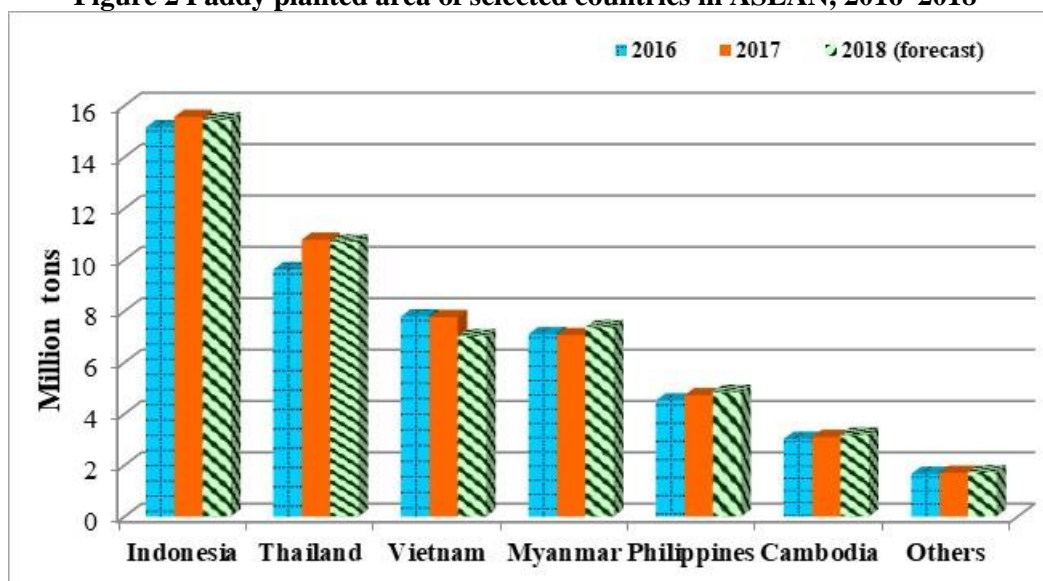


Figure 3 Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016–2018

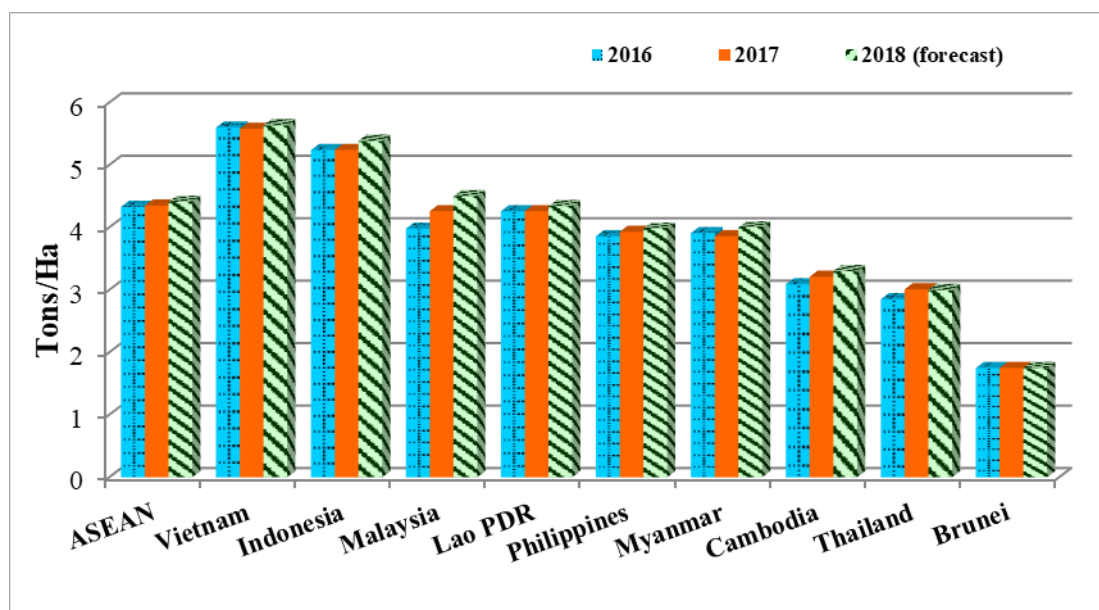


Figure 4 Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2016–2018

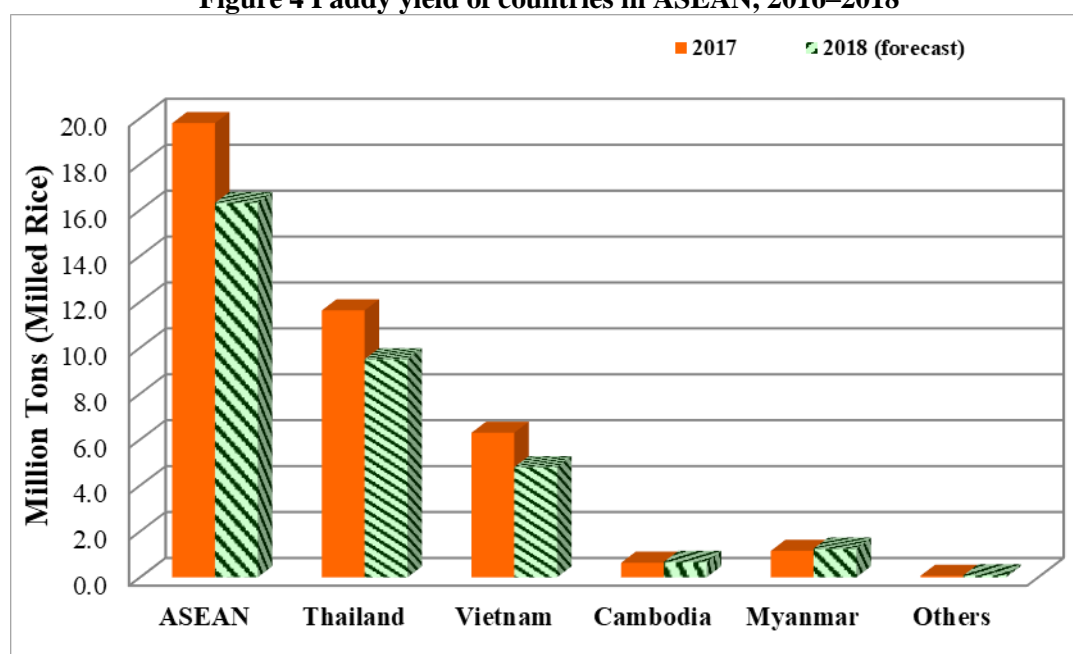
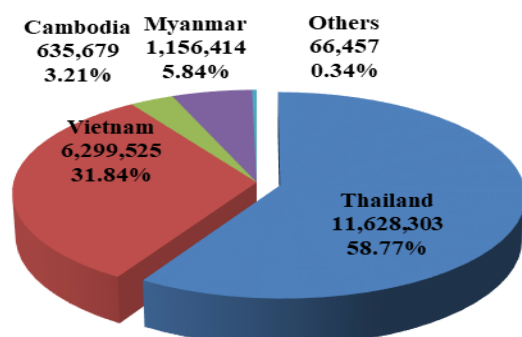
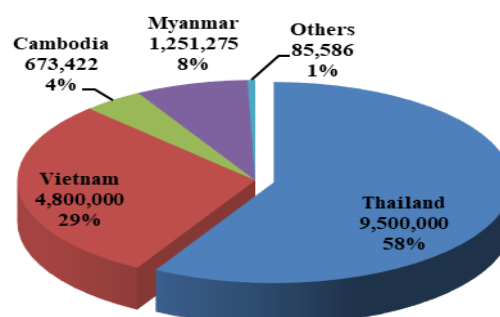


Figure 5 Amount of rice export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2017–2018



Total 19.79 million tons
Figure 6 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017



Total 16.31 million tons
Figure 7 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2018

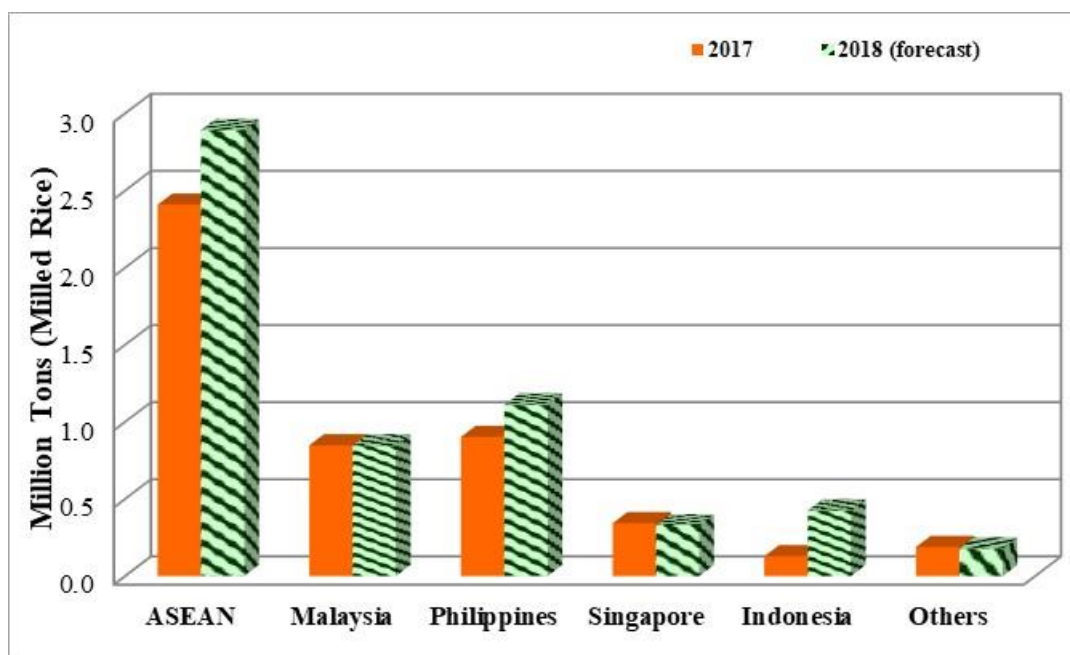
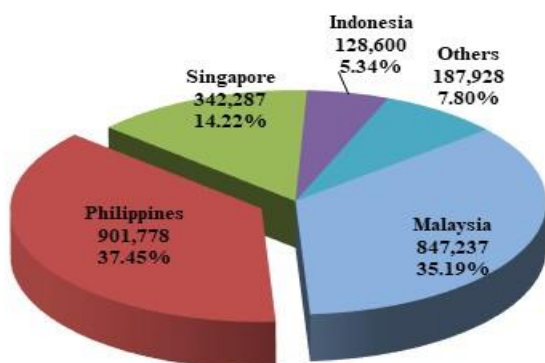
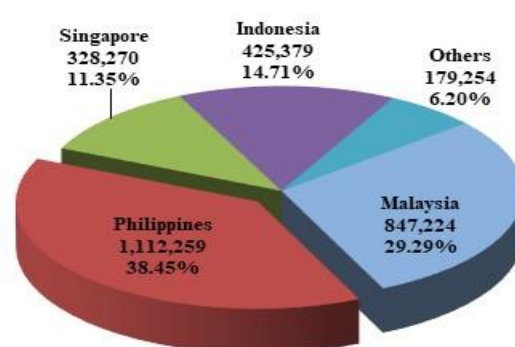


Figure 8 Amount of rice import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2017–2018



