ASEAN FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (AFSIS) PROJECT

Report on

ASEAN Agricultural Commodity Outlook

No. 7 December 2011

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ASEAN Food Security Information and Training (AFSIT) Center
Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE)
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
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PREFACE

The Agricultural Commodity Outlook (ACO) Report has published by The ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) Project semi-annually. The contents of the report include national and regional information on production, utilization, stock, trade and FOB prices. The explanation for significant changes and unusual phenomena were also provided in the report.

This is the seventh report which contains information of 5 commodities namely, rice, maize, sugarcane soybeans and cassava. The information was mainly derived from Member States through the submission of respective National ACO Reports. The report was scrutinized by the ACO Committee comprises national experts nominated by ASEAN Countries before publication.

The ASEAN Food Security Information and Training (AFSIT) Center, the Secretariat Unit of the Project, would like to thank all Member States and delegates who participated in the ACO Committee Meeting during 12 - 13 January 2012 in Chiang Mai, Thailand for the provision of additional information and revision of this report. The list of delegates in the meeting is appeared in ANNEX 6.

The AFSIT Center would like to record its appreciation to the MAFF Japan, Committee, Focal Point of each Member State and other concerned parties including Dr. Apichart Pongsrihadulchai, AFSIS Consultant on ACO report development, for their support to the implementation of the AFSIS Project and the development of this report.

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ASEAN Agricultural Commodity Outlook

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Highlights of Rice Outlook for 2012

- Despite of the severe flood occurred in many countries in the region during the crop year 2011/12, rice supply in ASEAN is forecast to be slightly decreased of about 1.96 million tons which is about 1 percent from 153.53 million tons of mill rice in 2011 to 151.57 million tons in 2012. This is because the expansion in area of the second crop is expected.
- The most declines in production are forecast in Thailand which expected to have a decrease in production about 10 percent from 22.76 million tons of milled rice in 2011 to 20.57 million tons in 2012.
- The rice export from ASEAN is forecast to reduce from 20.63 million tons in 2011 to 18.69 million tons in 2012 due to the expected reduction in export from Thailand.
- The rice import by ASEAN is expected to decrease from 3.69 million tons to 3.37 million tons during the same period. The reduction in import is projected because the Philippines is still has enough stock and has planned to reduce the import in 2012. Indonesia is still the biggest importer in ASEAN in 2012 as in 2011.
- The beginning stock for the whole ASEAN in 2012 is estimated at 22.25 million tons which is about 2 percent less than the beginning stock of the previous year due to the smaller import is forecast in 2012.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio for the region is estimated to be 112 percent in 2012 compared with 115 percent in 2011 indicated that ASEAN as a whole is still produced rice enough for regional consumption.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is estimated to be about 20 percent in 2012 which is about the same as the previous year. The lowest ratio is forecast in the Indonesia which is equal to 5 percent.

Table 1 Summary of the ASEAN rice situation, 2011-2012 (milled rice)

Items	2011	2012	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	153.53	151.57	-1.96	-1.28
Beginning stock	22.59	22.25	-0.34	-1.51
Production	127.26	125.95	-1.31	-1.03
Import	3.69	3.37	-0.32	-8.67
Demand (Million tons)	153.53	151.57	-1.96	-1.28
Domestic utilization	110.66	112.90	2.24	2.02
Export	20.63	18.69	-1.94	-9.40
Ending stock	22.25	19.97	-2.28	-10.25
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	115.00	111.55	-3.45	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	20.41	19.71	-0.70	-

ASEAN Rice Situation in 2011

Production

The paddy production in ASEAN in 2011 (crop year 2010/11) was estimated at 204.49 million tons, an increase of 4.85 million tons or 2.43 percent from 199.63 million tons in 2010 (crop year 2009/10) (Table 2, Figure 1). This estimate has been revised downward from 207.25 million tons in September 2011 Early Warning Information (EWI) report. Every country in the region, except Indonesia and Myanmar, were estimated to have an increase in paddy production. The increase in production was mainly due to the increase in planted area.

In **Brunei**, the increase in production was due to the increase in yield while the planted area and harvested area have decreased. The decrease in area because there is no irrigation system in some districts and new variety need a lot of water. The increase in yield was due to the farmers used more improved variety, more fertilizer and took care their crop better as well as the favorable weather (Table 2 and 6, Figure 1-4).

For **Cambodia**, the increase in production has derived from both the expansion in area and the increase in the yield. The farmer's response to price increase and the favorable weather were the two main factors that led to the increase in planted area. The rise in yield was due to the farmer used more improved variety and applied more fertilizer as well as the favorable weather.

For **Indonesia**, the contraction in production came from the reduction in both planted area and yield. The production estimated has been revised downward considerably from 68.06 million tons in June 2011 EWI report to 65.39 million tons in this report which is about 4 percent reduction. Even though the harvested area of the first crop has increased due to the farmer responded to the price increase, the government policy and the favorable weather, the total harvested area for the whole year has decreased as a result of the decrease in harvested area of the second crop and the third crop due to the unfavorable weather and the increase in price of the competing crops. The overall yield average has declined as a result of reduction in the yield of the first and the second crops. The decrease in yield was due to the pests and diseases while the increase in yield of the third crop attributed to the expansion of the improved variety area.

In **Lao PDR**, the increase in production was dominated by the area expansion while the yield has decreased. The increase in the area was due to the favorable weather. The decline in average yield was due to the decrease in yield of the first crop even though the yield of the second crop has increased as a result of using more of improved variety.

In **Malaysia**, production has increased due to the increase of the harvested area as well as the yield by 1.44 percent and 6.50 percent respectively. Moreover, Malaysia just launched National Agro Food Policy (2011 – 2020) in January 2012 which aims at ensuring sufficient food supply, making a viable and sustainable agro – food industry and increasing agricultural entrepreneurs income.

In **Myanmar**, even though the average yield has increased, the production has decreased due to the reduction in planted area. The decline in planted area was due to the unfavorable weather.

The crop year 2010/11 was a good year for **the Philippines**. The production has increased almost 6 percent compared with the previous year. The increase in area was due to the favorable weather and the recovery from the Ɛl Niño phenomenon as well as the sufficient water supply for the second crop. The average yield has increased due the increase in yield of the first crop as a result of favorable weather even though the yield of the second crop has declined due to the flood.

Regarding the production estimate in **Thailand**, the crop year 2010/11 was a good year even though some of the planted area in the first crop had been affected by the flood. The increase in production was due to the increase in both area and yield. The increase in area especially for the second crop was mainly due to the income guarantee scheme of the government combined with the favorable weather. The increase in yield was due to the favorable weather and the better taking care of the crop by the farmers because of the price incentive.

In **Vietnam**, the estimate production in crop year 2010/11 has increased about 4.68 percent as a result of the increase in both planted area and yield. There are three rice crops planted in two regions in Vietnam. In the north, the planted area for the first and the third crops has reduced due to the unfavorable weather while the second crop the planted area has increased due to the farmers' response to the price increase. For the south, the planted area of the first and the second crops has increased due to the response of the price increase. For the yield, the average yield has increased 3.01 percent. The increase in the yield has occurred in every crop in all regions due to the increase in the use of improved variety and the farmers taking care of their crop better as a result of the increase in price.

Utilization and Stock

The utilization of rice within the ASEAN in 2011 (calendar year) was estimated at 110.66 million tons of milled rice, a decrease of 0.08 million tons or 0.07 percent from 110.74 million tons in previous year (Table 7). The ratio of total ASEAN production to domestic (within ASEAN) utilization for 2011 was 115.00 percent compared with 111.78 percent in 2010 (Table 9, Figure 12). This indicated that the ASEAN as a whole can produce 15 percent more than the needed consumption within the region. Moreover, the increase in the production to domestic utilization ratio imply that the regional production has increased more than the increase in regional consumption. However, on the country by country basis, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines are still not able to produce rice enough for their domestic consumption. Singapore imported all rice for domestic consumption and for re-export. The highest production to domestic utilization ratio was found in Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam respectively.

Regarding the rice stock, the beginning stock in 2011 (calendar year) of ASEAN as a whole was estimated at 22.59 million tons, a decrease of 1.41 million tons or 5.88 percent compared with 24.00 million tons in 2010. The

beginning stock of 2011 has been revised downward from 26.67 million tons ending stock of 2010 in June 2011 ACO report. Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar and Philippines carried most of the rice stock in ASEAN. These four countries together have the stock about 86 percent of the overall regional stock. The ratio of the beginning stock to domestic utilization for the whole region was estimated at 20.41 percent compared with 21.67 percent in 2010 (Table 10, Figure 13). Four counties which have the ratio less than 20%, the optimum ratio which is enough for 2-3 months consumption, were Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Singapore.

Trade

In 2011, ASEAN as a whole exported about 20.63 million tons an increase of 2.03 million tons or 10.91 percent compared with 18.60 million tons in 2010 (Table 7, Figure 5 and 6). Thailand and Vietnam were the two major exporting countries which exported about 10.55 and 7.11 million tons respectively. These two countries together exported about 86 percent of the total ASEAN export and more than half of the world export. Both Thailand and Vietnam had increased their export significantly form 8.94 million tons to 10.55 million tons and from 6.89 million tons to 7.11 million tons respectively. Cambodia are the most rapid increase in export in the region which exported about 1.85 million tons in 2011 compared with 1.70 million in 2010, an increase of about 8.8 percent .

For the import, the whole ASEAN imported about 3.69 million tons in 2011, a decrease from 4.14 million tons in 2010. Indonesia imported 1.62 million tons or 44 percent of total import (Table 7, Figure 8 and 9). The second and third largest importing countries in 2011 were the Philippines and Malaysia which imported about 0.91 and 0.75 million tons respectively.

Prices

Monthly FOB prices of rice export and CIF prices of rice import in selected ASEAN countries during 2008-2011 are shown in Table 11-12 respectively.

The annual average of FOB prices of 5 % rice in 2011 for Thailand is higher than in 2010 (Table 11, Figure 14 and 15). This is the same situation for Vietnam and Cambodia.

For 5 % rice in 2011, it was found that the average FOB price in Cambodia is highest and followed by Thailand and Vietnam respectively. Indonesia export some glutinous rice at the average annual price of 1,266 and 1,578 US dollars per metric ton in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Damaged Area

The damage area of rice for the whole ASEAN in 2011 (crop year 2010/11) was reported to be about 1 million hectares. The flood contributed the most of the damage and followed by the drought. The most affected area caused by the flood has occurred in Thailand as well as the drought. The second and the third country affected by the flood were the Philippines and Myanmar respectively (Table 6).

Prospects for Rice in 2012

Production

Paddy production in ASEAN in 2012 (crop year 2011/12) is forecast to be about 203.01 million tons, a decrease of 1.48 million tons or 0.72 percent compared with 204.49 million tons in 2011. The most reduction is forecast in Thailand which is estimated to lost about 3.3 million tons or almost 10 percent compared with the previous year due to the serve flood during the wet season of 2011/12 crop. This forecast is based on the assumption that the area of the second (dry season) crop will be increased. Myanmar is forecast to have a decline in production about 5.70 percent. For Vietnam the production forecast for 2012 is less than one percent lower than in 2011. For other countries, the production for 2012 is forecast to be increased (Table 2).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization in ASEAN in 2012 is forecast to be 112.90 million tons, an increase of about 2.24 million tons or 2.02 percent compared with 110.66 million tons in 2011 (Table 7 and 8).

The beginning stock in 2012 is estimated to be about 22.25 million tons which is about 2 percent lower than in 2011. The ending stock in 2012 is forecast to be about 19.97 million tons which is about 10.25 percent lower than in 2011. The decrease in ending stock is due to the reduction in production and the increase in the domestic utilization.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is forecast to decrease from 115 percent in 2011 to 111.55 percent in 2012 (Table 9, Figure 12). Even though the ratio of production to domestic utilization is expected to reduce, the ASEAN as a whole is still produced 11.55 percent more than the required consumption within the ASEAN.

The ratio of the beginning stock in 2012 to domestic utilization in the same year is forecast to be about 20 percent which is, in general, appropriate for the region (Table 10, Figure 13). However, there are four countries namely, Indonesia, Singapore, Lao PDR and Myanmar that have the ratio less than 20 percent.

Trade

Rice export from ASEAN is forecast to reduce form 20.63 million tons in 2011 to about 18.69 million tons in 2012 (Table 7 and 8, Figure 5 and 7). The decline in regional export is mainly come from the expected reduction in export from Thailand due to the high price under the rice mortgage scheme of the government that may lead to the higher export price.

For the import, the whole ASEAN is forecast to import about 3.37 million tons in 2012, a reduction of about 0.32 million tons or about 8.67 percent as compared with 2011 due to the decline in the import of the Philippines (Table 7 and 8, Figure 8 and 10).

Table 2 Paddy production in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012 over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**199,634.28**	**204,488.33**	**4,854.05**	**2.43**	**203,012.88**	**-1,475.45**	**-0.72**
Brunei	1.65	2.15	0.50	30.10	2.25	0.11	4.90
Cambodia	7,585.87	8,249.45	663.58	8.75	8,416.94	167.49	2.03
Indonesia	66,469.39	65,385.18	-1,084.21	-1.63	68,338.36	2,953.17	4.52
Lao PDR	3,070.64	3,100.15	29.51	0.96	3,252.90	152.75	4.93
Malaysia	2,464.83	2,665.10	200.27	8.12	2,750.41	85.31	3.20
Myanmar	32,165.12	32,064.43	-100.69	-0.31	30,235.64	-1,828.79	-5.70
Philippines	15,772.32	16,678.22	905.90	5.74	17,338.70	660.47	3.96
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	32,116.06	34,484.96	2,368.89	7.38	31,161.69	-3,323.27	-9.64
Vietnam	39,988.40	41,858.70	1,870.30	4.68	41,516.00	-342.70	-0.82

Table 3 Paddy planted area in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012 over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**49,365.89**	**50,428.03**	**1,062.14**	**2.15**	**50,870.83**	**442.80**	**0.88**
Brunei	1.85	1.64	-0.21	-11.12	1.84	0.19	11.72
Cambodia	2,720.38	2,795.89	75.51	2.78	2,912.12	116.23	4.16
Indonesia	13,376.49	13,262.70	-113.78	-0.85	13,647.29	384.59	2.90
Lao PDR	899.45	910.30	10.85	1.21	945.00	34.70	3.81
Malaysia	677.88	683.68	5.79	0.85	692.34	8.66	1.27
Myanmar	8,066.65	8,047.28	-19.37	-0.24	7,779.74	-267.55	-3.32
Philippines	4,473.69	4,626.81	153.12	3.42	4,620.37	-6.44	-0.14
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,635.19	12,461.83	826.63	7.10	12,582.14	120.31	0.97
Vietnam	7,514.30	7,637.90	123.60	1.64	7,690.00	52.10	0.68