Total 2.41 million tons

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



Total 2.89 million tons

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

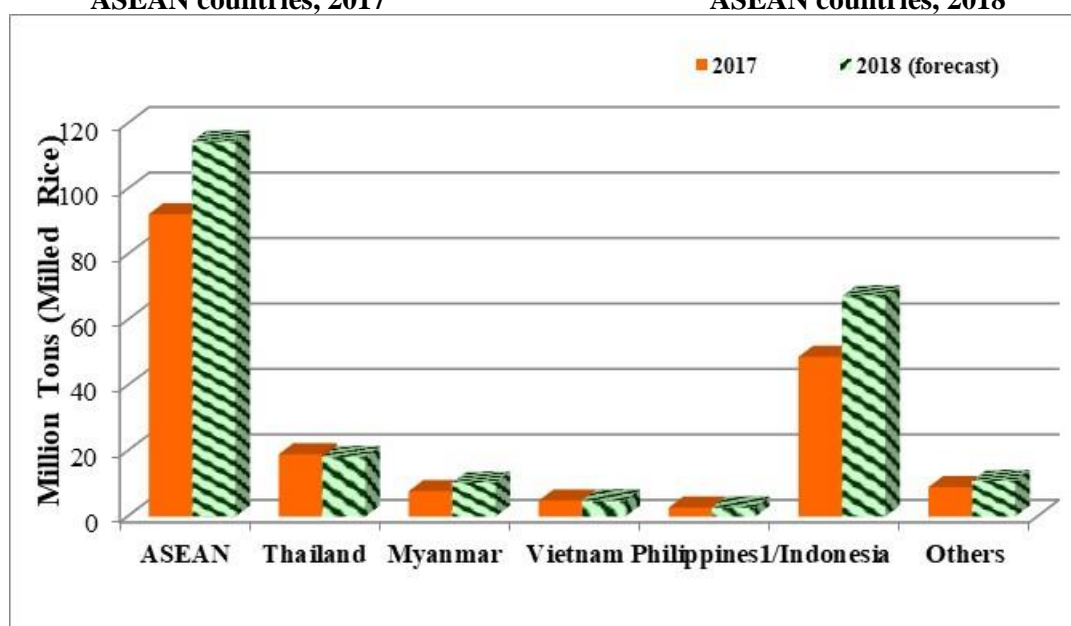


Figure 11 Amount of ending stock of rice in ASEAN countries, 2017–2018

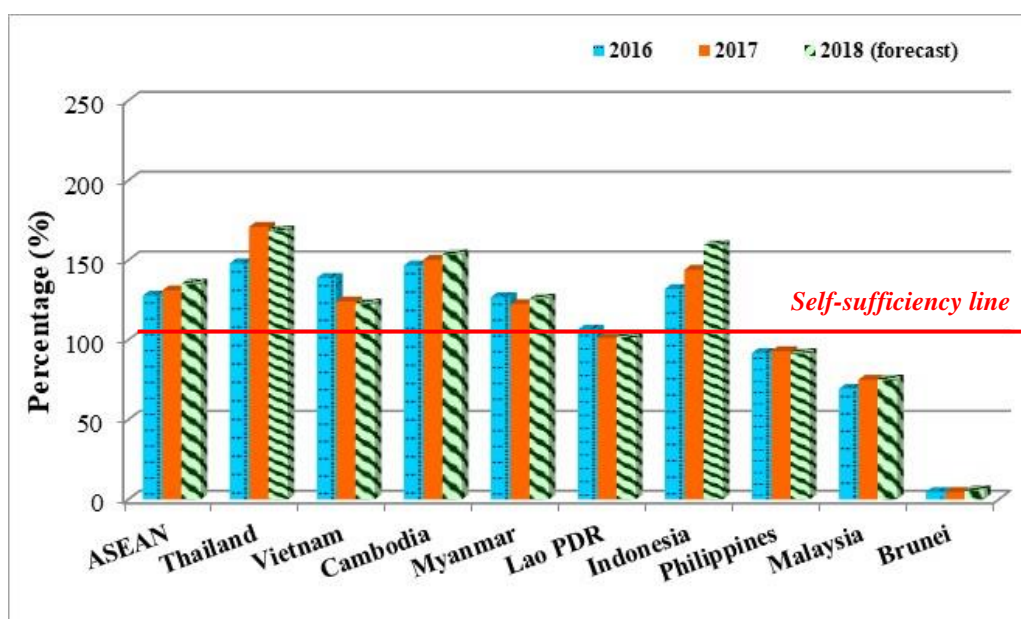


Figure 12 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016–2018

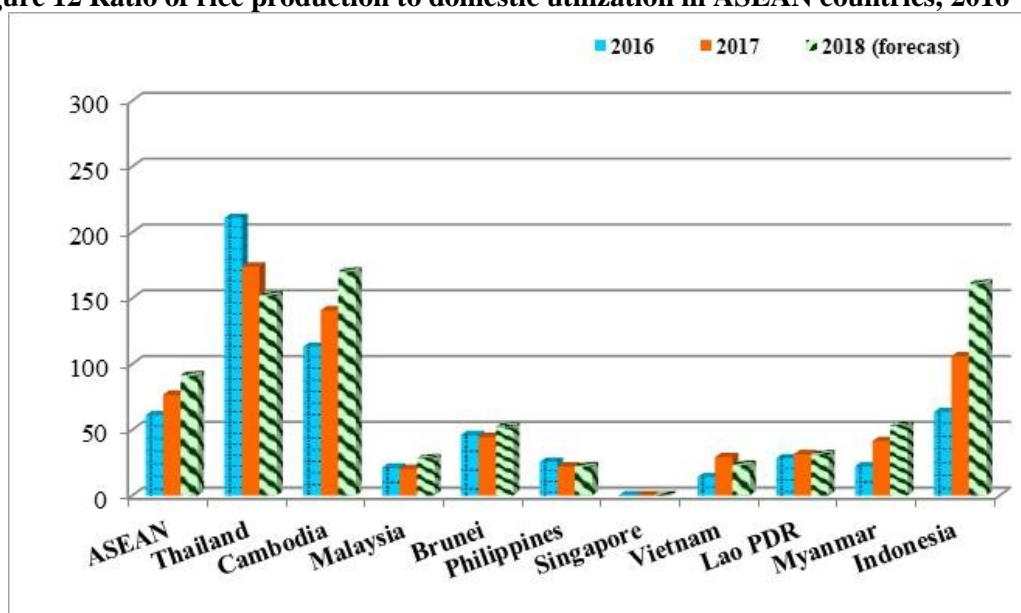


Figure 13 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016–2018

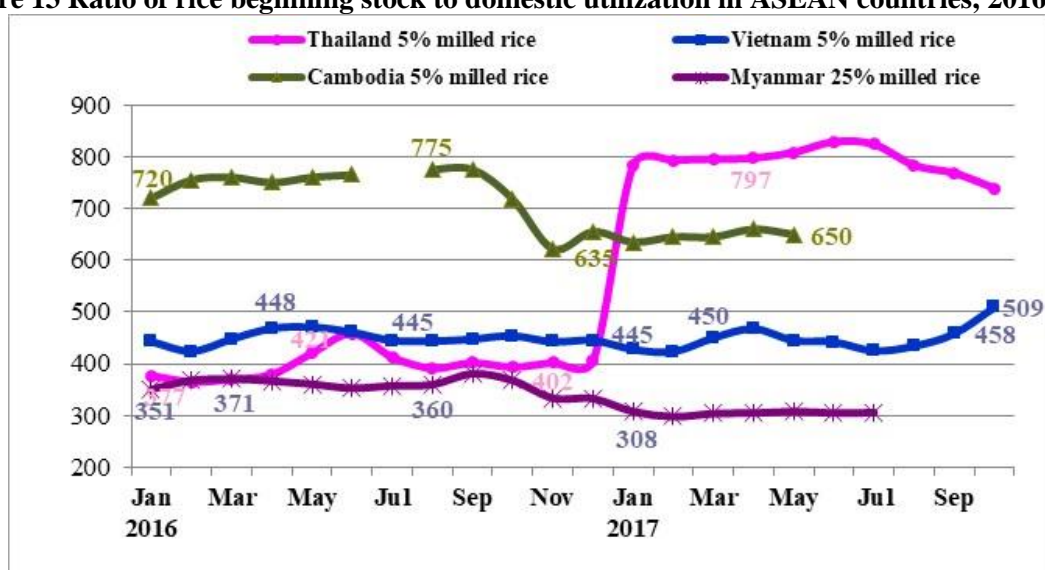


Figure 14 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016–2017

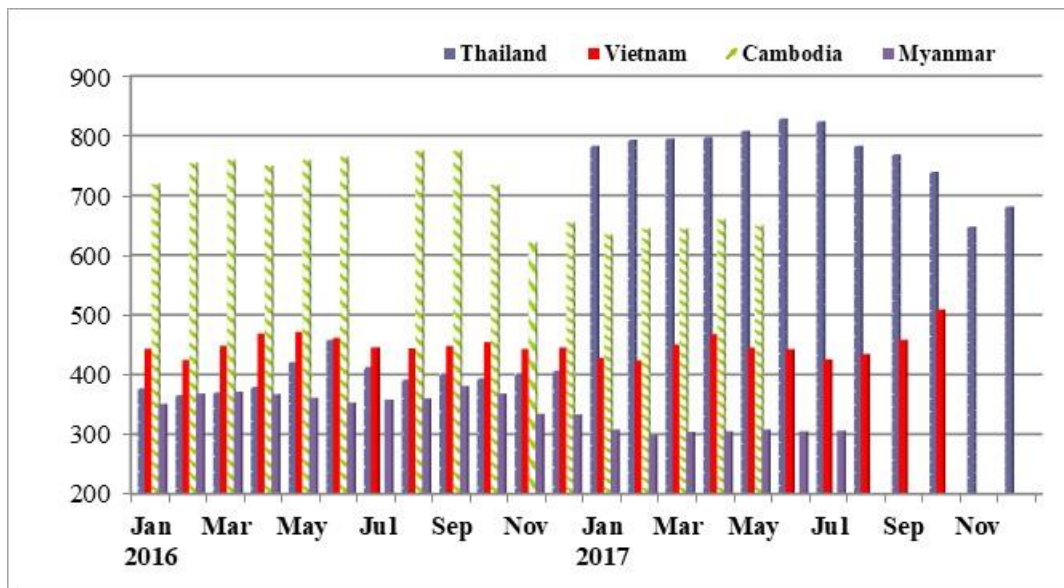


Figure 15 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016–2017

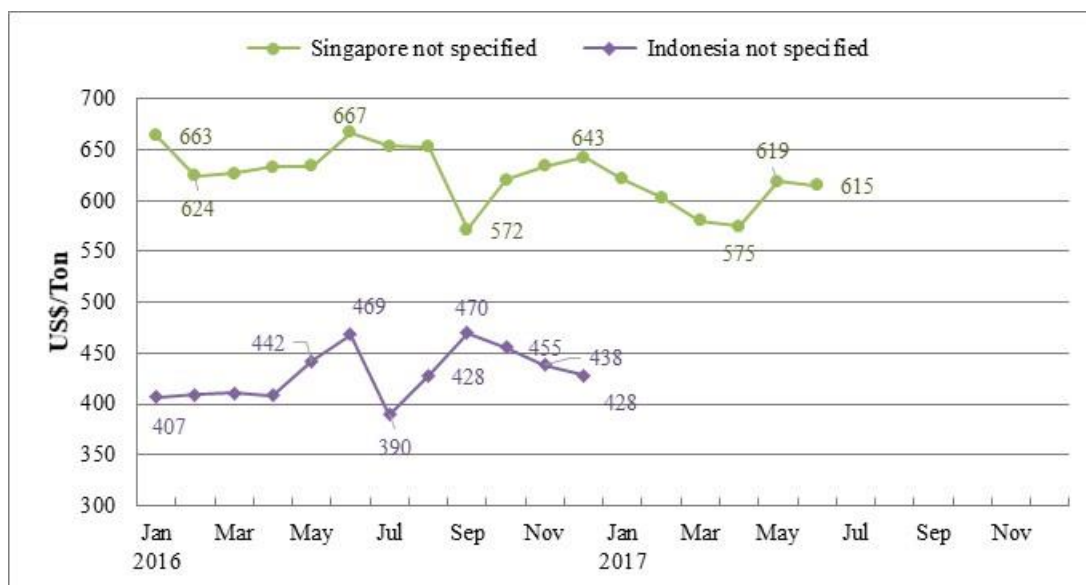


Figure 16 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016–2017

Highlights of Maize Outlook for 2018

- An increase in the beginning stock is the main reason for increasing in ASEAN maize supply forecast, the increasing expected to be 11.40 percent or 10.19 million tons from 89.34 million tons in 2017 to 99.53 million tons in 2018. (Table 16)
- Maize production is forecasted to be increase 1.35 percent or 0.64 million tons from 47.55 million tons in 2017 to 48.20 million tons in 2018, import is expected to be increase about 4 percent or 0.89 million tons from 22.19 million tons in 2017 to 23.08 million tons in 2018.
- Maize demand in 2018 is expected to be increase about 11 percent. Domestic utilization increase 2.47 million tons, from 57.44 million tons in 2017 to 59.91 million tons in 2018. The ending stock of maize is also expected to be increase about 33 percent, from 28.25 million tons in 2017 to 37.68 million tons in 2018.
- Maize export is expected to be decrease about 47 percent, from 3.66 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 2.34 percent from 82.79 percent in 2017 to 80.45 percent in 2018.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) in 2018 is forecasted to increase 13.04 percent from 34.11 percent in 2017 to 47.15 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)	89.34	99.53	10.19	11.40
Beginning stock	19.59	28.25	8.65	44.17
Production	47.55	48.20	0.64	1.35
Import	22.19	23.08	0.89	4.01
Demand (Million tons)	89.34	99.53	10.19	11.40
Domestic utilization	57.44	59.91	2.47	4.30
Export	3.66	1.94	-1.72	-46.99
Ending stock	28.25	37.68	9.43	33.37
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	82.79	80.45	-2.34	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	34.11	47.15	13.04	-

ASEAN Maize Situation in 2018

Production

ASEAN maize production in 2017 (crop year 2016/17) was estimated at 47.55 million tons, the increase of 4.09 million tons which is 9.41 percent from 43.46 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 Lao PDR, and Vietnam. (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20)

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.

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 yield, both affected by the favorable weather. Furthermore, farmers use more fertilizer and use improved variety.

For **Thailand**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in yield which affected by the favorable weather.

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 57.43 million tons, an increase of about 3.25 million tons or 0.60 percent compared to 54.18 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, and Singapore.

The beginning stock of maize in ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 19.59 million tons, an increase of 9.15 million tons from 10.44 million tons in year 2016. The ratio of maize production to domestic utilization for the whole ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 82.79 percent compared to 80.22 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, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Lao PDR have the ratio above 100 percent. While the rest have the ratio less than 100 percent.

The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization for the ASEAN year 2017 was estimated to be 34.11 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 3.65 million tons compared to 22.19 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 66.19 percent of the total maize export from the ASEAN.

The major importing countries in the region are Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, and Myanmar (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 41,952 hectares of which 14,207 hectares caused by the flood and 7,842 hectares caused by the drought. The most affected area caused by the flood was occurred in Thailand while the most affected area by drought was found in Indonesia (Table 21).

Prospects for Maize in 2018

Production

Maize production in ASEAN in 2018 (crop year 2017/18) was estimated at 48.20 million tons, an increase of 0.64 million tons or 1.35 percent from 47.56 million tons in 2017. The decrease has occurred in 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 be increase which affected by the increase 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, and yield.

For **Thailand**, the increase in production 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, 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. Which affected by the price of competitive crop increase and expected unfavorable weather.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of maize in ASEAN is forecasted to be 59.91 million tons in 2018, an increase of 2.47 million tons from 57.44 million tons in 2017 (Table 23-24). The estimate of the beginning stock for the year 2018 is about 28.25 million tons, an increase of 8.65 million tons from 19.59 million tons in 2017.

In 2018 the ratio of production to domestic utilization is expected to be 80.45 percent, a decrease of 2.34 percent from 82.79 percent in year 2017 (Table 25, Figure 28). The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is expected to be 47.15 percent, which increases from 34.11 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 1.72 million tons compared to 3.66 million tons in 2017. For the import by the ASEAN, it is forecasted to be 23.08 million tons in 2018, increase from 22.19 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	43,463.88	47,551.96	4,088.08	9.41	48,196.13	644.17	1.35
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia ^{1/}	399.81	662.78	262.96	65.77	1,231.47	568.69	85.80
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	4,394.14	4,601.22	207.07	4.71	4,983.32	382.10	8.30
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	9,948.10	10,707.92	759.82	7.64	10,088.01	-619.92	-5.79
Brunei							
Cambodia ^{1/}	112.57	144.52	31.95	28.38	227.34	82.82	57.30
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	1,042.46	1,032.28	-10.18	-0.98	1,071.47	39.19	3.80
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	9,823.71	10,685.59	861.88	8.77	10,078.11	-607.48	-5.69
Brunei							
Cambodia	104.16	141.44	37.28	35.80	226.88	85.44	60.41
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	1,034.84	1,025.51	-9.33	-0.90	1,065.43	39.92	3.89
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	4.42	4.45	0.03	0.68	4.78	0.33	7.42
Brunei	N/A						
Cambodia ^{1/}	3.84	4.69	0.85	22.14	5.43	0.74	15.78
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	4.25	4.49	0.24	5.65	4.68	0.19	4.23
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	14,207	7,842	648	13	-	19,008	41,952
Brunei	N/A						
Cambodia	6,050	33	0	0	0	0	6,083
Indonesia	3,146	3,956	23	0	0	0	7,125
Lao PDR	N/A						
Malaysia	N/A						
Myanmar	1,961	0	0	0	103	0	2,064
Philippines	143	3,659	157	0	0	18,942	22,901
Singapore	N/A						
Thailand	5,907	194	468	13	131	66	6,779
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	10,442,695	43,463,879	22,535,701	76,442,275	54,180,606	2,668,038	19,593,631	76,442,275
Brunei	N/A							
Cambodia	493,184	399,813	-	892,997	319,488 ^{1/}	70,487	503,022	892,997
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/}	332,885	-	4,559,653	4,892,538	4,608,680	7,192	276,667	4,892,538
Myanmar	37,029	1,748,864	1,794,219	3,580,112	1,376,553	1,376,553	827,006	3,580,112
Philippines	387,000	6,965,926	806,000	8,158,926	8,030,000	322 ^{1/}	128,604	8,158,926
Singapore	-	-	37,571	37,571	36,218	1,353	-	37,571
Thailand	908,782	4,394,143	3,624,450	8,927,375	7,815,482	581,537	530,356	8,927,375
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. N/A refer to data is not available.

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	N/A							
Cambodia	341,769	407,641	-	749,410	268,914 ^{1/}	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. N/A refer to data is not available.**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	28,247,684	48,196,129	23,082,395	99,526,208	59,908,673	1,940,252	37,677,282	99,526,208
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	728,200	1,231,466	-	1,959,666	306,560 ^{1/}	99,206 ^{1/}	1,553,900	1,959,666
Indonesia	24,519,890	26,206,882	1,147,506 ^{1/}	51,874,278	21,094,183	15,205	30,764,890	51,874,278
Lao PDR	443,951	1,183,760	1,023	1,628,734	930,005	300,516	398,213	1,628,734
Malaysia ^{1/}	228,076	-	4,667,643	4,895,720	4,695,677	6,867	193,176	4,895,720
Myanmar	1,097,033	1,889,778	3,382,912 ^{1/}	6,369,723	1,922,866 ^{1/}	748,278 ^{1/}	3,698,579	6,369,723
Philippines ^{1/}	384,898	7,626,423	590,565	8,601,886	8,389,835	241	211,810	8,601,886
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	31,437	31,437	30,548	889	-	31,437
Thailand	364,380	4,983,320	4,261,309	9,609,009	8,200,000	619,049	789,959	9,609,009
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. N/A refer to data is not available.

Table 25 Ratio of maize 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	43,463,879	54,180,606	80.22	47,551,959	57,435,208	82.79	48,196,129	59,908,673	80.45
Brunei	N/A								
Cambodia	399,813	319,488	125.14	662,776	268,914	246.46	1,231,466	306,560	401.71
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	8,329,165	97.09	7,626,423	8,389,835	90.90
Singapore	-	36,218	0.00	-	32,481	0.00	-	30,548	0.00
Thailand	4,394,143	7,815,482	56.22	4,601,217	8,097,193	56.82	4,983,320	8,200,000	60.77
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

Note: N/A refer to data is not available.

Table 26 Ratio of maize 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	10,442,695	54,180,606	19.27	19,593,631	57,435,208	34.11	28,247,684	59,908,673	47.15
Brunei	N/A								
Cambodia	493,184	319,488	154.37	503,022	268,914	187.06	728,200	306,560	237.54
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	332,885	4,608,680	7.22	276,667	4,653,436	5.95	228,076	4,695,677	4.86
Myanmar	37,029	1,376,553	2.69	827,006	2,419,280	34.18	1,097,033	1,922,866	57.05
Philippines	387,000	8,030,000	4.82	128,604	8,329,165	1.54	384,898	8,389,835	4.59
Singapore	-	36,218	-	-	32,481	-	-	30,548	-
Thailand	908,782	7,815,482	11.63	530,356	8,097,193	6.55	364,380	8,200,000	4.44
Vietnam	725,000	13,552,200	5.35	706,957	13,893,100	5.09	481,255	14,339,000	3.36

Note: N/A refer to data is not available.

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	0	0		
Thailand			715	462,796			2,756	1,528,846	24	23,498				
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					0	3,802,300	0	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			0	0			167	124,030	0	1,394	167	125,424
Thailand	21	43,084			432	360,509	3,948	2,418,733	12	22,396	3,960	2,441,129
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					0	1,984					3,750	915,710		
Singapore					213	147,214			23,334	5,417,104	414	85,153	0	92
Thailand			14,825	6,558,329									0	167
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			0	9,814,619	0	315,161,674	0	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	0	55					14,825	6,558,550	2,730,166	1,175,028,666	2,744,991	1,181,587,216
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
Cambodia		2016	255	251	254	235	245	255	245	239	256	258	250	254	250
		2017	293	293	289	295	289	294	287	295	290	294	291	294	292
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

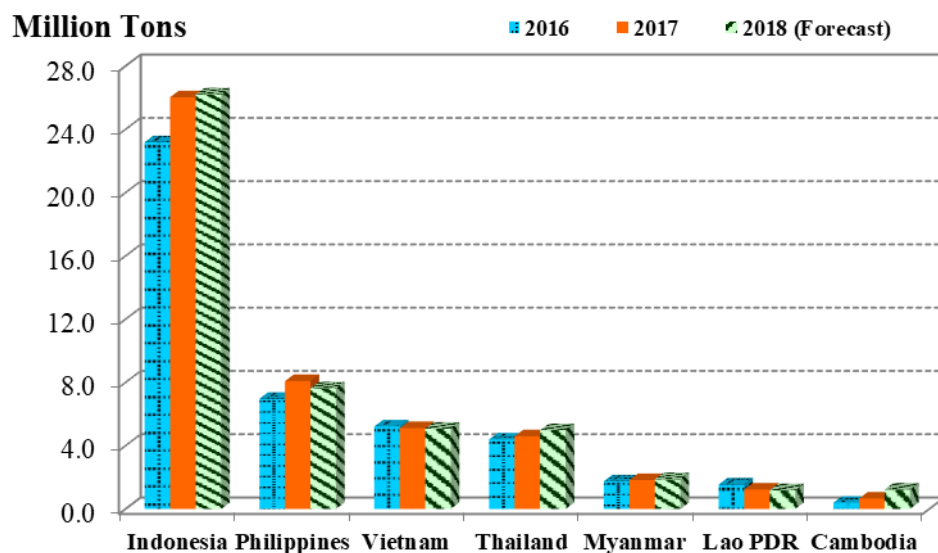


Figure 17 Maize production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

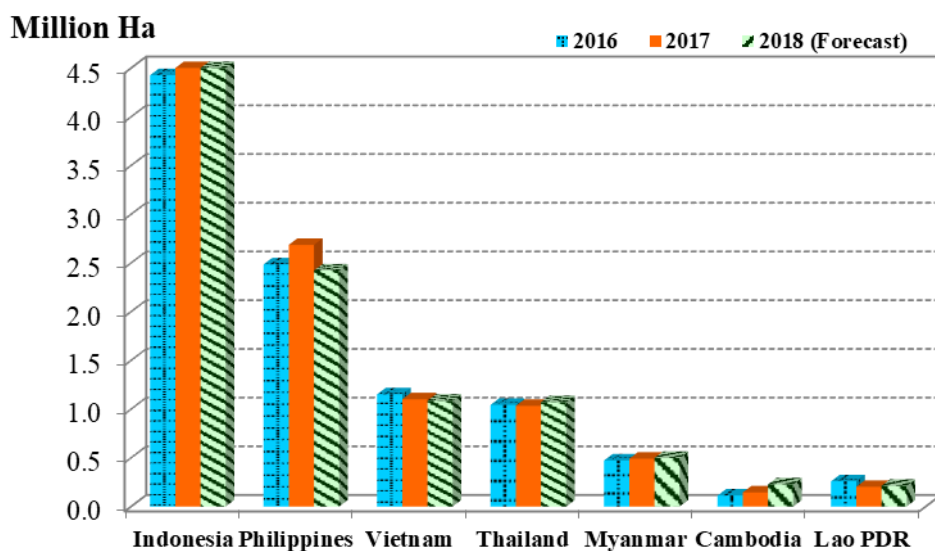


Figure 18 Maize planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

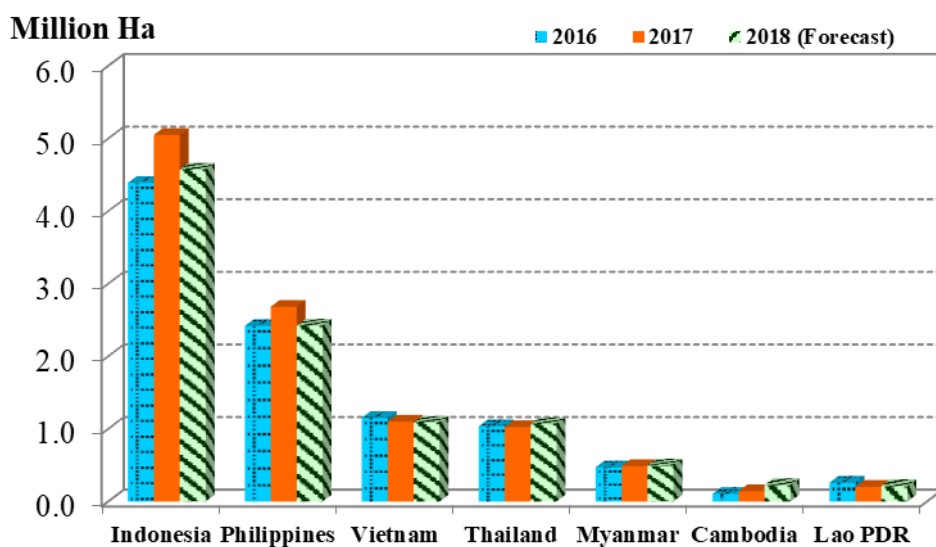


Figure 19 Maize harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

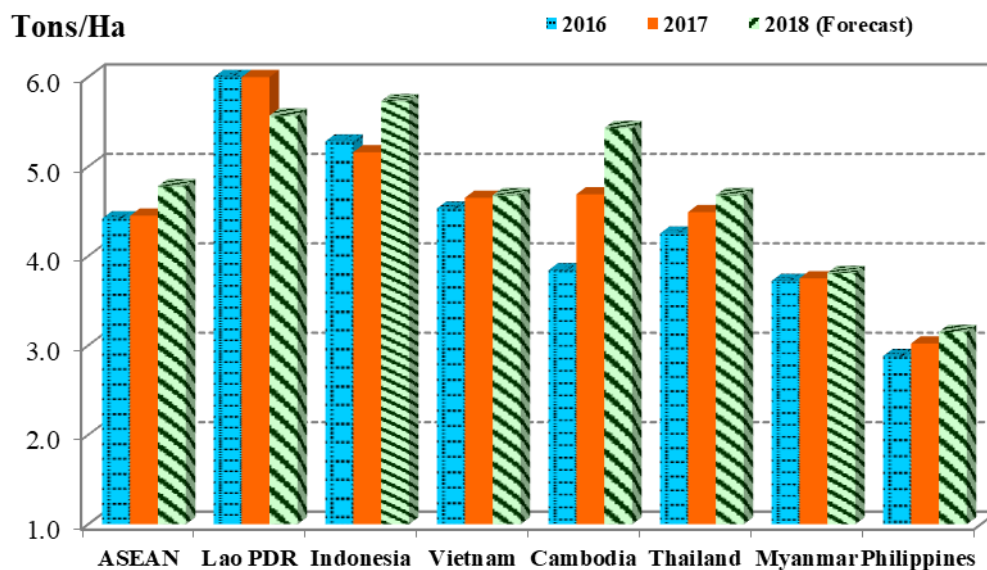


Figure 20 Maize yield of countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