Table 4 Paddy harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012 over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**48,521.31**	**49,458.77**	**937.45**	**1.93**	**49,009.19**	**-449.58**	**-0.91**
Brunei	1.56	1.52	-0.04	-2.67	1.60	0.09	5.68
Cambodia	2,674.60	2,777.32	102.72	3.84	2,709.82	-67.50	-2.43
Indonesia	13,253.45	13,224.38	-29.07	-0.22	13,599.76	375.38	2.84
Lao PDR	855.11	869.39	14.28	1.67	945.00	75.61	8.70
Malaysia	668.58	678.23	9.64	1.44	684.30	6.07	0.90
Myanmar	8,058.15	8,011.48	-46.67	-0.58	7,767.95	-243.53	-3.04
Philippines	4,354.16	4,537.66	183.50	4.21	4,620.37	82.71	1.82
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,141.39	11,720.89	579.50	5.20	10,990.38	-730.51	-6.23
Vietnam	7,514.30	7,637.90	123.60	1.64	7,690.00	52.10	0.68

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 5 Paddy yield in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change *2011 over 2010*		2012 (2011/12)	change *2012 over 2011*	
			Quantities	*(%)*		Quantities	*(%)*
ASEAN	**4.11**	**4.13**	**0.02**	**0.49**	**4.14**	**0.01**	**0.24**
Brunei	1.06	1.41	0.35	33.02	1.40	-0.01	-0.71
Cambodia	2.84	2.97	0.13	4.58	3.11	0.14	4.71
Indonesia	5.02	4.94	-0.08	-1.59	5.02	0.08	1.62
Lao PDR	3.59	3.57	-0.02	-0.56	3.44	-0.13	-3.64
Malaysia	3.69	3.93	0.24	6.50	4.02	0.09	2.29
Myanmar	3.99	4.00	0.01	0.25	3.89	-0.11	-2.75
Philippines	3.62	3.68	0.06	1.66	3.75	0.07	1.90
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2.88	2.94	0.06	2.08	2.84	-0.10	-3.40
Vietnam	5.32	5.48	0.16	3.01	5.40	-0.08	-1.46

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

Table 6 Paddy damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2011

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)					
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Unspecified	Total
ASEAN	**877,091**	**46,056**	**1,059**	**44**	**45,008**	**969,258**
Brunei	21	20	40	44	-	125
Cambodia	15,062	3,258	249	-	-	18,569
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	38,323	38,323
Lao PDR	40,500	406	0	n.a.	0	40,906
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	5,453	5,453
Myanmar	34,574	0	0	0	1,232	35,806
Philippines	88,371	0	770	-	-	89,141
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	698,563	42,372	0	0	0	740,935
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 7 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2011 (milled rice)

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	**22,588,784**	**127,258,039**	**3,687,272**	**153,534,096**	**110,655,952**	**20,627,562**	**22,250,582**	**153,534,096**
Brunei	15,885	1,394	31,056	48,336	33,626	0	14,710	48,336
Cambodia	516,633	5,279,649	0	5,796,282	3,035,913	1,847,877	912,492	5,796,282
Indonesia	1,455,223	38,392,000	1,620,000	41,467,223	39,507,000	1,000	1,959,223	41,467,223
Lao PDR	259,919	1,936,458	20,460	2,216,837	1,828,433	38,826	349,578	2,216,837
Malaysia	677,202	1,688,110	750,000	3,115,312	2,510,669	0	604,643	3,115,312
Myanmar	4,009,117	20,357,372	-	24,366,489	19,752,537	1,000,000	3,613,952	24,366,489
Philippines	3,424,300	10,907,558	911,300	15,243,158	12,160,370	450	3,082,338	15,243,158
Singapore	50,000	-	354,456	404,456	275,347	84,409	44,700	404,456
Thailand	7,839,318	22,760,070	nil	30,599,388	12,084,000	10,550,000	7,965,388	30,599,388
Vietnam	4,341,187	25,935,428	-	30,276,615	19,468,057	7,105,000	3,703,558	30,276,615

Table 8 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012 (milled rice)

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	**22,250,582**	**125,949,761**	**3,367,371**	**151,567,714**	**112,904,593**	**18,692,278**	**19,970,843**	**151,567,714**
Brunei	14,710	1,463	31,988	48,161	34,662	0	13,499	48,161
Cambodia	912,492	5,386,843	0	6,299,335	3,133,564	1,885,395	1,280,376	6,299,335
Indonesia	1,959,223	39,925,652	1,620,000	43,504,875	41,251,288	1,000	2,252,587	43,504,875
Lao PDR	349,578	2,131,200	15,383	2,496,161	2,090,337	20,883	384,941	2,496,161
Malaysia	604,643	1,722,441	850,000	3,177,084	2,552,445	0	624,639	3,177,084
Myanmar[1/]	3,613,952	19,199,630	-	22,813,582	19,800,000	1,000,000	2,013,582	22,813,582
Philippines	3,082,338	11,339,508	500,000	14,921,846	12,407,590	-	2,514,256	14,921,846
Singapore[1/]	44,700	-	350,000	394,700	270,000	85,000	39,700	394,700
Thailand	7,965,388	20,566,715	nil	28,532,103	13,177,000	8,500,000	6,855,103	28,532,103
Vietnam	3,703,558	25,676,309	-	29,379,867	18,187,707	7,200,000	3,992,160	29,379,867

Note: nil = very small amount, 1/ the value is estimated by AFSIS and the value of 2012 is forecasting value

Table 9 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton

Country	2010			2011			2012		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	**123,787,324**	**110,744,359**	**111.78**	**127,258,039**	**110,655,952**	**115.00**	**125,949,761**	**112,904,593**	**111.55**
Brunei	1,072	32,365	3.31	1,394	33,626	4.15	1,463	34,662	4.22
Cambodia	4,854,957	2,961,392	163.94	5,279,649	3,035,913	173.91	5,386,843	3,133,564	171.91
Indonesia	38,839,000	40,442,957	96.03	38,392,000	39,507,000	97.18	39,925,652	41,251,288	96.79
Lao PDR	1,886,880	1,747,787	107.96	1,936,458	1,828,433	105.91	2,131,200	2,090,337	101.95
Malaysia	1,641,985	2,470,558	66.46	1,688,110	2,510,669	67.24	1,722,441	2,552,445	67.48
Myanmar	20,311,437	19,592,784	103.67	20,357,372	19,752,537	103.06	19,199,630	19,800,000	96.97
Philippines	10,315,097	11,897,714	86.70	10,907,558	12,160,370	89.70	11,339,508	12,407,590	91.39
Singapore	-	208,716	-	-	275,347	-	-	270,000	-
Thailand	21,196,602	12,120,000	174.89	22,760,070	12,084,000	188.35	20,566,715	13,177,000	156.08
Vietnam	24,740,294	19,270,086	128.39	25,935,428	19,468,057	133.22	25,676,309	18,187,707	141.17

Table 10 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton

Country	2010			2011			2012		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	**24,002,115**	**110,744,359**	**21.67**	**22,588,784**	**110,655,952**	**20.41**	**22,250,582**	**112,904,593**	**19.71**
Brunei	18,628	32,365	57.56	15,885	33,626	47.24	14,710	34,662	42.44
Cambodia	322,303	2,961,392	10.88	516,633	3,035,913	17.02	912,492	3,133,564	29.12
Indonesia	2,376,810	40,442,957	5.88	1,455,223	39,507,000	3.68	1,959,223	41,251,288	4.75
Lao PDR	139,510	1,747,787	7.98	259,919	1,828,433	14.22	349,578	2,090,337	16.72
Malaysia	725,775	2,470,558	29.38	677,202	2,510,669	26.97	604,643	2,552,445	23.69
Myanmar	4,290,464	19,592,784	21.90	4,009,117	19,752,537	20.30	3,613,952	19,800,000	18.25
Philippines	2,629,100	11,897,714	22.10	3,424,300	12,160,370	28.16	3,082,338	12,407,590	24.84
Singapore	40,000	208,716	19.16	50,000	275,347	18.16	44,700	270,000	16.56
Thailand	7,702,346	12,120,000	63.55	7,839,318	12,084,000	64.87	7,965,388	13,177,000	60.45
Vietnam	5,757,179	19,270,086	29.88	4,341,187	19,468,057	22.30	3,703,558	18,187,707	20.36

Table 11 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%	2008	404	510	515	760	828	897	796	725	738	666	702	684	685
		2009	553	587	588	566	549	654	585	553	587	547	594	587	579
		2010	541	550	535	560	555	650	590	540	560	650	700	710	595
		2011	535	560	550	570	565	660	593	550	565	670	710	725	604
Myanmar	Milled Rice 25%	2008	277	287	305	323	319		380	415	448	380	325	304	342
		2009	288	283	286	283	298	318	311	320	311	305	314	321	303
		2010	330	336	351	345	346	340	337	331					340
		2011													
Thailand	Hommali Rice	2008	672	739	821	1,103	1,205	1,079	991	924	883	820	795	805	903
		2009	865	862	865	876	887	901	941	956	1,013	1,045	1,063		934
		2010	1,009	1,000	987	984	971	949	982	1,005	1,093	1,127	1,135	1,041	1,024
		2011	999	961	967	973	976	990	1,059	1,077	1,070	1,123	1,169		1,033
	Milled Rice 5%	2008	389	454	554	833	973	854	814	764	749	667	576	566	683
		2009	581	594	608	558	526	551	556	535	528	499	527	588	554
		2010	570	542	498	459	447	445	438	454	485	493	524	547	492
		2011	525	538	507	490	483	502	539	568	556	604	633		540
Vietnam	Milled Rice 5%	2008	355	425	510	489	565	802	823	764	617	478	459	422	559
		2009	423	461	465	489	501	446	410	399	368	396	425	475	438
		2010	538	581	539	498	459	430	421	373	425	463	491	521	478
		2011	521	488	500	470	488	481	497	517	557	571	598		517
Indonesia	Glutinous Rice	2009	309	724		581	545	716	500	757	800	993		1,104	703
		2010		910	1,235	1,064	1,125		1,400	1,235	1,200	1,563	1,406	1,525	1,266
		2011		1,645	1,577	1,683		1,407							1,578

Table 12 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
Philippines	Philippines Milled Rice 5%	2008			280				840	750	710	520			620
		2009		613	628	603	614	577		543	528	501		535	571
		2010	646	703	743	713	699	683	736	770					712
		2011	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	466	560	534	500					515
	Philippines Rice 10%-25%	2008													
		2009			288	261	396	453	477	445		272		551	393
		2010	365	676		462		448	422	659	371				486
		2011	n.a.	626	n.a.	620	517	459	508						546
	Broken rice	2008													
		2009			70	396	247	387	447	454		72			296
		2010			546	481	375		448						463
		2011	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		353							353
Malaysia	Malaysia Fragrant Rice	2008	493	518	755	992	749	869	876	767	621	950	546	536	723
		2009	484	503	524	487	492	555	510	522	478	616	539	481	516
		2010	538	553	545	488	545	475	495	462	565	465	588	551	523
		2011	438	506	540	560	593	584	537	547	552				540
Singapore	Singapore Not specified	2009	784	791	813	833	804	823	803	819	823	823	787	812	810
		2010	902	877	794	805	816	752	722	779	758	827	803	926	813
		2011	862	829	776	794	759	747	776	744	772	814	841	864	798