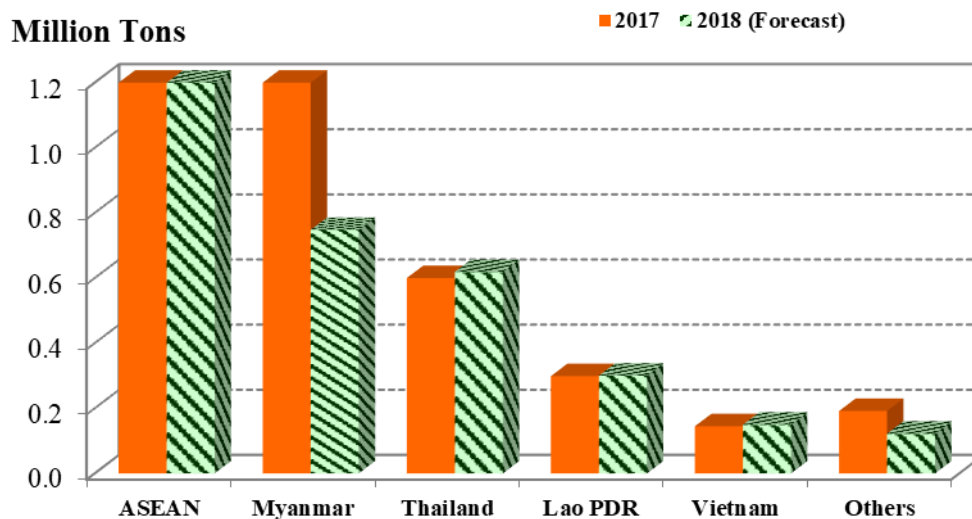
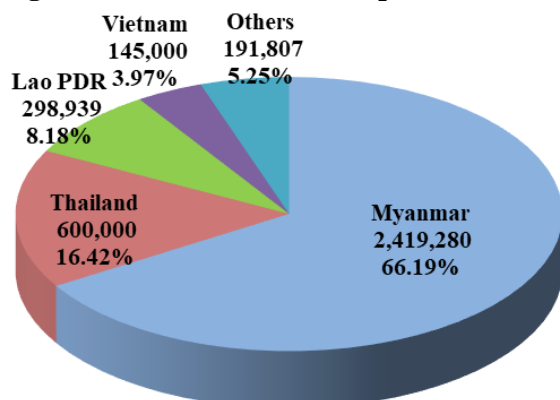
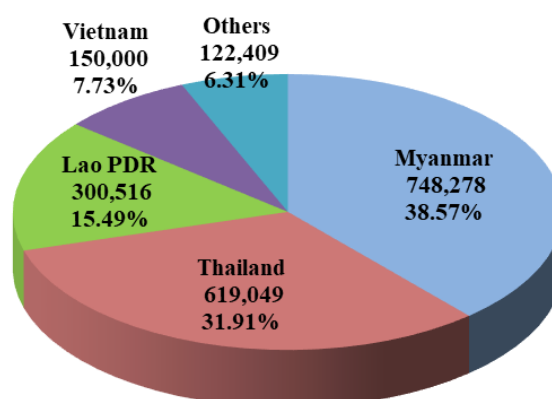


Figure 21 Amount of maize export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2017 – 2018



Total 3.66 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

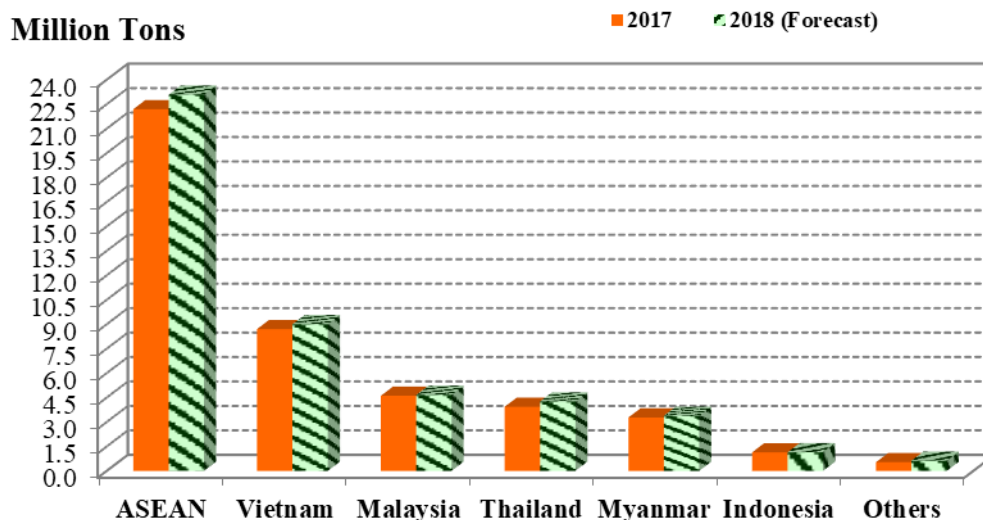
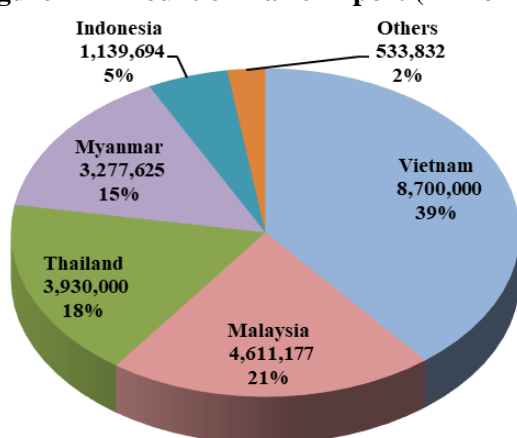
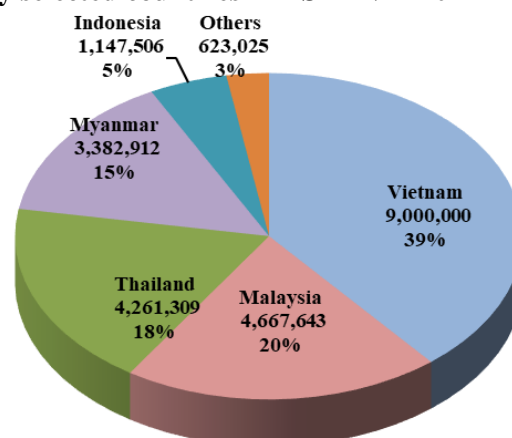


Figure 24 Amount of maize import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2017 – 2018



Total 22.19 million tons
Figure 22 Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017



Total 23.08 million tons
Figure 23 Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2018

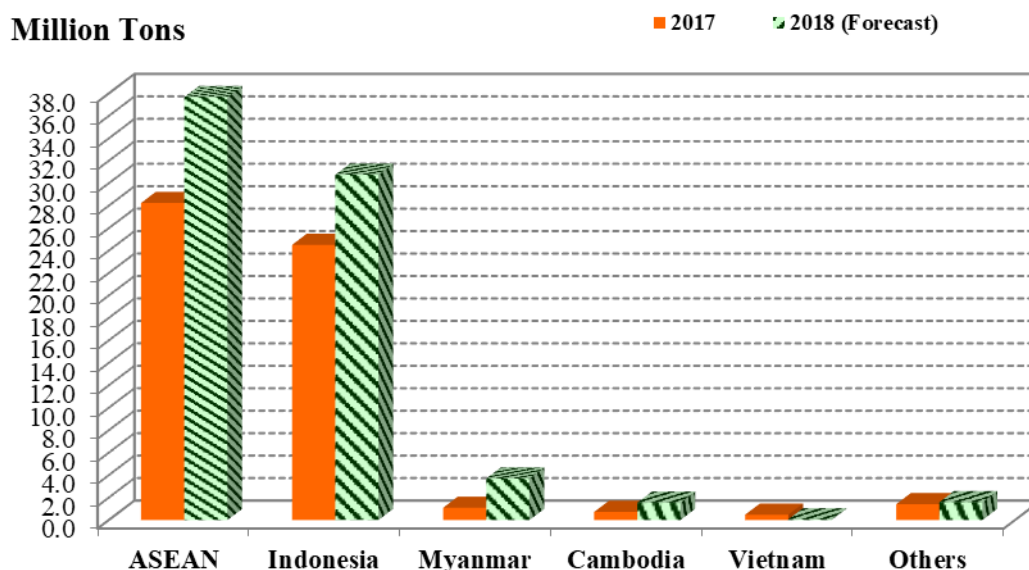


Figure 27 Amount of ending stock of Maize in ASEAN countries in 2017 – 2018

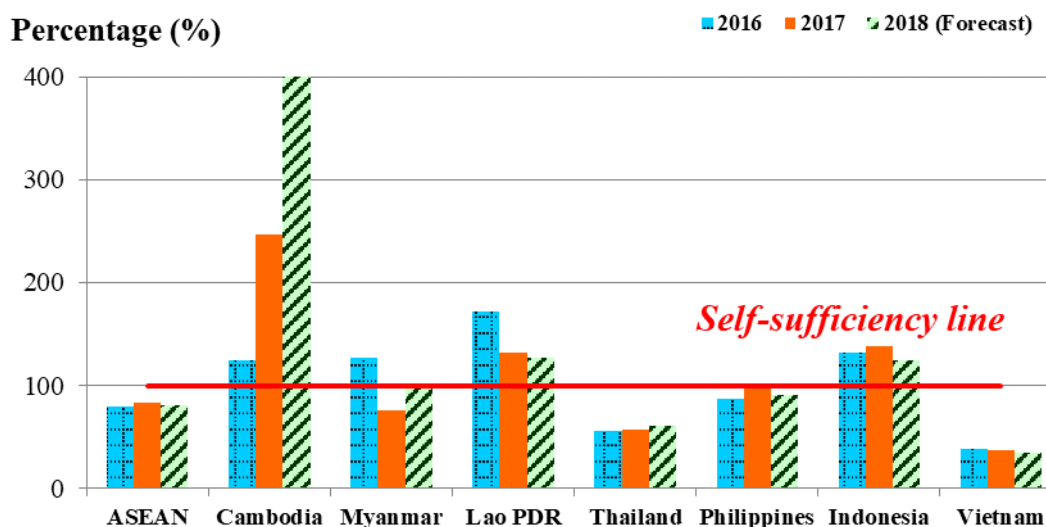


Figure 28 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

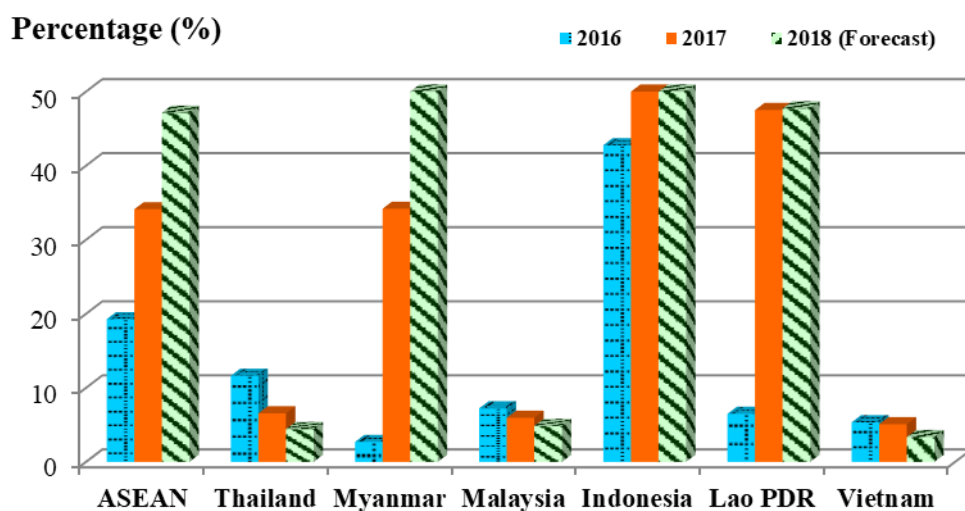


Figure 29 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

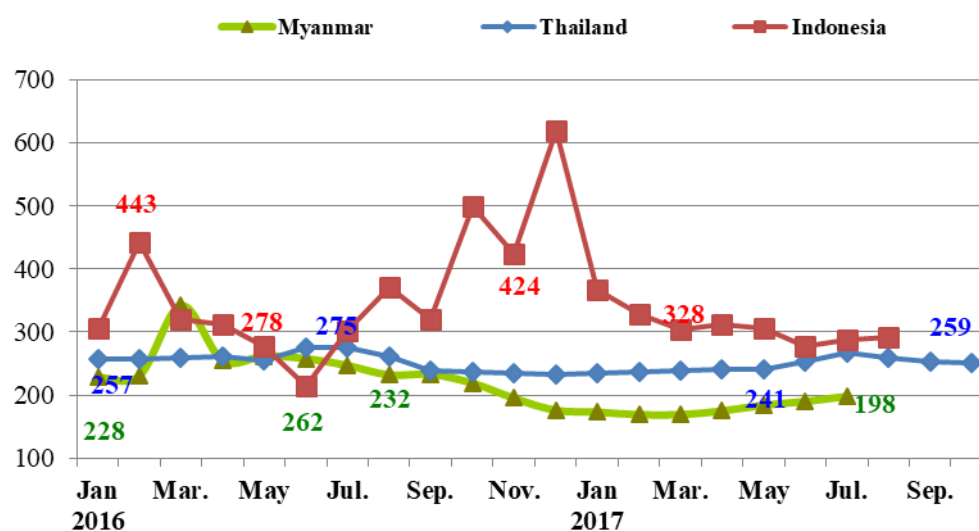


Figure 30 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016 – 2017

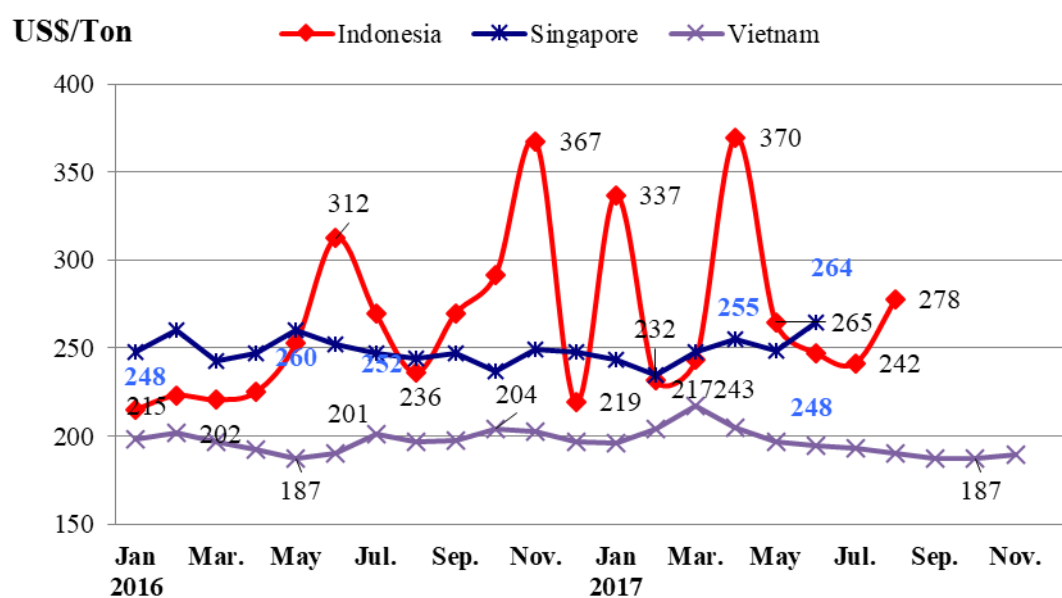


Figure 31 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016 – 2017

Highlight of Sugar Outlook for 2018

- ASEAN sugar supply is forecasted to increase about 1 percent or 0.3 million tons from 37.46 million tons in 2017 to 37.76 million tons in 2018 mainly due to the increase in production.
- The beginning stock of sugar in 2018 is estimated at 13.34 million tons, down from 13.63 million tons in 2017.
- The sugar export from ASEAN in 2018 is expected to increase from 8.32 million tons in 2017 to 8.9 million tons in 2018 (Table 31).
- The sugar import of 2018 is about 5.78 million tons which is slight decrease from 5.79 million tons in 2017.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio for sugar in 2018 is forecasted to be about 118 percent which is increased from about 114 percent in 2017.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio in 2018 is forecasted to be about 84 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)	37.46	37.76	0.30	0.80
Beginning stock	13.63	13.34	-0.30	-2.17
Production	18.04	18.65	0.61	3.39
Import	5.79	5.78	-0.01	-0.24
Demand (Million tons)	37.46	37.76	0.30	0.80
Domestic utilization	15.81	15.86	0.05	0.32
Export	8.32	8.90	0.58	6.94
Ending stock	13.34	13.01	-0.33	-2.46
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	114.10	117.59	3.49	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	86.22	84.08	-2.14	-

ASEAN Sugar Situation in 2017

Production

The sugarcane production in ASEAN in 2017 (2016/17 crop year) was estimated at 167.26 million tons, up 5.58 million tons from 161.71 million tons in 2016 or about 3 percent (Table 32, Figure 32). The increase in production was due to the increase in production of Cambodia Indonesia Myanmar the Philippines and Vietnam. (Table 35) The yield of sugarcane in ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 60.60 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 13.63 million tons, down from 14.66 million tons in 2016, which is about 1.03 million tons or about 7 percent. The ending stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2017 was estimated to be about 13.33 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 8.32 million tons compared to 8.10 million tons in 2016, an 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 7.43 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 437 and 498 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 57,893 hectares. The damages were caused by flood and drought which happened the most in Thailand and the affected area was 56,141 hectares (Table 36).