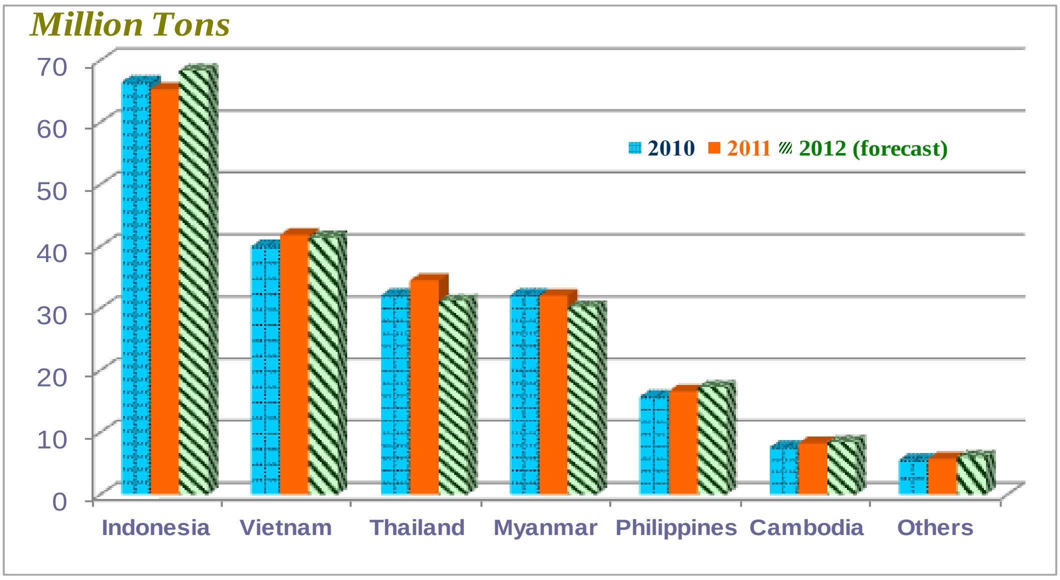


Figure 1 Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

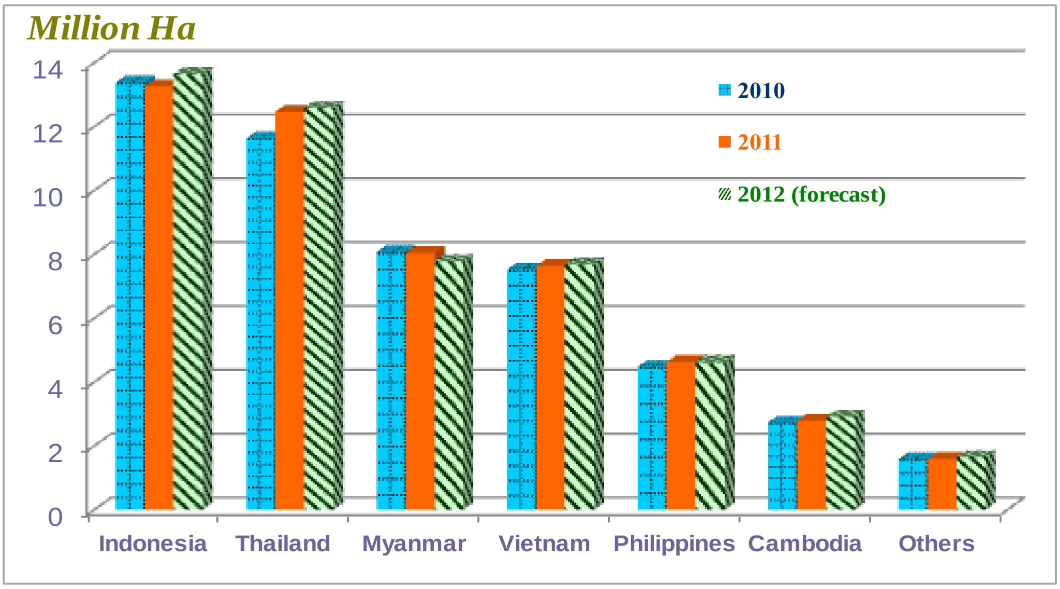


Figure 2 Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

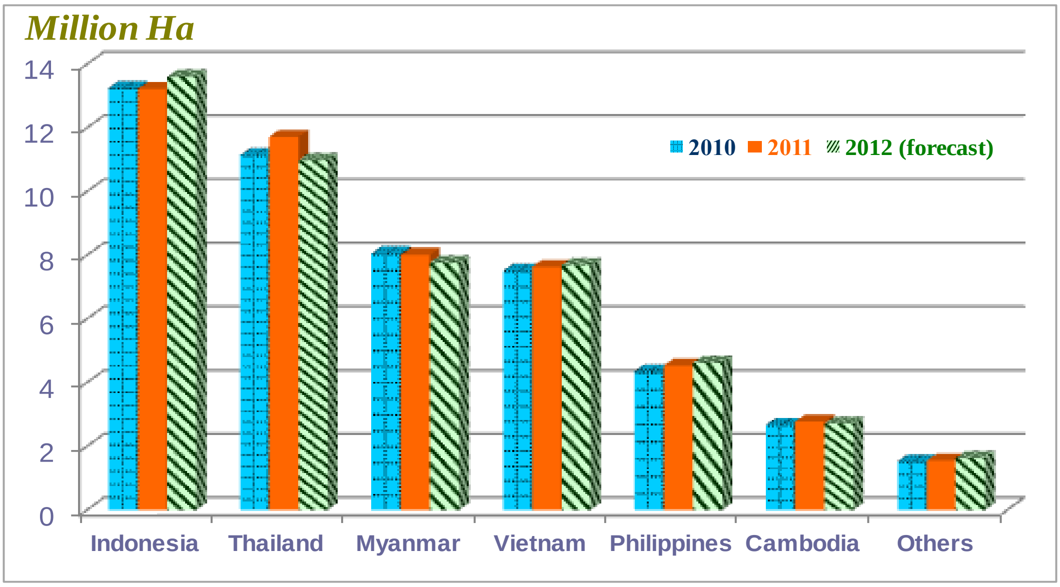


Figure 3 Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

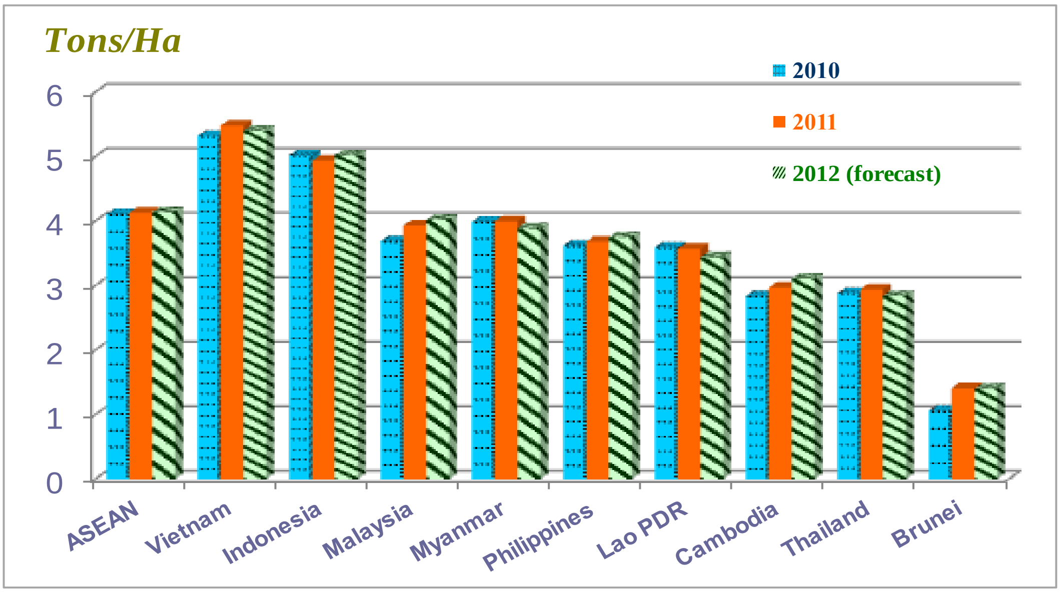


Figure 4 Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

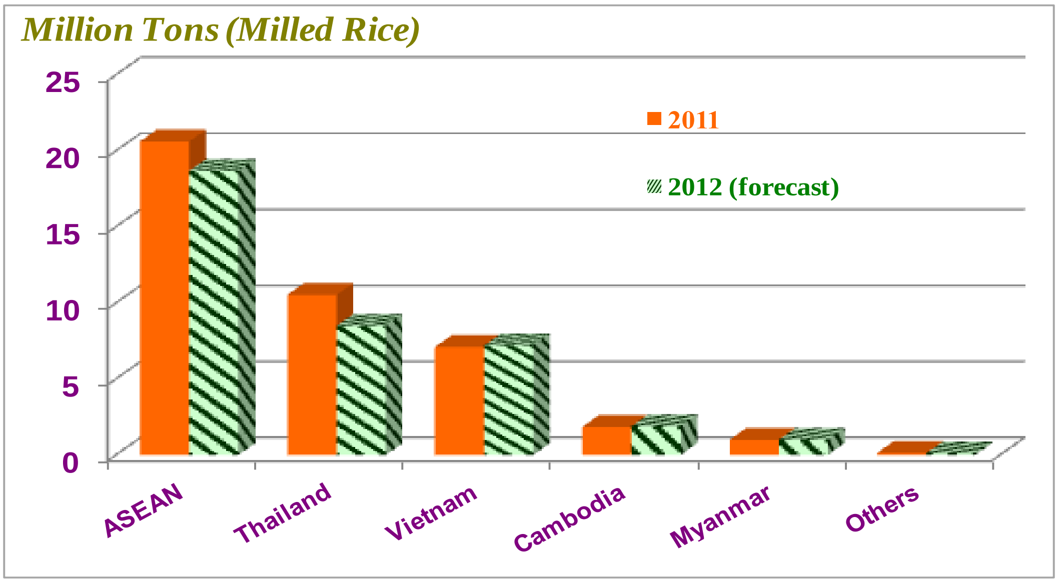


Figure 5 Amount of rice export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2012