Prospects for Sugar in 2018

Production

Sugarcane production in ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 167.29 million tons in 2017 to 206.63 million tons in 2018. Most of the countries which forecasted to increase in its production while Cambodia and 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 135.01 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 increase from 15.81 million tons of sugar in 2017 to 15.86 million tons in 2018, which is about 0.05 million tons increase (Table 39). The beginning stock in ASEAN is estimated at 13.33 million tons of sugar, a decrease of 0.3 million tons or compared to 13.63 million tons in the previous year. The ending stock of

sugar in ASEAN in 2018 is forecasted to be 13.01 million tons which is about 0.32 million tons decrease from the previous year.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2018 is forecasted to be about 118 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 84 percent which is increase from 2017 (Table 41, Figure 44). This indicates that the domestic availability of sugar in the region is expected to decrease while compare to the previous year.

Trade

The export is predicted to increase from 8.32 million tons in 2017 to 8.89 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 5.77 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	161,709.17	167,285.27	5,576.11	3.45	206,625.84	39,340.57	23.52
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	709.10	740.94	31.83	4.49	629.32	-111.62	-15.06
Indonesia	14,448.95	16,025.03	1,576.08	10.91	16,071.71	46.68	0.29
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	135,073.80	41,985.34	45.10
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	2,825.37	2,818.26	-7.11	-0.25	3,214.51	396.25	14.06
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	19.51	22.24	2.72	13.95	19.72	-2.52	-11.33
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	1,854.09	394.43	27.02
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	2,766.72	2,760.36	-6.35	-0.23	3,142.54	382.18	13.85
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	19.24	22.24	2.99	15.56	19.13	-3.10	-13.95
Indonesia	444.22	452.14	7.92	1.78	453.46	1.32	0.29
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	1,782.71	379.19	27.02
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	60.60	2.15	3.68	65.75	5.15	8.50
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	36.85	33.32	-3.53	-9.58	32.89	-0.43	-1.29
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	75.77	9.44	14.23
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	25,000	31,332	-	141	103	1,317	57,893
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	1,317	1,317
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	332	-	-	103	-	435
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	25,000	31,000	-	141	-	-	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	17,102,363	5,848,515	37,613,909	15,890,352	8,092,541	13,631,016	37,613,909
Brunei	2,023		5,954	7,977	5,493		2,484	7,977
Cambodia ^{1/}		70,910		70,910	34,580	12,135	24,195	70,910
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 ^{1/}	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	13,631,016	18,039,336	5,792,382	37,462,734	15,809,633	8,318,414	13,334,686	37,462,734
Brunei	2,484		6,132	8,616	5,658		2,958	8,616
Cambodia ^{1/}	24,195	74,094		98,289	35,000	7,860	55,429	98,289
Indonesia	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		904,643	772,045	124,130	8,468	904,643
Philippines	317,234	2,497,781		2,815,014	2,200,000	100,000	515,014	2,815,014
Singapore ^{1/}	-		300,000	300,000	255,000	45,000	-	300,000
Thailand	10,343,026	10,033,246	500	20,376,772	2,600,000	7,433,746	10,343,026	20,376,772
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	13,334,686	18,649,693	5,777,750	37,762,129	15,860,101	8,894,610	13,007,418	37,762,129
Brunei	2,958		6,500	9,458	6,000		3,458	9,458
Cambodia ^{1/}	55,429	62,932		118,361	35,000	6,558	76,802	118,361
Indonesia	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/	8,468	869,138		877,606	769,171		108,435	877,606
Philippines	515,014	2,210,172		2,725,186	2,200,000	100,000	425,186	2,725,186
Singapore ^{1/}	-		300,000	300,000	255,000	45,000	-	300,000
Thailand	10,343,026	10,890,000	500	21,233,526	2,600,000	8,290,500	10,343,026	21,233,526
Vietnam	12,615	1,761,000	150,000	1,923,615	1,762,000	150,000	11,615	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	17,102,363	15,890,352	107.63	18,039,336	15,809,633	114.10	18,649,693	15,860,101	117.59
Brunei	-	5,493	-	-	5,658	-	-	6,000	-
Cambodia	70,910	34,580	205.06	74,094	35,000	211.70	62,932	35,000	179.81
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	2,497,781	2,200,000	113.54	2,210,172	2,200,000	100.46
Singapore	-	254,291	-	-	255,000	-	-	255,000	-
Thailand	9,785,649	2,600,000	376.37	10,033,246	2,600,000	385.89	10,890,000	2,600,000	418.85
Vietnam	1,724,615	1,715,000	100.56	1,745,000	1,709,000	102.11	1,761,000	1,762,000	99.94

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	13,631,016	15,809,633	86.22	13,334,686	15,860,101	84.08
Brunei	2,023	5,493	36.83	2,484	5,658	43.91	2,958	6,000	49.30
Cambodia	-	34,580	-	24,195	35,000	-	55,429	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	-	#DIV/0!	419,200	-	#DIV/0!	772,874	-	#DIV/0!
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	8,468	769,171	1.10
Philippines	500,204	2,130,087	23.48	317,234	2,200,000	14.42	515,014	2,200,000	23.41
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	1,762,000	0.72

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									1903.13	900194.7				
Singapore	915	723,278	31	54,350	5,896	3,599,669			732	438,287	16	37,627	920	668,231
Thailand	3,724	2,226,910	604,895	291,107,805	1,874,713	795,579,049	175,903	84,562,170	159,723	74,093,690	512,296	262,282,614	51,795	26,311,878
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				423389	0	7,341,149		13,210,903	0	20,552,052
Myanmar			400	0			400	0.02	123,730	6.11	124,130	6.13
Philippines	4336.09	1741344.8			15000	5186250	21,239	7,827,790	292,962	141,889,611	314,201	149,717,400
Singapore			0	0	18	41,111	8,529	5,562,554	10,394	9,192,186	18,923	14,754,740
Thailand	96,292	51,010,880			158,295	71,869,206	3,637,636	1,659,044,202	1,956,809	948,877,218	5,594,445	2,607,921,420
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	1	3,052
Thailand					0	195			36	68,981	0	14	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	0.03	287			0.008	81	36	69,653	458	511,514	494	581,167
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
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	417	419	395	375		437
	White Sugar	2016	398	409	411	415	415	437	446	459	475	477	483	475	439
		2017	521	528	547	556	540	520	501	489	463	431	405		498

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
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							769

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

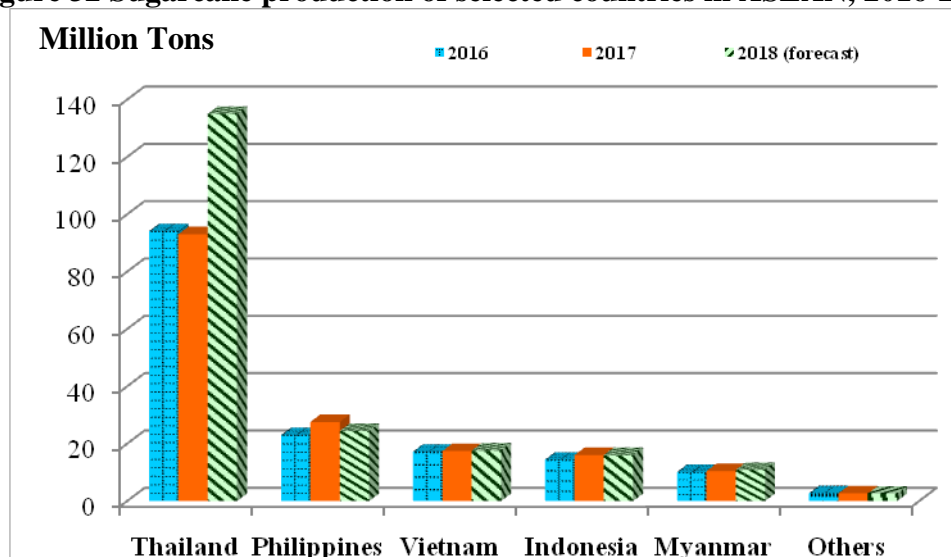


Figure 33 Sugarcane planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

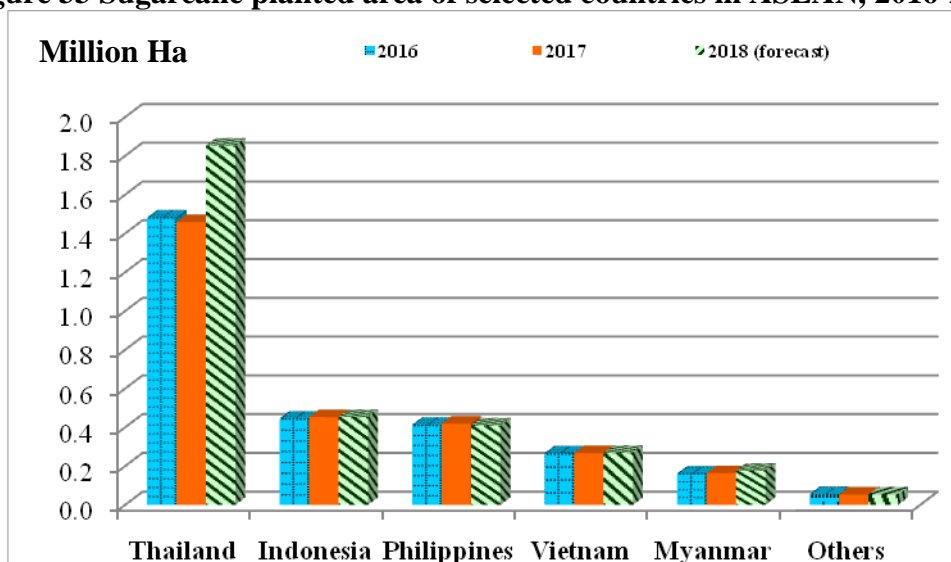


Figure 34 Sugarcane harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

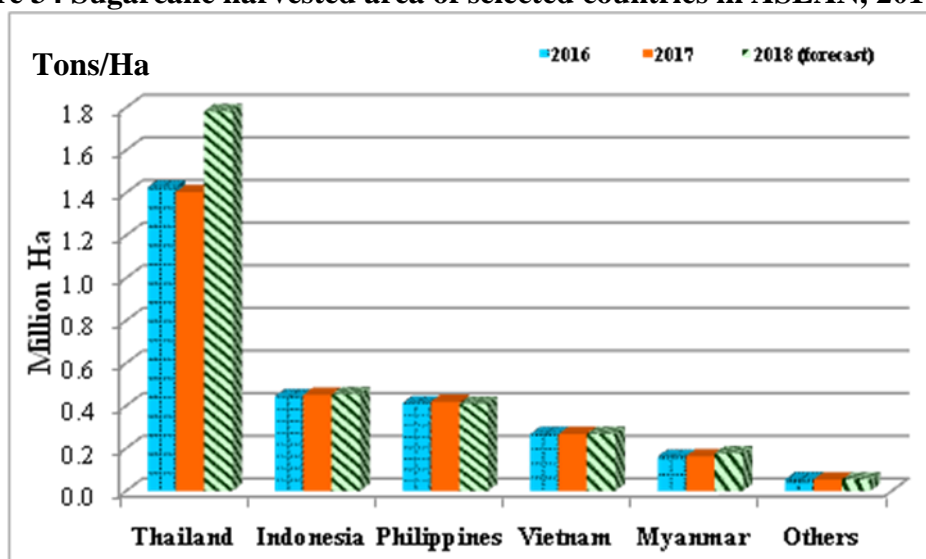


Figure 35 Sugarcane yield of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

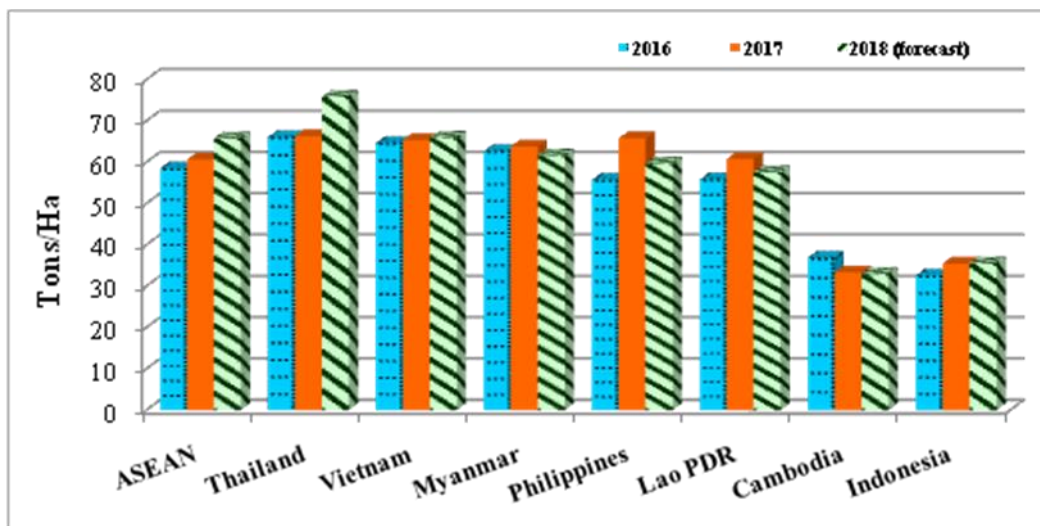


Figure 36 Amount of Sugar export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2017-2018

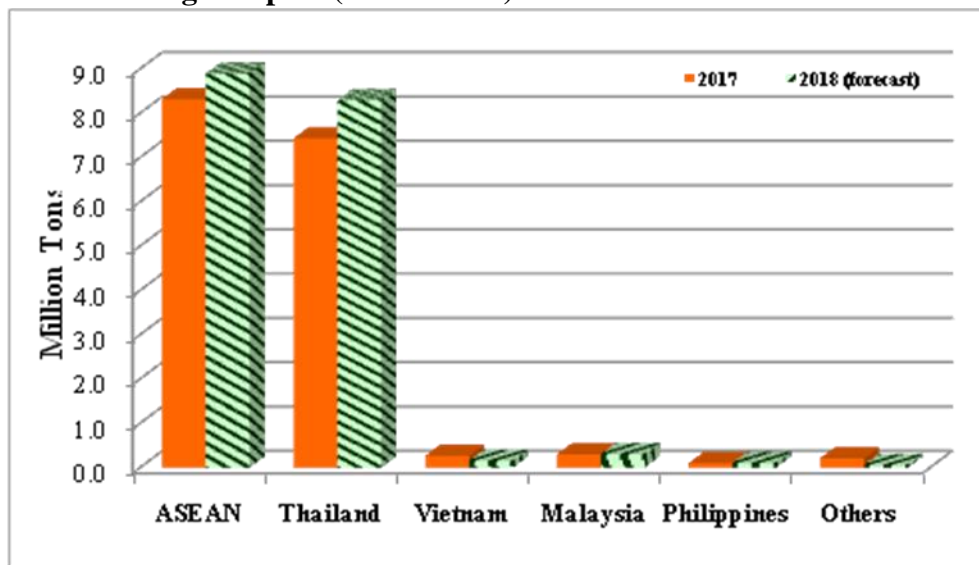


Figure 37 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017

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

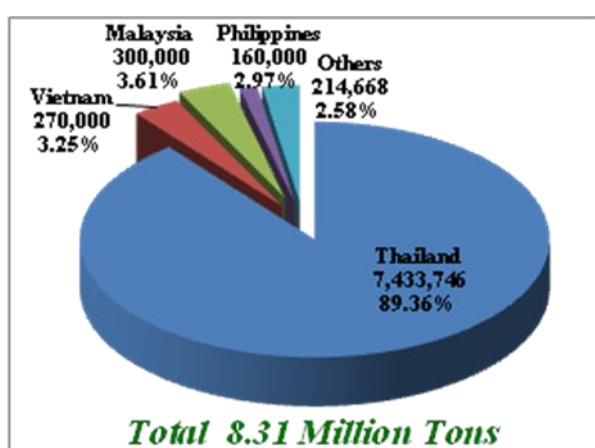


Figure 39 Amount of sugar import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2017-2018