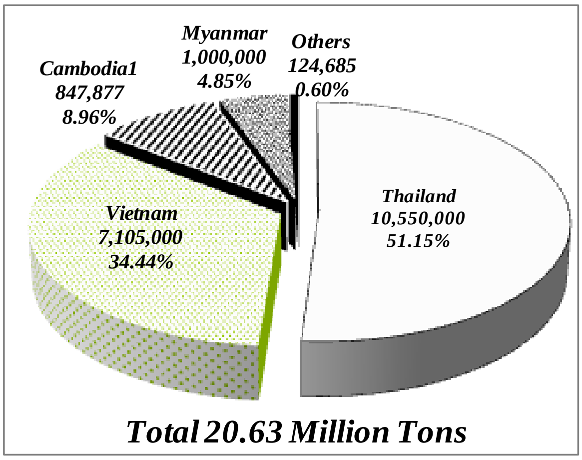


Figure 6 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2011

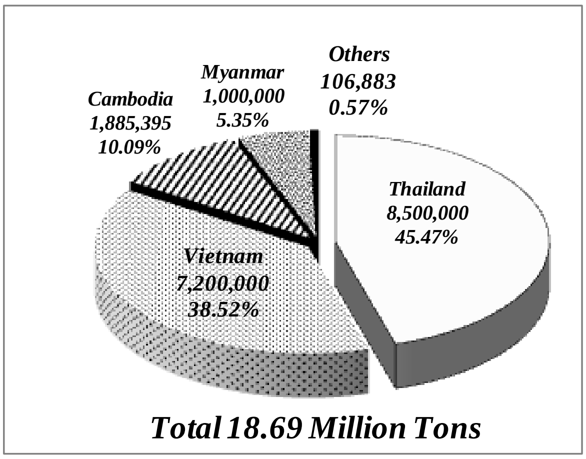


Figure 7 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2012

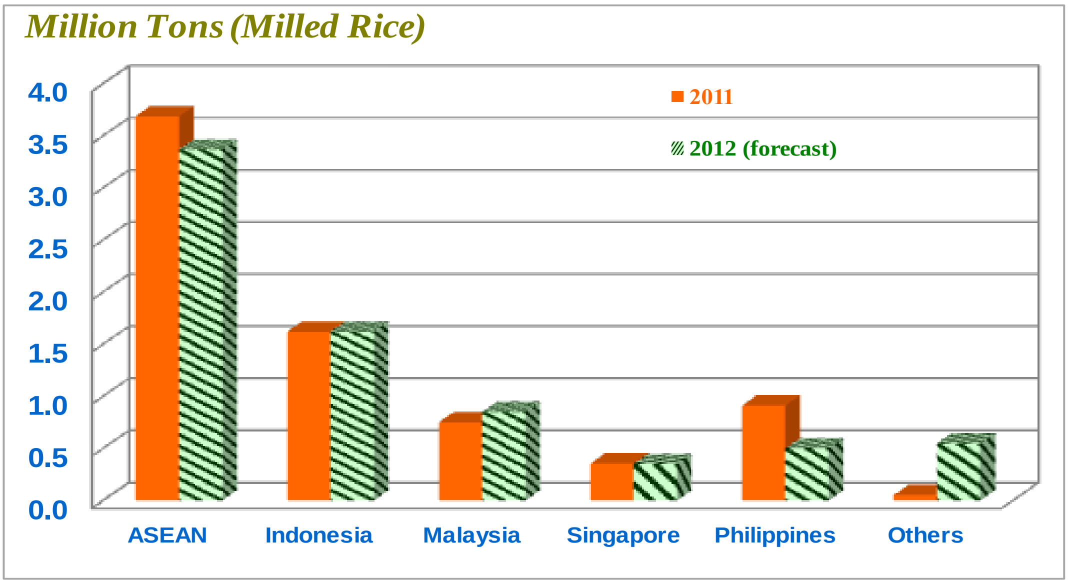


Figure 8 Amount of rice import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2012