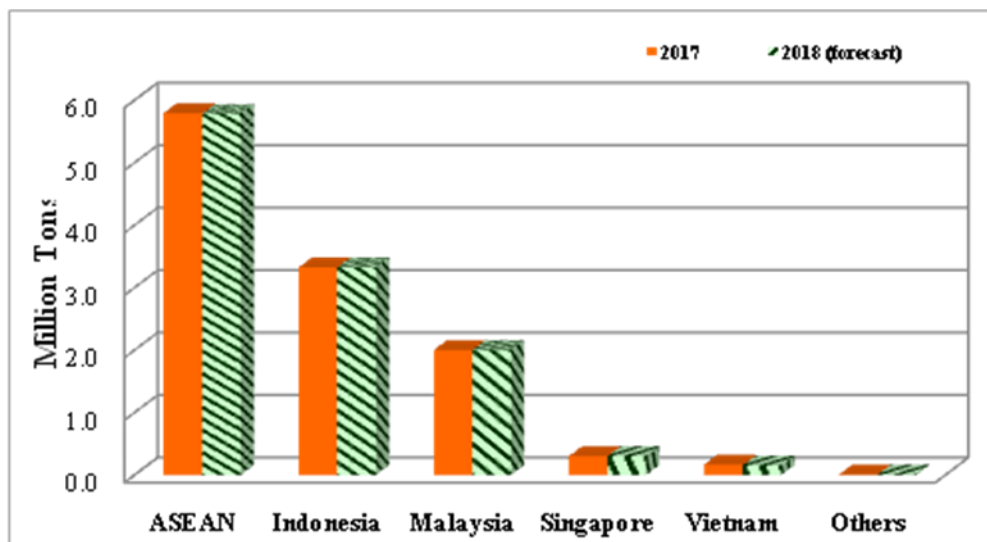


Figure 40 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2017

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

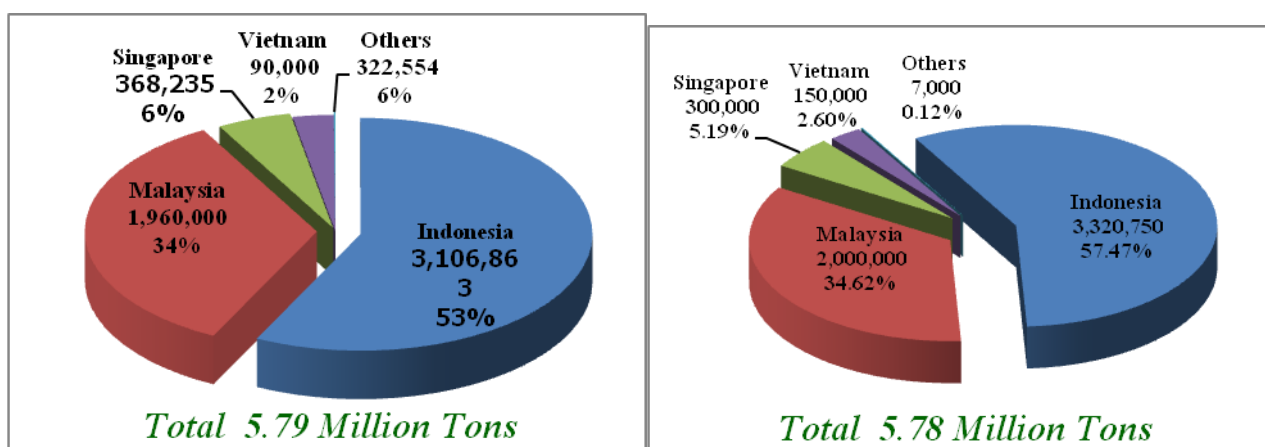


Figure 42 Amount of ending stock of Sugar in ASEAN countries in 2017 – 2018

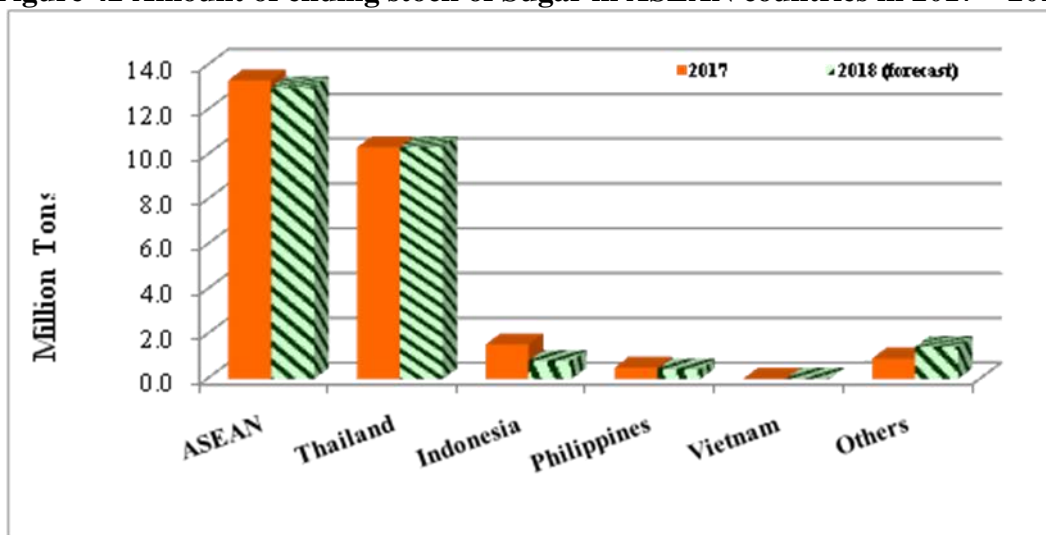


Figure 43 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

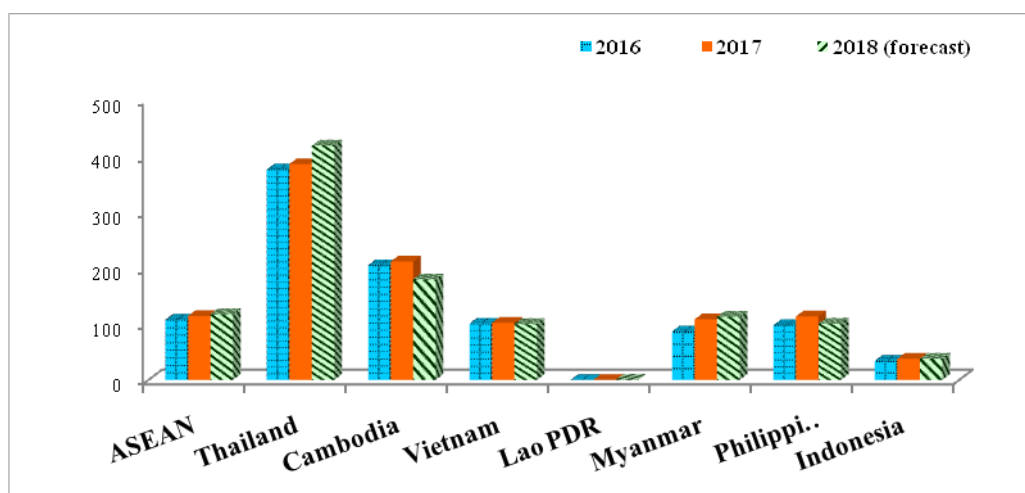


Figure 44 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

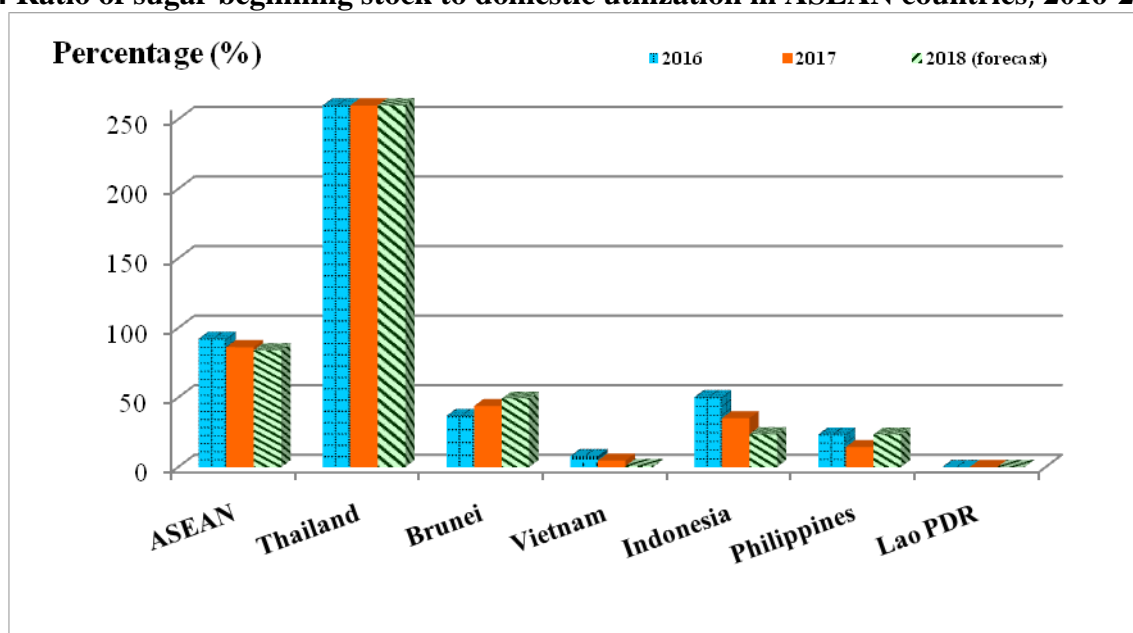


Figure 45 FOB price (US\$) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

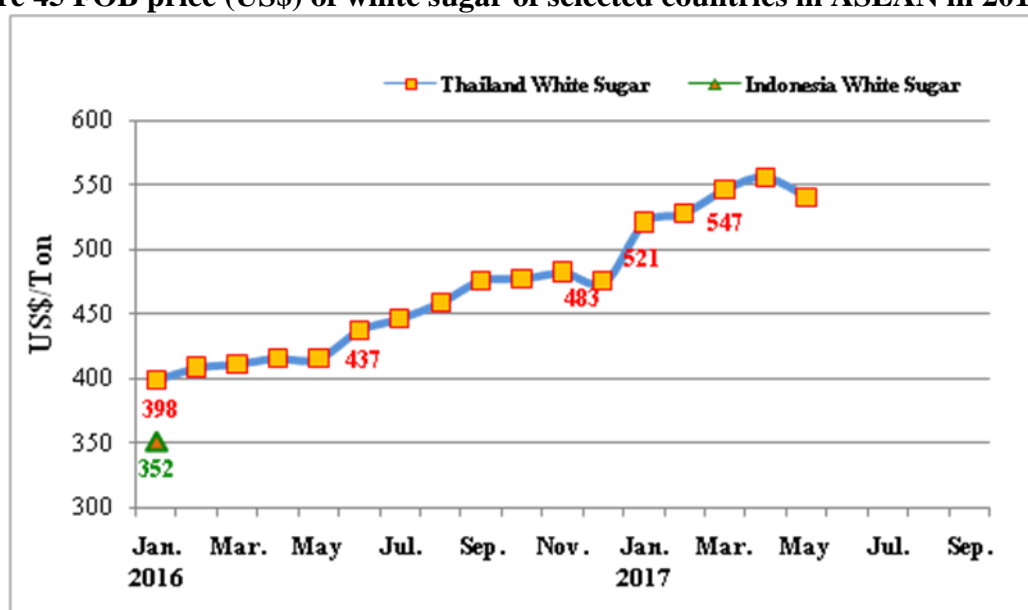
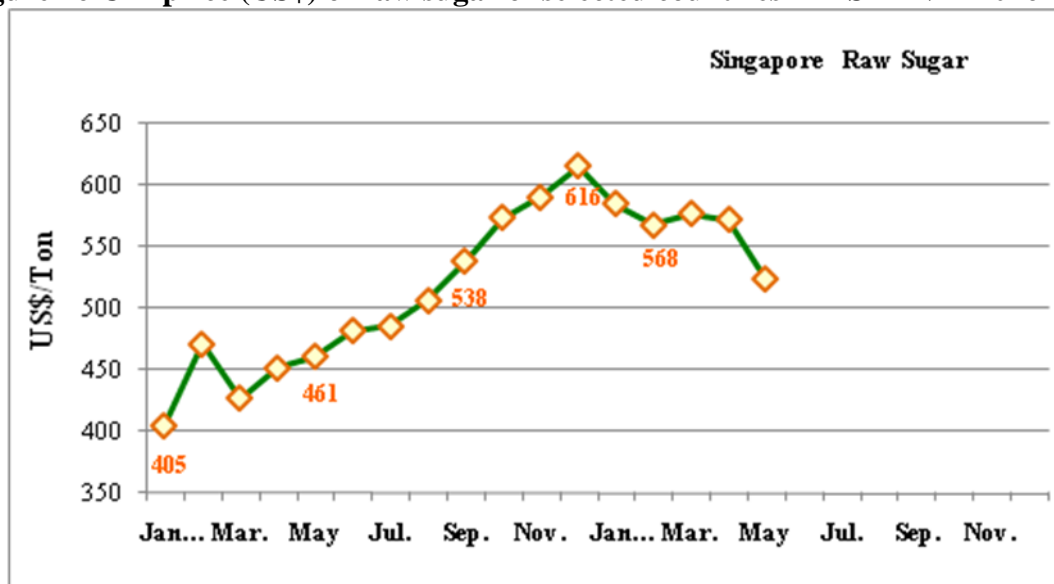


Figure 46 CIF price (US\$) of raw sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017



Highlights of Soybean Outlook for 2018

- The supply of ASEAN soybean is forecasted to increase from 11.74 million tons in 2017 to 13.43 million tons or approximately 14.40 percent in 2018 (Table 46). The increase in supply mainly comes from the increase in the import, which increases approximately 61 percent.
- The soybean production is predicted to be 1.44 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 3.83 million tons, up 0.97 million tons from 2.86 million tons in 2017. The ending stock is expected to be 5.34 million tons in 2018, an increase of 1.51 million ton or approximately 40 percent from 3.83 million tons in 2017.
- In terms of soybean demand in ASEAN in 2018, the domestic utilization is estimated at 8.02 million tons, compared to 7.84 million tons in 2017.
- The soybean import is forecasted to increase from 7.72 million tons in 2017 to 8.16 million tons in 2018. The export of soybean from the ASEAN in 2018 is forecasted to be 0.07 million tons, about the same as in 2017. ASEAN exports very few of soybeans.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) in 2018 is forecasted to be 18.00 percent, increased 3.28 percent from the previous year.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is predicted to be 47.79 percent in 2018, which increased approximately 11 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)	11.74	13.43	1.69	14.40
Beginning stock	2.86	3.83	0.97	33.92
Production	1.15	1.44	0.29	25.22
Import	7.72	8.16	0.44	5.70
Demand (Million tons)	11.74	13.43	1.69	14.40
Domestic utilization	7.84	8.02	0.18	2.30
Export	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
Ending stock	3.83	5.34	1.51	39.43
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	14.72	18.00	3.28	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	36.53	47.79	11.26	-

ASEAN Soybean Situation 2017

Production

The estimate of soybean production in ASEAN in 2017 (crop year 2016/17) was 1.15 million tons, a decrease of 0.23 million tons from 1.39 million tons in 2016 (crop year 2015/16). The decrease in production was due to the decline in planted area and yield. 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 all of the countries in the region.

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 area. The decline in planted area affected by the decrease of soybean's price.

For **Lao PDR**, the decrease in production was due to the decrease in area and yield caused by the unfavorable weather.

Cambodia, the decrease in production was due to the decrease in planted area.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybean in ASEAN in 2017 was estimated at 7.83 million tons, a decrease of 0.14 million tons or about 2 percent from 7.97 million tons in 2016. In 2017, the beginning stock was estimated at 2.86 million tons, an increase of about 1.08 million tons or 60.14 percent from 1.79 million tons in 2016. Indonesia and Vietnam 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 14.72 percent, a decrease of 2.65 percent 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 36.53 percent (Table 56, Figure 59).

Trade

In 2017, ASEAN altogether exported soybean 66,944 tons, which increased 9,509 ton compared to 76,453 ton in 2016. (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 632 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 427 hectares. The major cause of damage was the drought which constituted about 41 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 1.44 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 0.68 million tons in 2017 to 0.94 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 0.97 million ton or about 34 percent from 2.86 million ton in 2017 to 3.83 million ton in 2018. The ending stock is forecasted to increase to 5.34 million tons in 2018, or about 39 percent. (Table 53, Figure 57).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self-sufficiency ratio) is forecasted to be 18.00 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 47.79 percent, which increase 11.26 percent from the previous year (Table 56, Figure 58).

Trade

In 2018, the export of soybeans from the ASEAN is forecasted to be about 0.07 million tons, which is slight increase from the previous year. The total import by the ASEAN in 2018 is forecasted to be 8.16 million tons, compared to 7.72 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	1,385.34	1,153.32	-232.02	-16.75	1,443.40	290.08	25.15
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	97.24	70.80	-26.44	-27.19	73.29	2.48	3.51
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	42.30	41.90	-0.40	-0.96	40.97	-0.93	-2.21
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	931.84	753.17	-178.68	-19.17	864.37	111.20	14.76
Brunei	N/A						-
Cambodia	66.82	42.66	-24.17	-36.16	41.95	-0.71	-1.66
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	26.55	25.26	-1.29	-4.86	24.07	-1.19	-4.71
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	924.43	752.74	-171.69	-18.57	864.14	111.40	14.80
Brunei	N/A						-
Cambodia	66.61	42.65	-23.95	-35.96	41.94	-0.71	-1.67
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	25.90	25.01	-0.90	-3.46	23.85	-1.16	-4.65
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	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	1.50	1.53	0.03	2.24	1.67	0.14	9.02
Brunei	N/A						-
Cambodia	1.46	1.66	0.20	13.70	1.75	0.09	5.27
Indonesia	1.49	1.51	0.02	1.60	1.72	0.20	13.50
Lao PDR	1.561	1.560	0.001	-0.09	1.57	0.01	0.73
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1.497	1.502	0.005	0.33	1.53	0.03	1.55
Philippines	1.20	1.16	-0.04	-3.39	1.10	-0.06	-5.12
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1.63	1.68	0.04	2.59	1.72	0.04	2.55
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	Unspecified	
ASEAN	174	248	-	-	-	5	427
Brunei	N/A						-
Cambodia						5	5
Indonesia							-
Lao PDR							-
Malaysia							-
Myanmar	174						174
Philippines							-
Singapore							-
Thailand		248					248
Vietnam							-

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	1,787,825	1,385,341	7,739,607	10,912,773	7,973,233	76,453	2,863,087	10,912,773
Brunei	N/A							0
Cambodia	25,461	97,245		122,706	48,493 ^{1/}	38,700	35,513	122,706
Indonesia	1,482,328	859,653	2,259,225	4,601,206	2,039,798	1,257	2,560,150	4,601,206
Lao PDR	986	18,846	0	19,832	16,758	66	3,008	19,832
Malaysia ^{1/}	0		791,016	791,016	762,852	28,164	0	791,016
Myanmar	15,050	222,282	12,804	250,136	118,656	1,539	129,941	250,136
Philippines	0	623	151,335	151,958	151,958	0	0	151,958
Singapore	0	0	21,468	21,468	21,218	250	0	21,468
Thailand	0	42,302	2,957,759	3,000,061	2,994,584	5,477	0	3,000,061
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	2,863,087	1,153,325	7,718,837	11,735,248	7,836,967	66,944	3,831,338	11,735,248
Brunei	N/A							0
Cambodia	35,513	70,804		106,317	60,945 ^{1/}	30,074	15,298	106,317
Indonesia	2,560,150	675,166	2,263,846	5,499,162	2,056,185	1,648	3,441,329	5,499,162
Lao PDR	3,008	18,096	0	21,104	16,837	69	4,198	21,104
Malaysia ^{1/}	0		752,345	752,345	723,005	29,340	0	752,345
Myanmar	129,941	214,834	16,918	361,693	91,121	798	269,774	361,693
Philippines ^{1/}	0	589	218,477	219,066	219,064	2	0	219,066
Singapore ^{1/}	0	0	18,252	18,252	18,238	13	0	18,252
Thailand	0	41,898	2,900,000	2,941,898	2,937,898	4,000	0	2,941,898
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. N/A means data is not available.**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	3,831,338	1,443,404	8,156,026	13,430,768	8,017,716	71,804	5,341,248	13,430,768
Brunei	N/A							0
Cambodia	15,298	73,288		88,586	55,280 ^{1/}	23,628 ^{1/}	9,678	88,586
Indonesia	3,441,329	935,192	2,526,709	6,903,230	2,091,978	1,660	4,809,592	6,903,230
Lao PDR	4,198	18,542	0	22,740	16,988	70	5,682	22,740
Malaysia ^{1/}	0		823,417	823,417	783,687	39,731	0	823,417
Myanmar	269,774	236,064	15,348 ^{1/}	521,185	90,103 ^{1/}	1,690 ^{1/}	429,392	521,185
Philippines	0	538	261,740	262,278	262,278	0	0	262,278
Singapore ^{1/}	0	0	18,812	18,812	18,786	26	0	18,812
Thailand	0	40,970	2,900,000	2,940,970	2,936,970	4,000	0	2,940,970
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	1,385,341	7,973,233	17.37	1,153,325	7,836,967	14.72	1,443,404	8,017,716	18.00
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	97,245	48,493	200.53	70,804	60,945	116.18	73,288	55,280	132.58
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	-	-	723,005	-	-	783,687	-
Myanmar	222,282	118,656	187.33	214,834	91,121	235.77	236,064	90,103	261.99
Philippines	623	151,958	0.41	589	219,064	0.27	538	262,278	0.21
Singapore	-	21,218	-	-	18,238	-	-	18,786	-
Thailand	42,302	2,994,584	1.41	41,898	2,937,898	1.43	40,970	2,936,970	1.39
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	1,787,825	7,973,233	22.42	2,863,087	7,836,967	36.53	3,831,338	8,017,716	47.79
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	25,461	48,493	52.50	35,513	60,945	58.27	15,298	55,280	27.67
Indonesia	1,482,328	2,039,798	72.67	2,560,150	2,056,185	124.51	3,441,329	2,091,978	164.50
Lao PDR	986	16,758	5.88	3,008	16,837	17.86	4,198	16,988	24.71
Malaysia	-	762,852	-	-	723,005	-	-	783,687	-
Myanmar	15,050	118,656	12.68	129,941	91,121	142.60	269,774	90,103	299.40
Philippines	-	151,958	-	-	219,064	-	0	262,278	-
Singapore	-	21,218	-	0	18,238	-	-	18,786	-
Thailand	-	2,994,584	-	-	2,937,898	-	-	2,936,970	-
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									0	46				
Philippines														
Singapore	1	1,394	20	13,239	5	4,181			119	121,243	4	9,058		
Thailand			715	462,796			2,756	1,528,846	24	23,498				
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	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	0	6,370,644	0	9,711,567
Myanmar	198	74,580	0	94			199	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	21	43,084			432	360,509	3,948	2,418,733	12	22,396	3,960	2,441,129
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			0	110
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						43,807								
Myanmar									147	325,652				
Philippines														
Singapore									464.8398	320,127	0	103		
Thailand			14,825	6,558,329									0	167
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	83.90	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	0.01	55					14,825	6,558,550	2,730,166	1,175,028,666	2,744,991	1,181,587,216
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 59 FOB Price of soybean in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Cambodia	2016	476	475	458	480	475	460	472	469	468	470	475	478	471
	2017	547	545	548	550	547	549	547	550	547	550	542	547	547
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	679	684	641	639	629	593	593	580	577	610	587	645	621
	2017	656	641	653	614	617	613							632
Thailand	2016	422	430	407	390	392	410	429	452	451	446	459	457	429
	2017	481	459	459	448	430	417	404	404	409	402	446	445	434
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

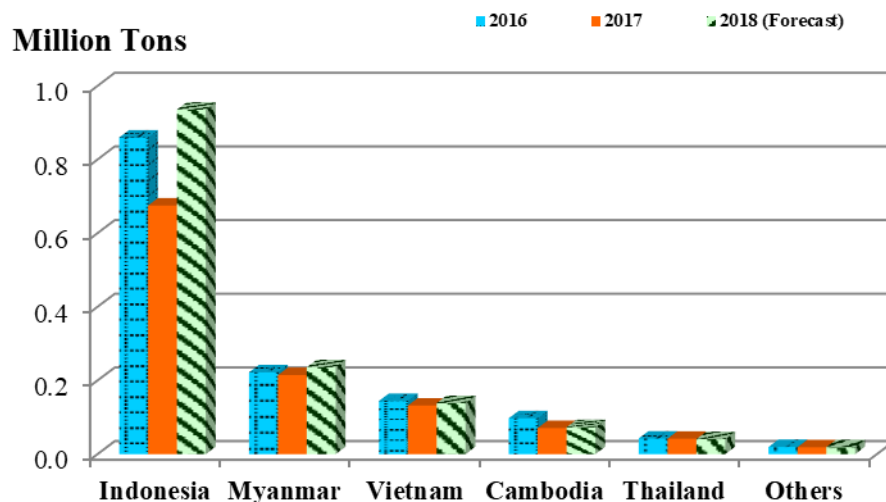


Figure 47 Soybean production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

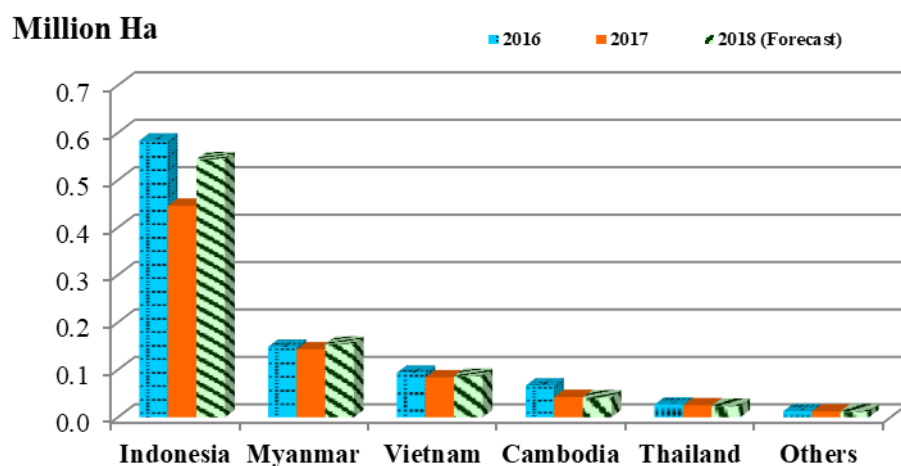


Figure 48 Soybean planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

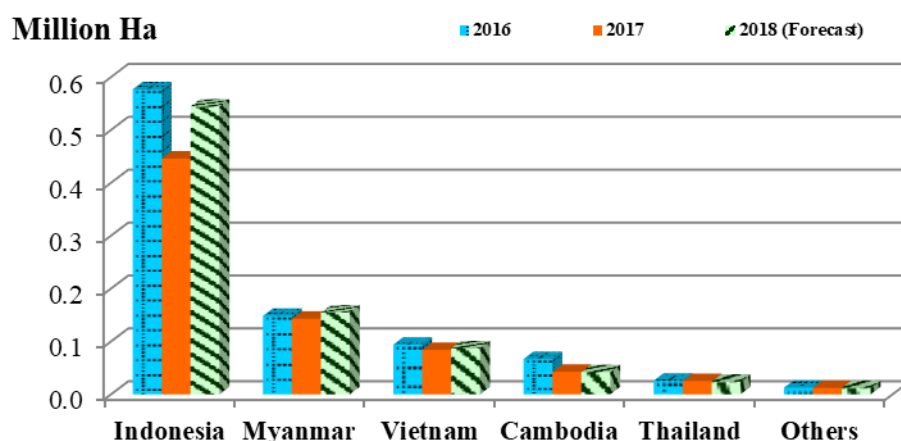


Figure 49 Soybean harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

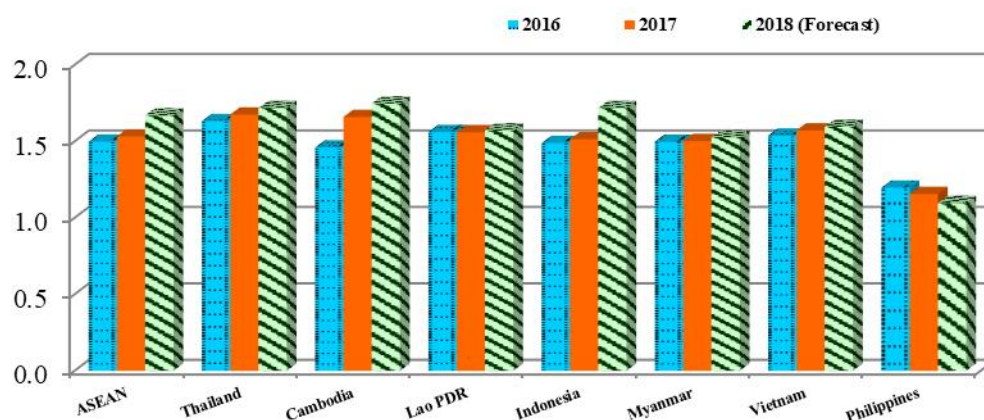


Figure 50 Soybean yield of countries in ASEAN, 2016 – 2018

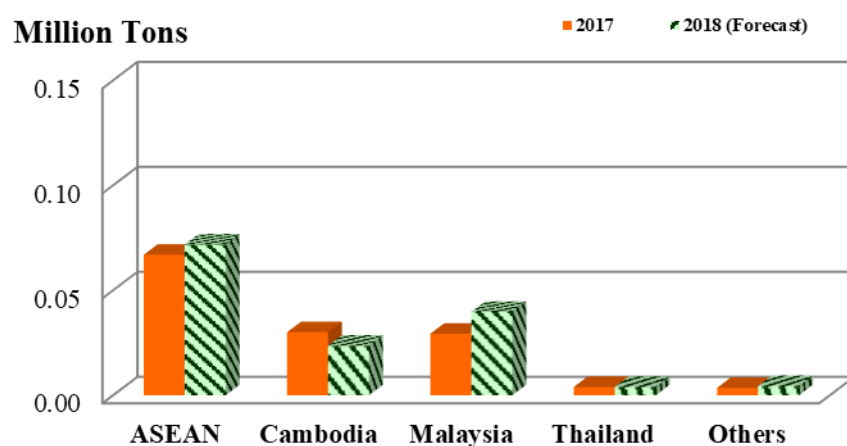
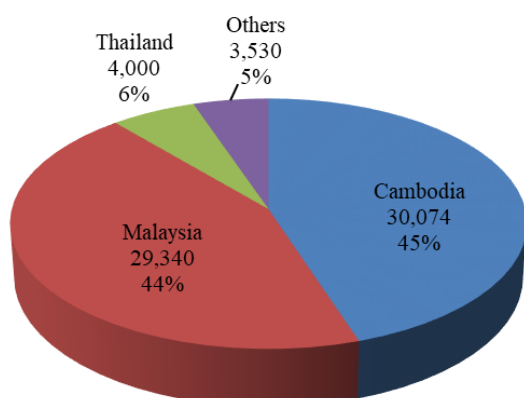
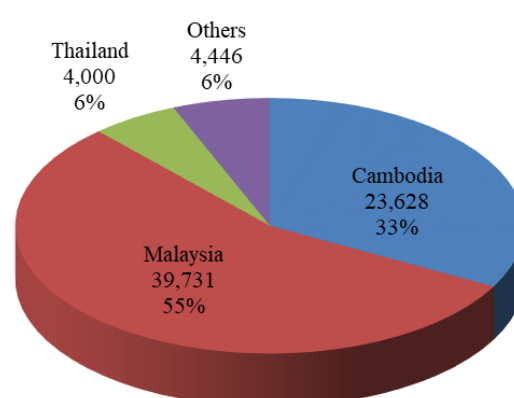


Figure 51 Amount of Soybean export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2017 -2018



Total 0.067 million tons
Figure 52 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2017



Total 0.072 million tons
Figure 53 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2018

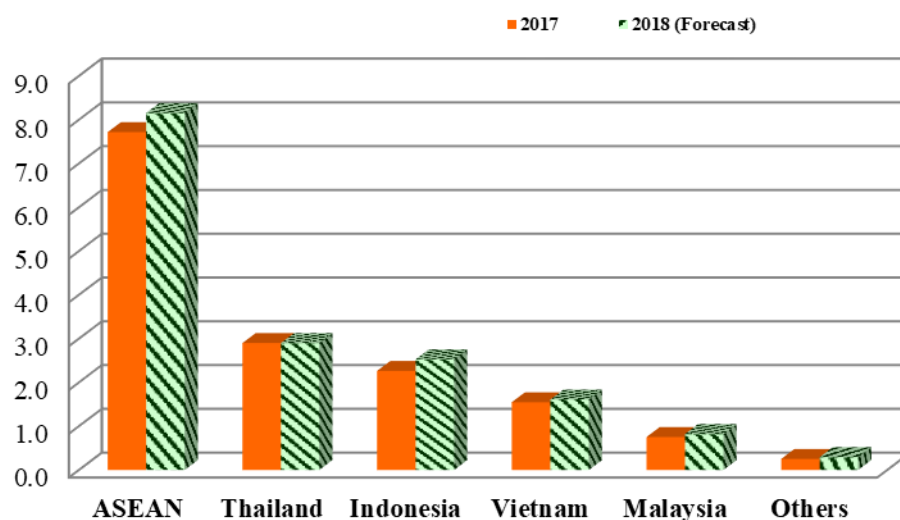
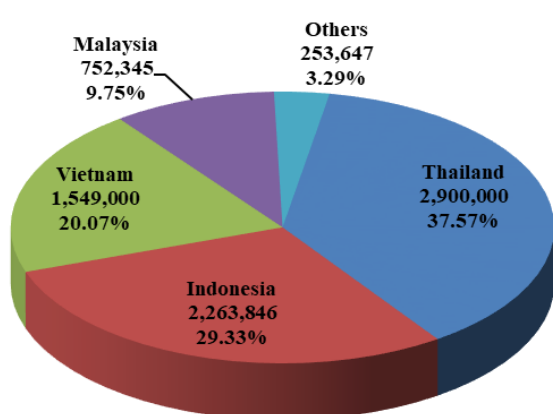
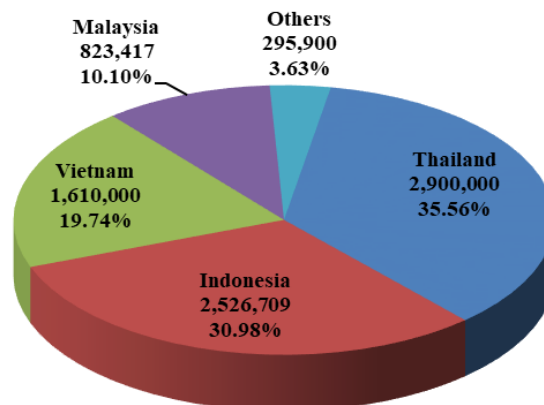


Figure 54 Amount of soybean import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2017 – 2018