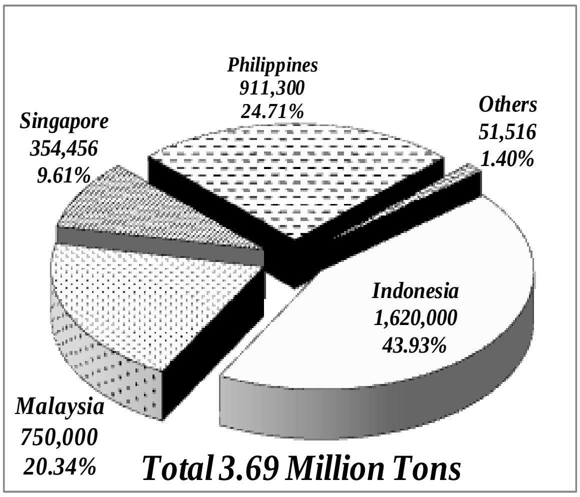


Figure 9 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2011

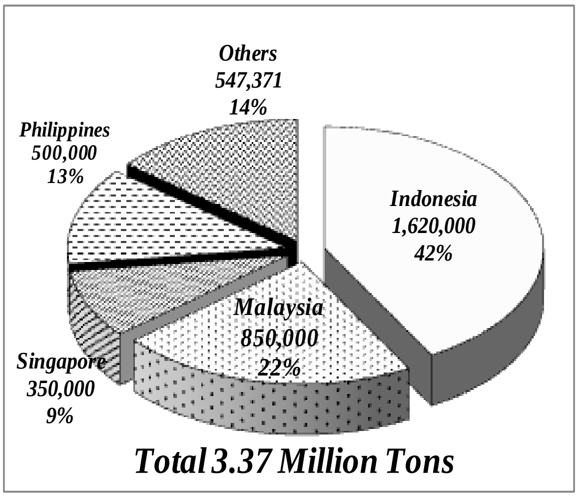


Figure 10 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2012

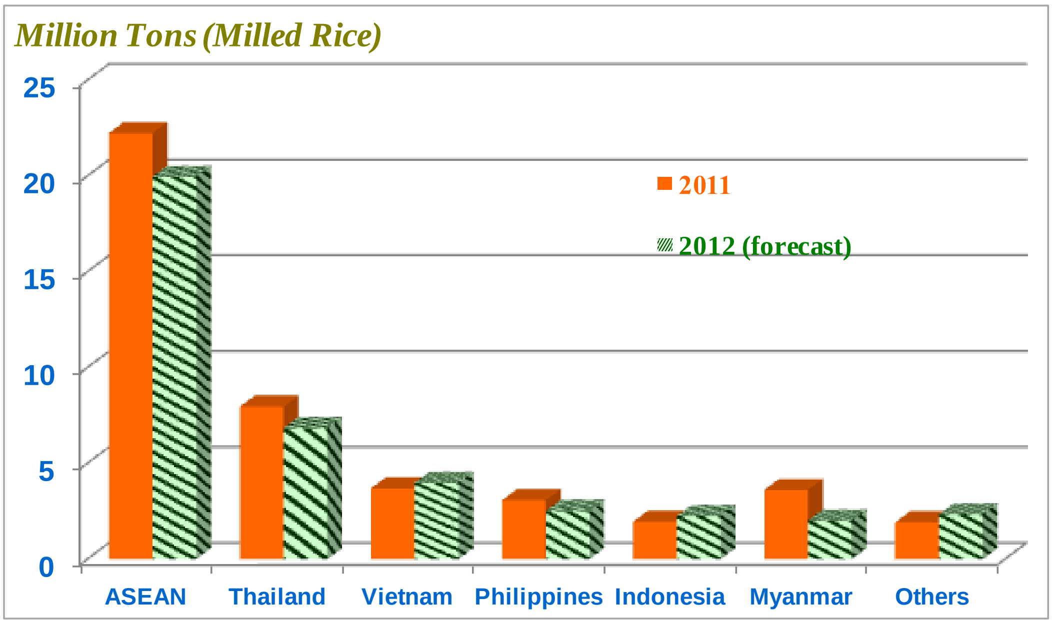


Figure 11 Amount of ending stock of rice in ASEAN countries

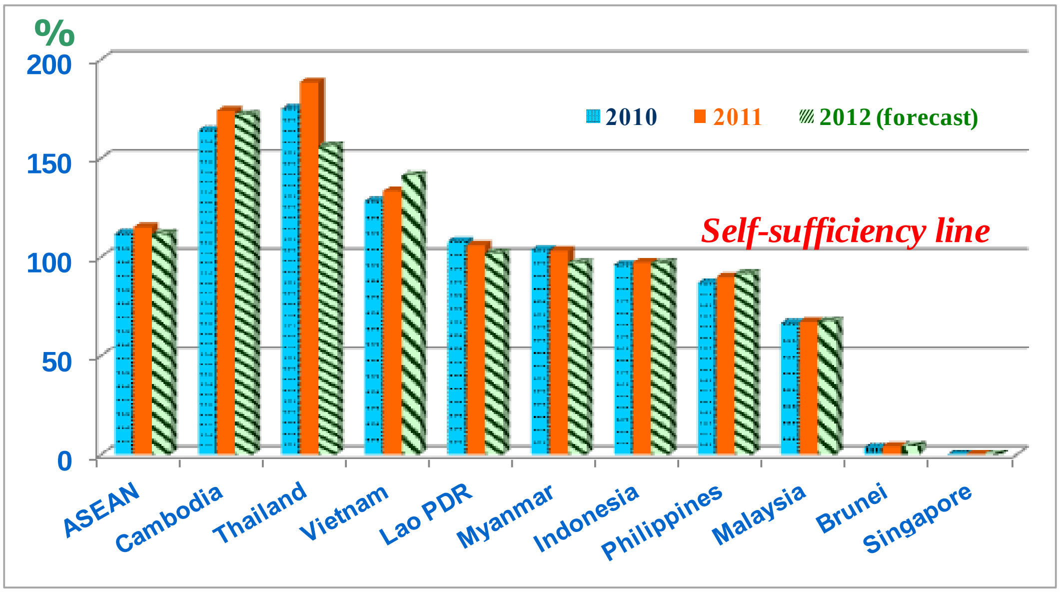


Figure 12 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

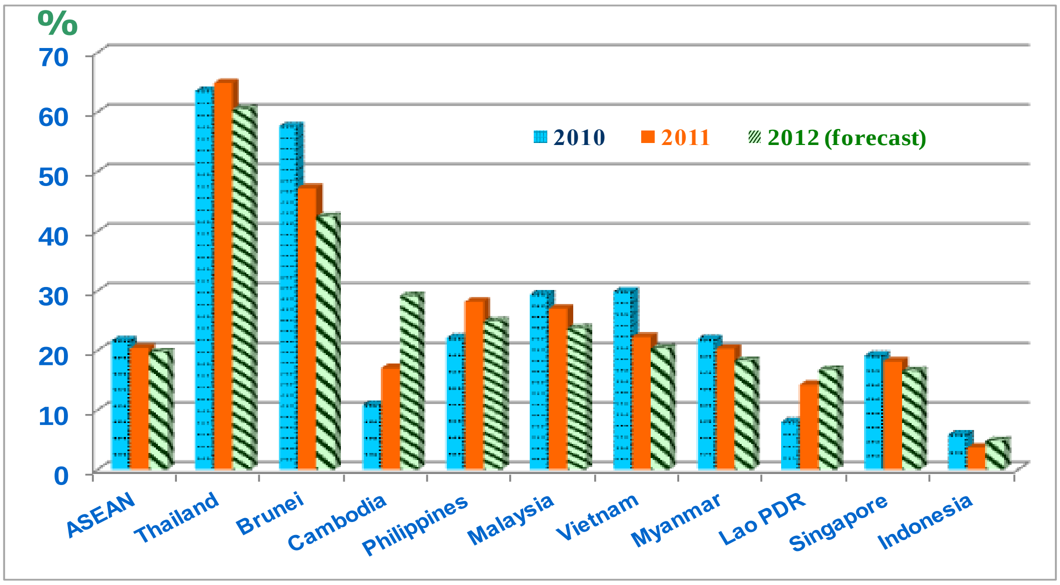


Figure 13 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

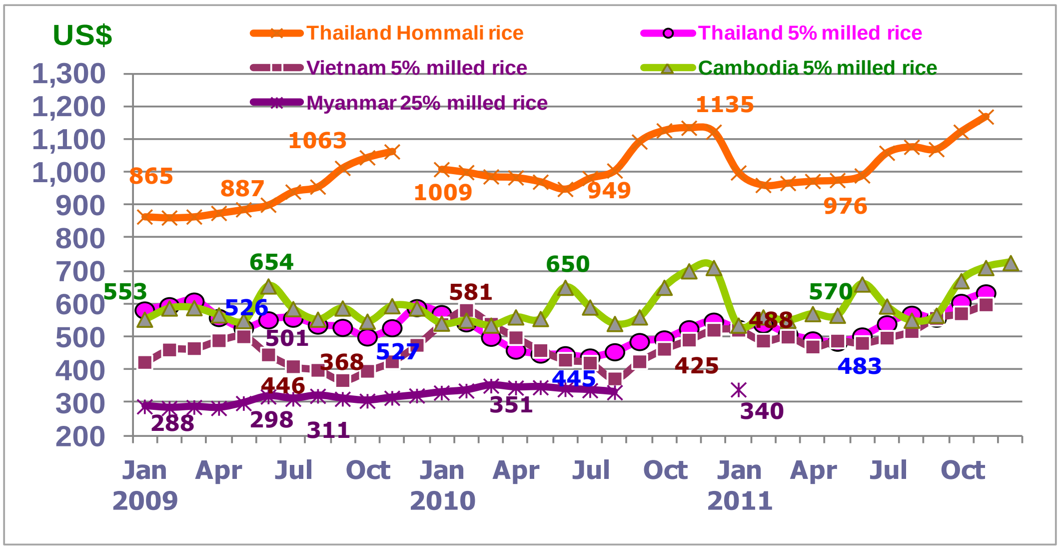


Figure 14 FOB price (US$) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2009-2011

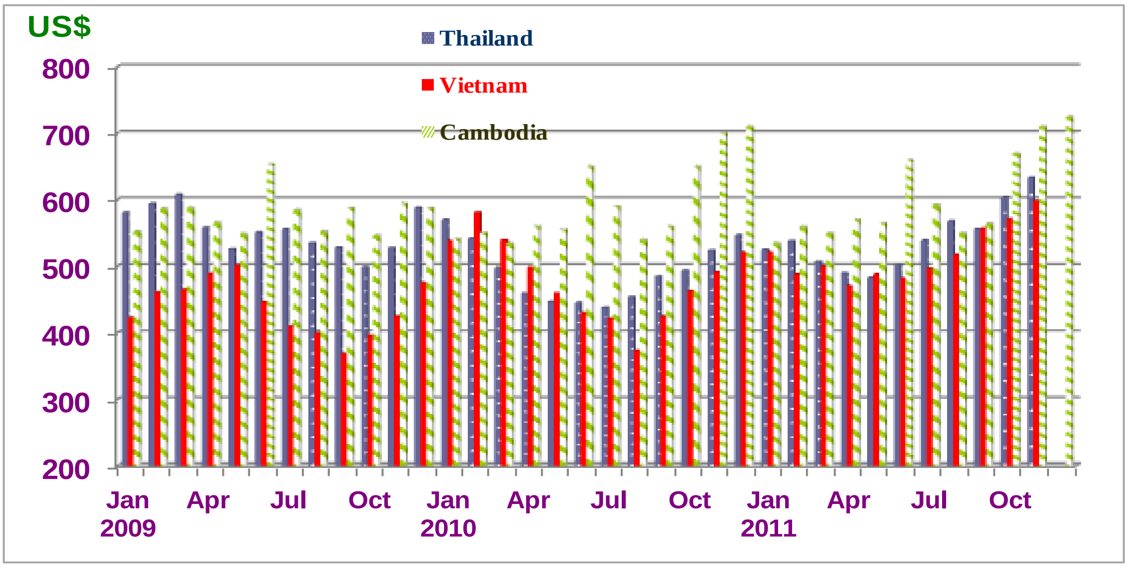


Figure 15 FOB price (US$) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2009-2011