Total 7.72 million tons

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



Total 8.16 million tons

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

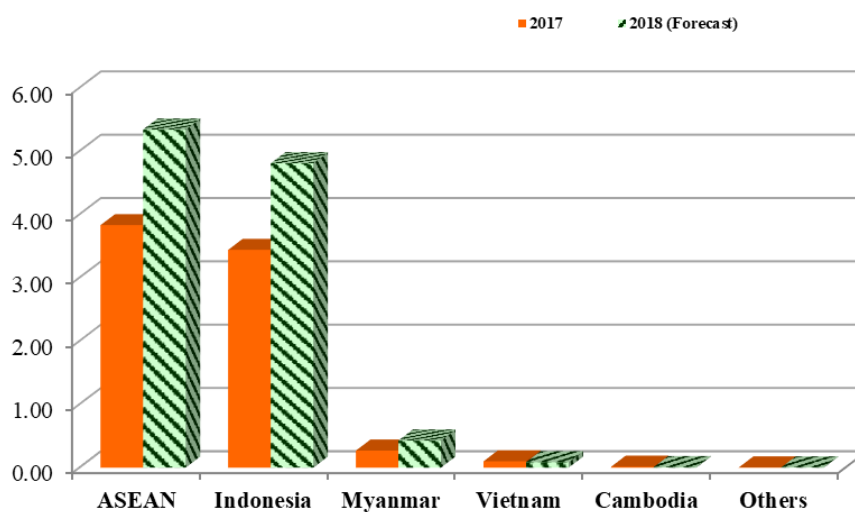


Figure 57 Amount of ending stock of soybean in ASEAN countries in 2017 – 2018

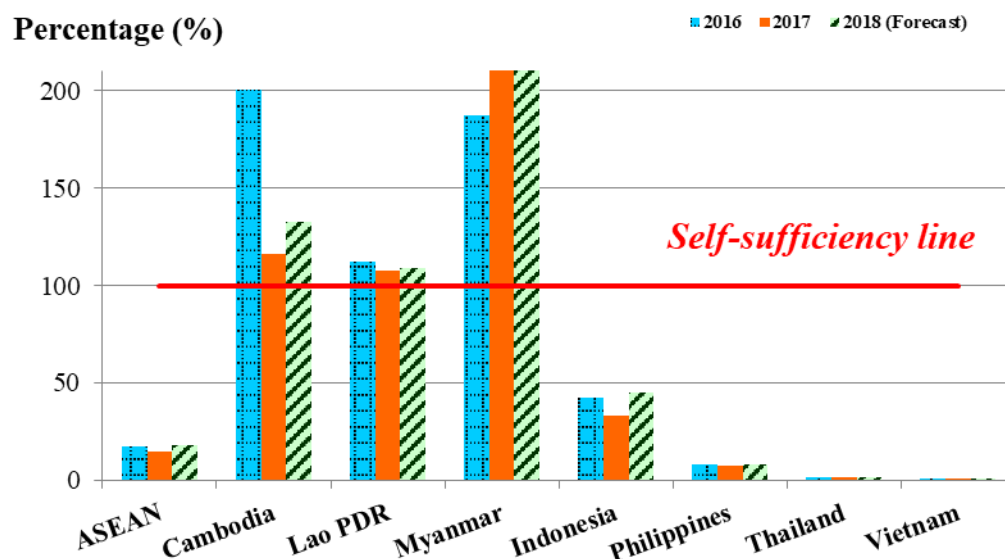


Figure 58 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

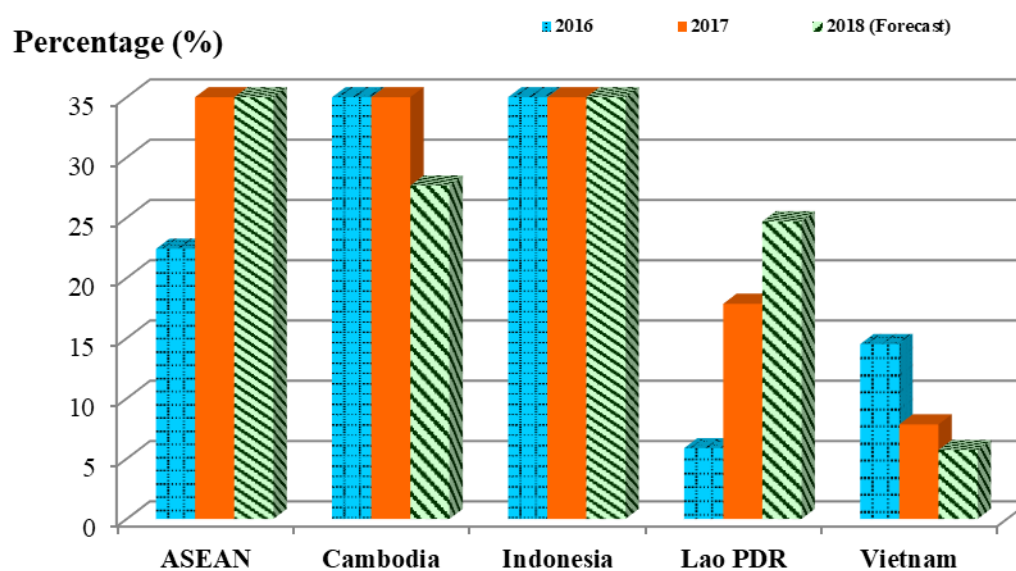


Figure 59 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016 – 2018

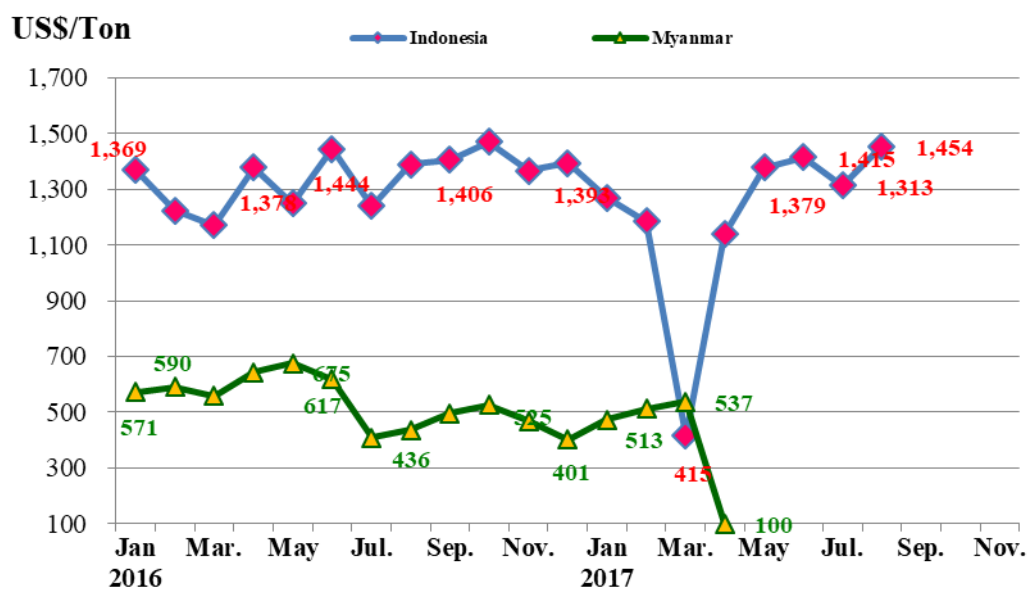


Figure 60 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016 – 2017

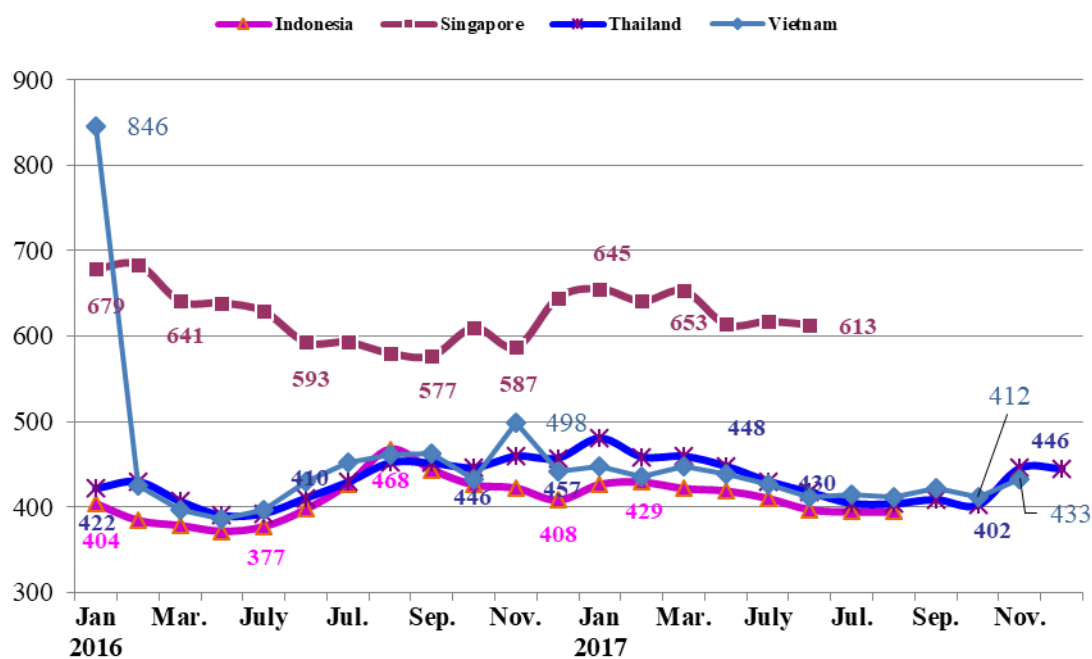


Figure 61 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016 – 2017

Highlights of Cassava Outlook for 2018

- The supply of cassava in ASEAN is forecasted to be 112.94 million tons in 2018, an increase of 10.41 million tons or about 10 percent from 102.53 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 16.77million tons, increase from 10.18 million tons in 2017 due to the decrease in stock in Cambodia Thailand and Vietnam while the ending stock in 2018 is expected to be 25 million tons, up from 16.77 million tons in 2017.
- The export of cassava is expected to increase 0.99 million tons or an increase of about 3 percent from 38.62 million tons in 2017 to 39.61 million tons in 2018 while the import of cassava is forecasted to be 14.18 million tons in 2018 or increase about 23 percent from 11.58 million tons in 2017.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2018 is forecasted to be about 170 percent, compared to about 171 percent in 2017. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2018 is forecasted to be about 34.69 percent, a decrease of about 13 percent from about 21.6 percent in 2017.

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

Unit: Million tons

Items	2017	2018	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	102.53	112.94	10.41	10.16
Beginning stock	10.18	16.77	6.59	64.72
Production	80.77	81.99	1.22	1.52
Import	11.58	14.18	2.60	22.45
Demand (Million tons)	102.53	112.94	10.41	10.16
Domestic utilization	47.14	48.33	1.19	2.52
Export	38.62	39.61	0.99	2.57
Ending stock	16.77	25.00	8.23	49.09
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	171.33	169.65	-1.68	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	21.60	34.69	13.09	-

ASEAN Cassava Situation in 2017

Production

The estimated cassava production (root fresh) in ASEAN in 2017 (crop year 2016/17) was 80.77 million tons which has decrease from 81.31 million tons in 2016 about 1 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 while the yield was decrease.

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 47.14 million tons, a decrease of about 0.68 million tons or about 1 percent from 47.82 million tons in 2016 (Table 67-68).

The beginning stock in 2017 was estimated at 10.18 million tons, an increase of 6.19 million tons compared to about 4 million tons in 2016. The ending stock of cassava in 2017 was estimated to be 16.77 million tons, an increase of 6.59 million tons compared to 10.18 million tons in 2016, which came from the decrease in ending stock in most of country except Brunei Cambodia Thailand and Vietnam.

The ratio of the production to the domestic utilization in 2017 was estimated to be about 171 percent which is increase 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 21.6 percent which is increase from 8.35 percent in 2016 (Table 71, Figure 74).

Trade

The cassava exported from ASEAN in 2017 is expected to be 38.62 million tons, slightly increase of 0.11 million tons from 38.51 million tons in 2016. The cassava imported by the ASEAN in 2017 was estimated to be 11.58 million tons, 0.37 million tons increase from 11.21 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 starch and shredded FOB price of 2017 is down compare to 2016. For 2017 CIF price of Singapore is increase from 2016 while Indonesia flour 2017 CIF price is decrease compare to 2016.

Damaged Area

The cassava damaged area in 2017 in the ASEAN was reported to be 38,031 hectares of which 28,512 hectares or about 75 percent cause by flood and drought and has occurred in Thailand.

Prospects for Cassava in 2018

Production

The cassava production in ASEAN in 2018 is forecasted to be 81.99 million tons which is 1.01 million tons or about 1 percent increase from 80.91 million tons in 2017. The increase in production is expected in every country except Cambodia and 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 48.33 million tons in 2018 compared to 47.14 million tons in 2017, an increase of 1.19 million tons. The beginning stock in 2018 is forecasted to be 16.77 million tons, an increase of about 6.59 million tons, compared to 10.18 million tons in 2017. The ending stock in 2018 is predicted to be 25 million tons, an increase of about 8.23 million tons from 16.77 million tons in 2017.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for 2018 is forecasted to be about 170 percent, compared to about 171 percent in 2017, indicates that the self-sufficiency in cassava in the ASEAN is slightly decreasing (Table 70). The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2018 is predicted to be about 35 percent, compared to about 21 percent in 2017, indicates that the cassava supply situation in the ASEAN is increasing (Table 71).

Trade

The cassava export from the ASEAN is expected to increase to 39.61 million tons in 2018, an increase of about 1 million tons compared to 38.62 million tons in 2017. For the import, it is expected to increase about 2.6 million tons from 11.58 million tons in 2017 to 14.18 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	81,310.90	80,906.84	-404.06	-0.50	81,994.34	1,087.50	1.34
Brunei	0.17	0.18	0.01	3.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
Cambodia	13,299.52	14,819.02	1,519.49	11.43	13,817.26	-1,001.75	-6.76
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	30,935.53	-225.57	-0.72	28,565.77	-2,369.76	-7.66
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	3,799.37	3,808.89	9.51	0.25	3,750.70	-58.19	-1.53
Brunei	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!
Cambodia	573.62	684.07	110.45	19.25	613.91	-70.16	-10.26
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	1,454.12	-36.29	-2.43	1,317.64	-136.47	-9.39
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	3,731.79	3,770.85	39.06	1.05	3,723.20	-47.65	-1.26
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	546.41	675.13	128.72	23.56	612.86	-62.27	-9.22
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	1,291.81	-133.79	-9.39
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	21.79	21.46	-0.33	-1.51	22.02	0.56	2.61
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	24.34	21.95	-2.39	-9.82	22.55	0.60	2.73
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	21.70	0.22	1.02	22.11	0.41	1.89
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	14,331	14,256	-	-	-	9,444	38,031
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	8,944	8,944
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
Myanmar	75	-	-	-	-	-	75
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	14,256	14,256	-	-	-	-	28,512
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	81,310,504	11,207,189	96,513,081	47,822,508	38,510,140	10,180,433	96,513,081
Brunei	6	174	0.72	181	168		13	181
Cambodia		13,299,522		13,299,522	2,583,759	4,830,005	5,885,758	13,299,522
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	63,316.00	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	1,195.40	0.60	0	1,196
Thailand	636,741	31,161,103	10,500,000	42,297,844	9,600,000	32,000,000	697,844	42,297,844
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	10,180,433	80,768,888	11,576,897	102,526,217	47,142,441	38,615,762	16,768,014	102,526,217
Brunei	13	179	0.86	193	173	-	19	193
Cambodia	5,885,758	14,681,064		20,566,822	2,535,434	5,088,620	12,942,768	20,566,822
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	697,844	30,935,529	11,100,000	42,733,373	10,100,000	31,900,000	733,373	42,733,373
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	16,768,014	81,994,337	14,176,201	112,938,552	48,330,354	39,609,098	24,999,100	112,938,552
Brunei	19	179	1	199	173		26	199
Cambodia ^{1/}	12,942,768	13,817,262		26,760,030	2,535,434	6,000,000	18,224,596	26,760,030
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	5	0	1,200
Thailand	733,373	28,565,774	13,700,000	42,999,147	10,400,000	31,900,000	699,147	42,999,147
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	81,310,504	47,822,508	170.03	80,768,708	47,142,268	171.33	81,994,158	48,330,180	169.65
Brunei	174	168	103.32	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
Cambodia	13,299,522	2,583,759	514.74	14,681,064	2,535,434	579.04	13,817,262	2,535,434	544.97
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	9,600,000	324.59	30,935,529	10,100,000	306.29	28,565,774	10,400,000	274.67
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	47,822,508	8.35	10,180,433	47,142,268	21.60	16,767,995	48,330,180	34.69
Brunei	6	168	3.74	13	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	2,583,759	0.00	5,885,758	2,535,434	232.14	12,942,768	2,535,434	510.48
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	9,600,000	6.63	697,844	10,100,000	6.91	733,373	10,400,000	7.05
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	1,549	167,869	3,827	734,219	1,836,924	161,888,827	23,403	1,712,299	1,294,941	108,719,171	36,708	3,351,445	373,830	36,099,999
Vietnam									54,351	16,917,849				

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	0	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	242,415	20,595,949			100,647	15,743,878	3,914,245	349,013,656	27,697,687	2,385,907,571	31,611,932	2,734,921,227
Vietnam							54,351	16,917,849	3,712,289	931,997,687	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			2,716,361	272,660,636	1,711	138,254	1,038,790	76,819,966	352	170,676			0	195
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		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	0.45	358			2,041	157,012	3,759,255	349,947,097	70,470	21,614,520	3,829,725	371,561,617
Vietnam							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
Cambodia	pellets	2016	568	505	500	473	449	467	524	439	439	472	544	541	493
		2017	564	592	539	571	547	605	590	590	580	501	494	496	556
	Shredded	2016	197	175	195	198	190	197	183	234	194	198	155	177	191
		2017	193	195	185	195	190	179	198	205	174	210	260	263	204
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	Not specified	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	305	301	313	352
		2017	315	320	321	326	325	330	328	327	325	329	361		328
	Pellets	2016	220	0	0	239	178	267	267	236	186	199	191	184	180
		2017	178	993	205	206	0	212	167	158	166	209	175		243
	Shredded	2016	180	172	170	171	173	184	183	169	180	176	168	171	175
		2017	172	165	162	163	159	161	161	165	166	169	186		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	Not specified	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

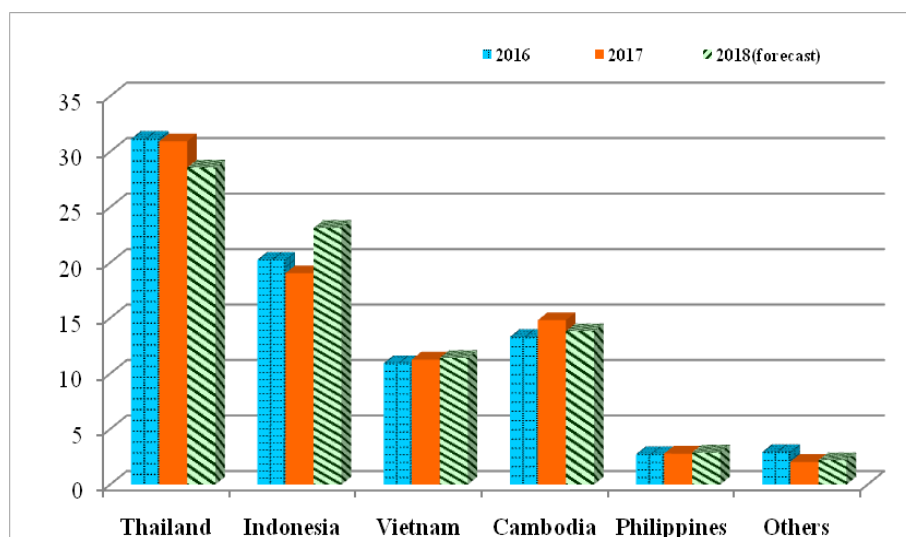


Figure 62 Cassava production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

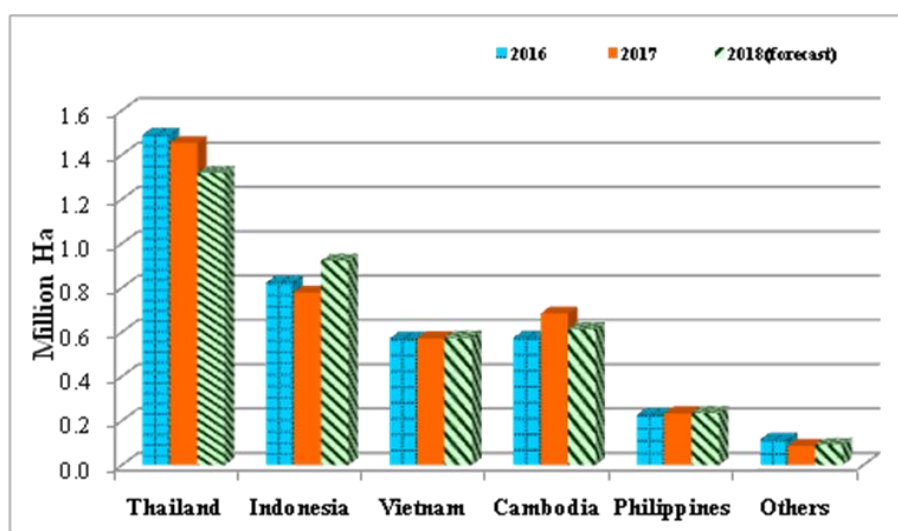


Figure 63 Cassava planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

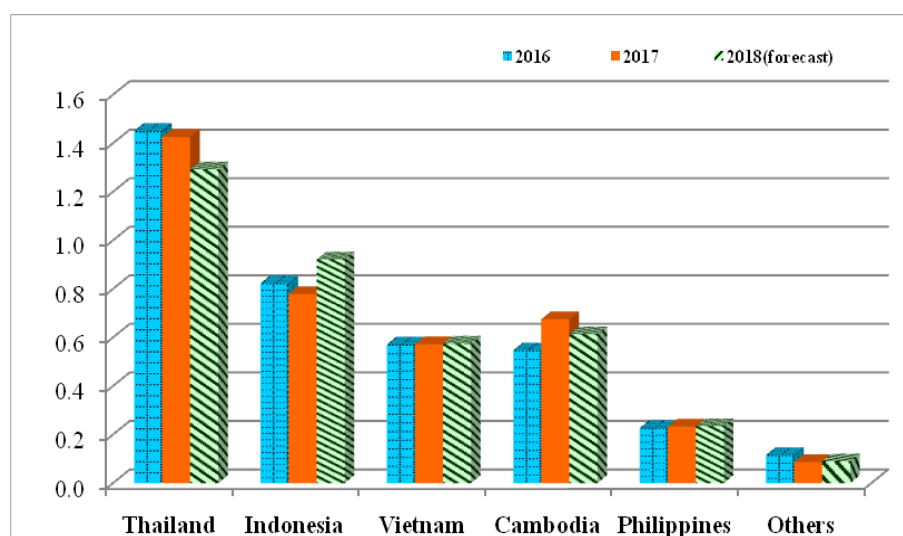


Figure 64 Cassava harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

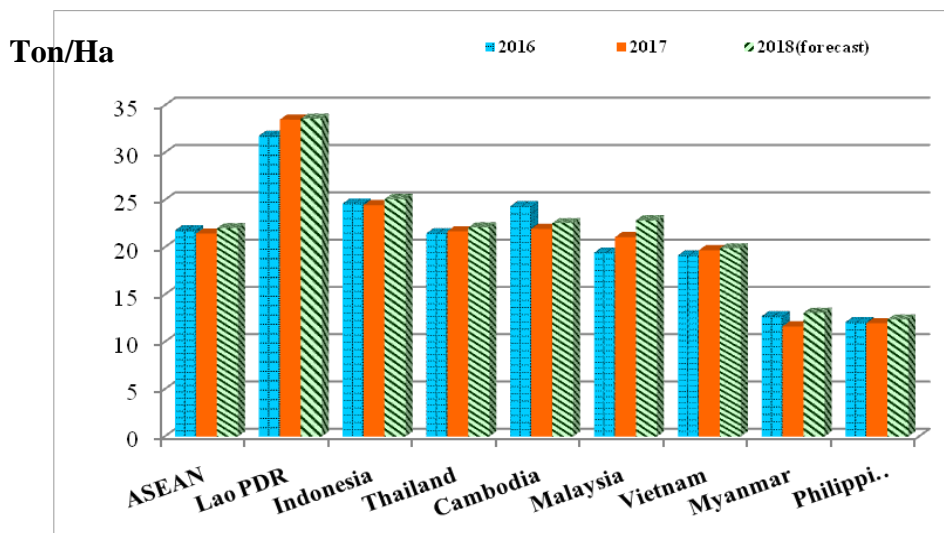


Figure 65 Cassava yield of countries in ASEAN, 2016-2018

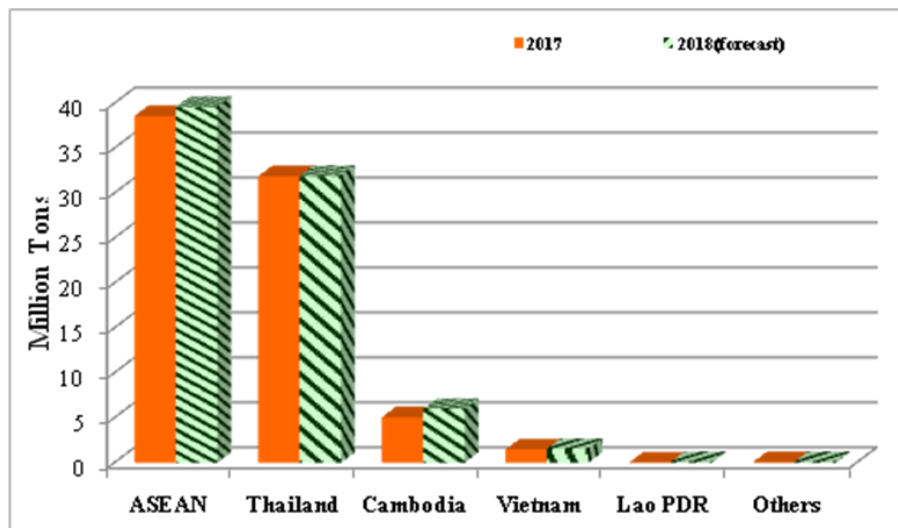


Figure 66 Amount of cassava export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2017-2018

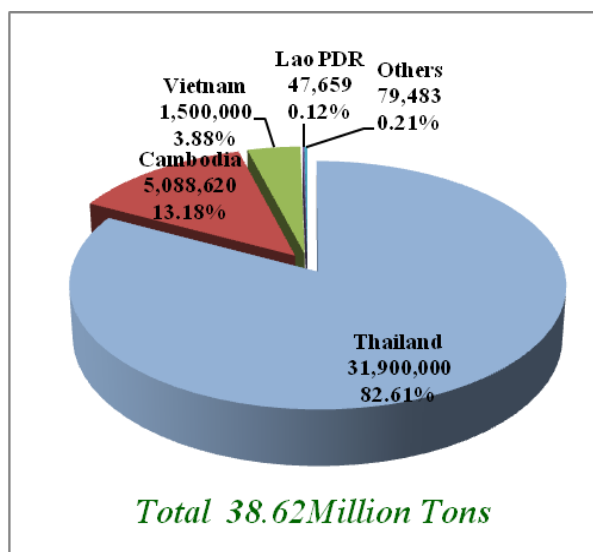


Figure 67 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017

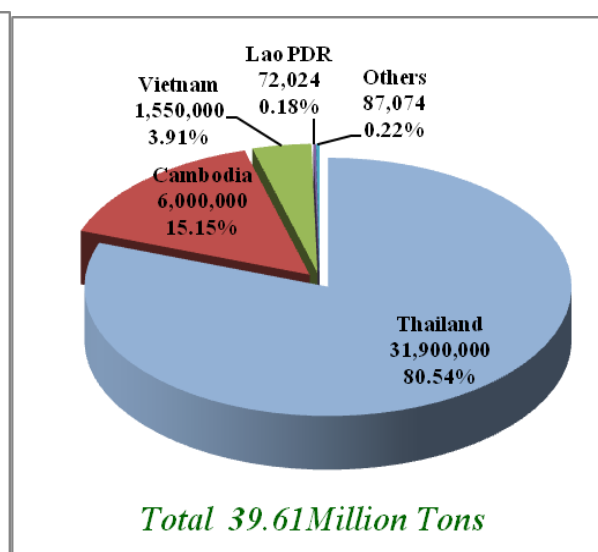


Figure 68 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2018

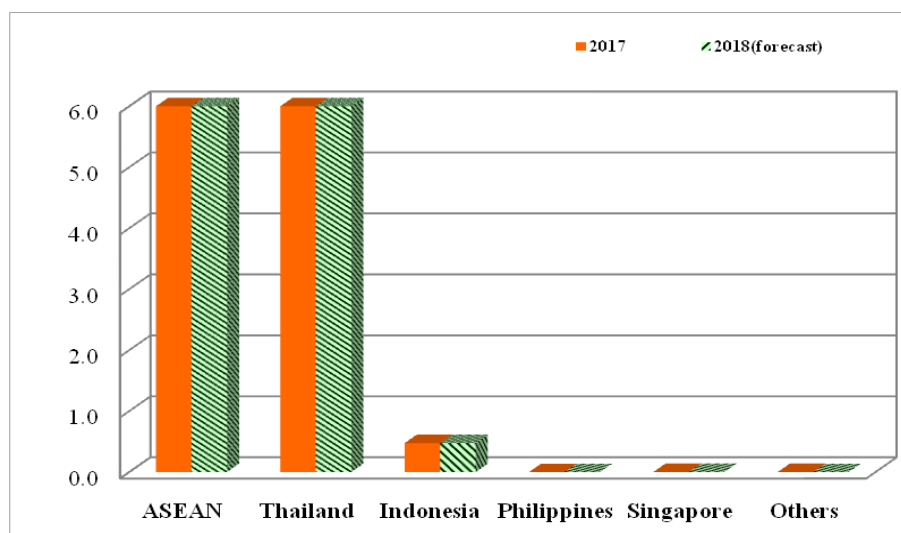


Figure 69 Amount of cassava import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2017-2018

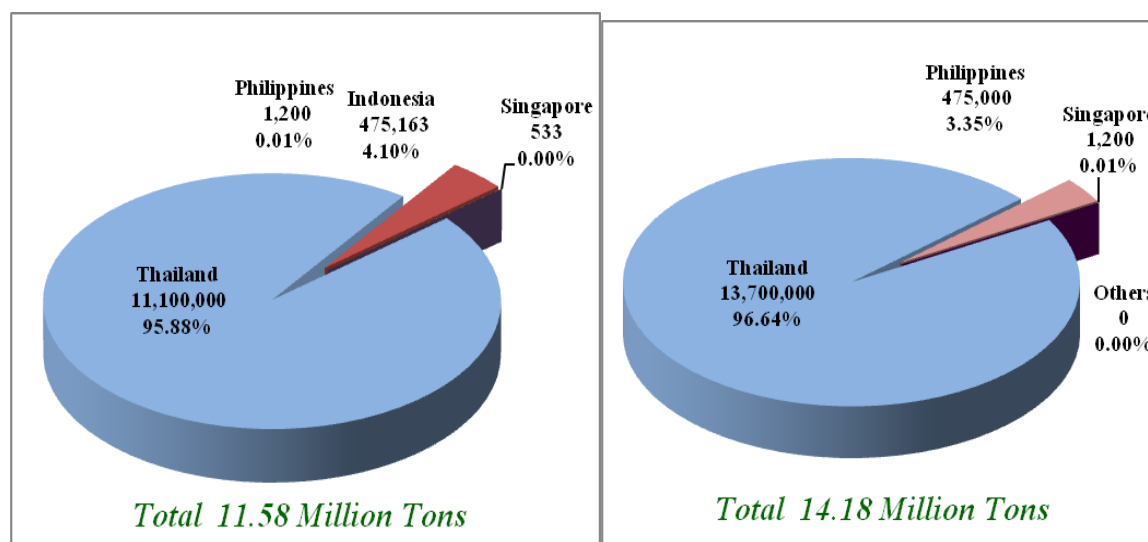


Figure 70 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2017

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

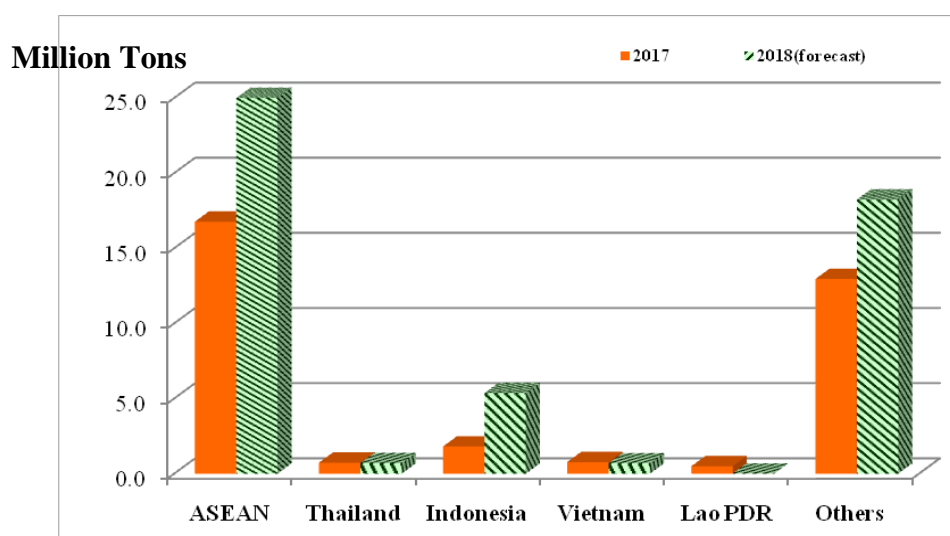


Figure 72 Amount of ending stock of cassava in ASEAN countries in 2017-2018

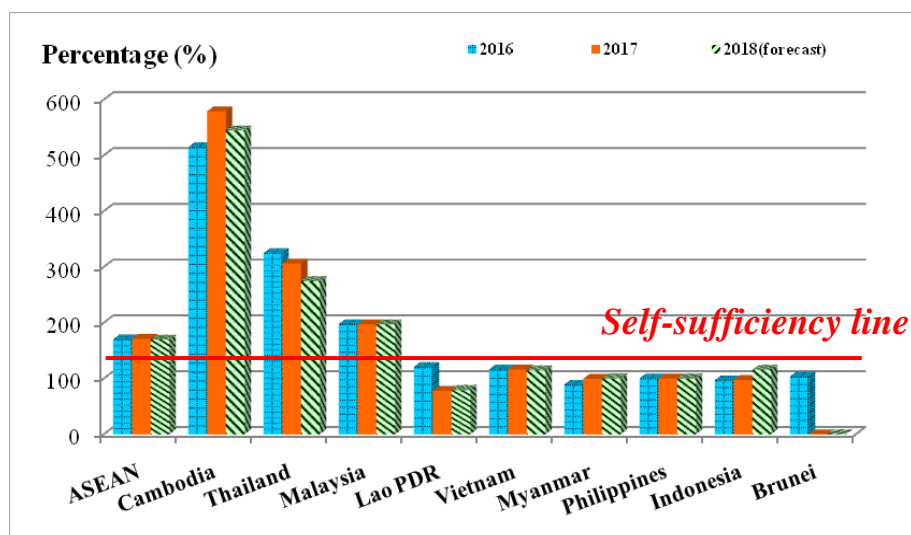


Figure 73 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

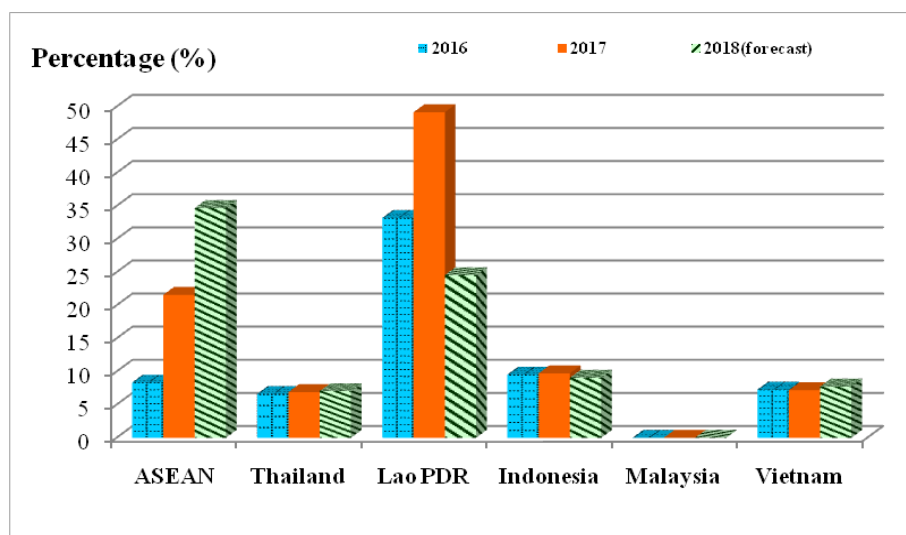


Figure 74 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2016-2018

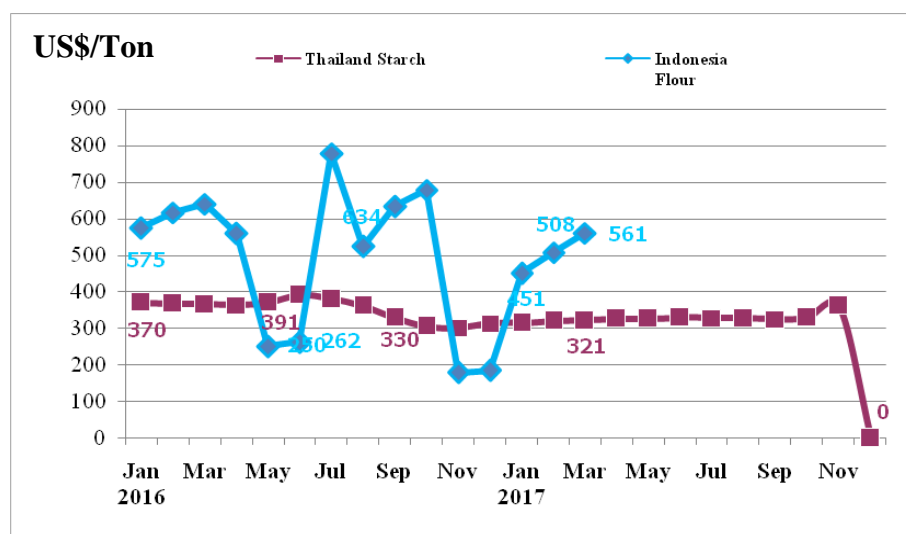


Figure 75 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava flour of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

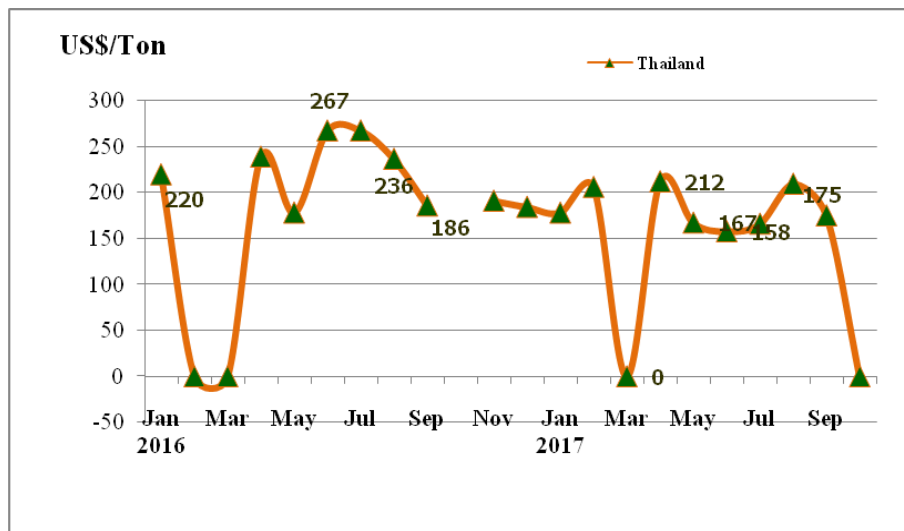


Figure 76 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava pellets of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

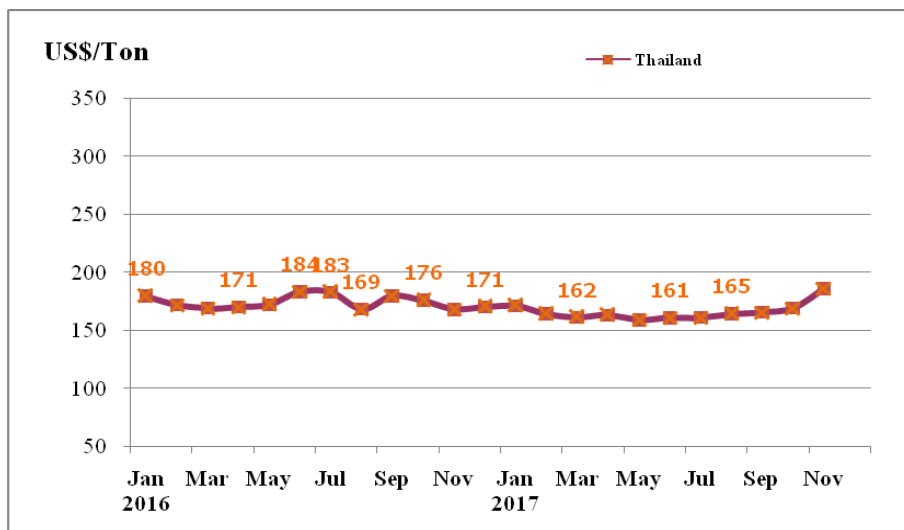


Figure 77 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava shredded of selected countries in ASEAN in 2016-2017

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 2017.

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 2017.
- 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 2017.

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	0.61
Brunei	1	0.65
Cambodia	1	0.64
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	90.50
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 No.19 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															↔ North				

ANNEX 2

Maize crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2017/18 (2018) in ACO No.19 report

Country	Crop	2017					2018												2019	
		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 No.19 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 No.19 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 No.19 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																