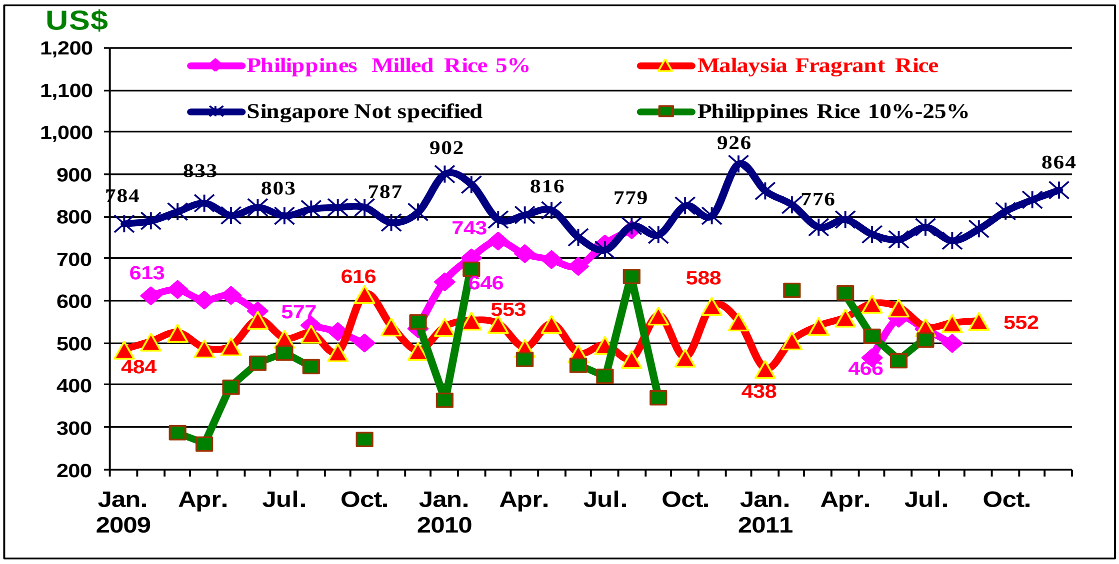


Figure 16 CIF price (US$) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2009-2011

Highlights of Maize Outlook for 2012

- Maize supply in ASEAN is forecast to increase from 47.07 million tons in 2011 (crop year 2010/11) to 49.20 million tons in 2012 (crop year 2011/12), an increase of 2.13 million tons or about 4 percent due to the increase in production and the import.
- Maize production in ASEAN is forecast to increase from 36.60 million tons in 2011 to 37.86 million tons in 2012, an increase of 1.26 million tons or about 3 percent.
- Maize export from ASEAN is forecast to be 0.99 million tons which is about the same as the previous year while the import is expected to increase from 5.98 million tons to 6.30 million tons for the same period.
- The beginning stock is estimated to increase from 4.49 million tons in 2011 to 5.04 million tons which is about 12 percent while the ending stock is forecast to increase from 5.04 million tons to 5.88 million tons, an increase of about 17 percent during the same period.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio for 2012 is forecast to be 89 percent which is about the same situation compared with 2011.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is forecast to increase from 11 percent in 2011 to 12 percent in 2012 which is still not secured enough in terms of feed supply for the region.

Table 13 Summary of the ASEAN maize situation, 2011-2012

Items	2011	2012	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	47.07	49.20	2.13	4.53
Beginning stock	4.49	5.04	0.55	12.25
Production	36.60	37.86	1.26	3.44
Import	5.98	6.30	0.32	5.35
Demand (Million tons)	47.07	49.20	2.13	4.53
Domestic utilization	41.03	42.33	1.30	3.17
Export	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00
Ending stock	5.04	5.88	0.84	16.67
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	89.19	89.44	0.25	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	10.94	11.91	0.97	-

ASEAN Maize Situation in 2011

Production

The maize production in ASEAN in 2011 (crop year 2010/11) was estimated to be 36.60 million tons, the increase was very little or less than one percent compared with 36.80 million tons in 2010. The increase has occurred in most countries, except Indonesia and Thailand (Table 14, Figure 17). Only seven countries in the region produce maize for feed. Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore do not grow maize. The largest maize growing country in ASEAN is Indonesia. The Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand ranked second, third and forth respectively.

The decrease in production in **Indonesia** came from the reduction of the planted area due to the increase in price of the competing crops while the yield was relatively the same. For **Thailand**, the contraction of the production derived from the decline in planted area due to the increase in price of competing crops during the second crop season. However, the change is very small compared with the previous year. For the **Philippines**, the production has increased due to increases in both harvested area and yield. In **Cambodia**, the decrease in production attributed to the decrease in both area and yield. The reduction of the area was due to the decrease in price and the increase in the price of the competing crops. For **Lao PDR**, even though the yield has decreased, the production has increased due to the increase in planted area as a result of the increase in price received by farmers. The increase in production in **Myanmar**, derived from the increase in both area and yield. The increase in the yield was a result of the farmer responded to the price increase. For **Vietnam,** the production has increased as a result of the expansion in area and the increase in yield. The increase in area was attributed to the farmers responded to price increase. The rise in yield was due to the farmers used more improved variety.

Utilization and Stock

The maize utilization in the ASEAN in 2011 was estimated at 41.03 million tons, a decrease of 0.21 million tons compared with the previous year (Table 19). Most of the maize production in the ASEAN is used for animal feed not for making ethanol. The reduction in domestic utilization occurred in Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia and Brunei. The ratio of maize production to domestic utilization for the whole ASEAN in 2011 was estimated to be 89.19 percent indicated that the ASEAN by itself produced maize not enough for the

regional consumption (Table 21, Figure 28). On the country by country basis, only Cambodia and Myanmar have the ratio much higher than 100 percent. For other producing countries, Thailand, Lao PDR and the Philippines the ratio of production to domestic utilization were a little above or below 100 percent or marginally self-sufficient. For Indonesia, the biggest maize producing country is still produced not enough for domestic consumption.

The beginning stock in the ASEAN in 2011 was estimated at 4.49 million tons, an increase of 0.96 million ton or 27 percent compared with 3.53 million tons in 2010. The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization for the ASEAN was estimated to be 10.94 percent indicated that the region is not secured enough in terms of animal feed requirement (Table 22, Figure 29). The countries that have the ratio above 20 percent (which in general is considered to be the optimum rate) are Myanmar, Thailand and Cambodia.

Trade

Even though the ASEAN as a whole could not produce maize enough for its own consumption, the ASEAN is still exported some maize. The maize exported from the ASEAN in 2011 was 0.99 million tons which was less than the 5.98 million tons of maize import. The major exporting countries in the region in 2011 were Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar respectively (Table 19, Figure 21 and 22). The major importing countries were Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam respectively (Table 19, Figure 21 and 23). Thailand was also imported about 195,000 tons which was less than the 300,000 tons of maize export.

Prices

The monthly FOB prices and CIF prices for exporting and importing countries between 2009 -2011 are shown in Table 23 – 24. In general, the prices in 2011 were higher than in 2010. The FOB prices of Thailand were higher than the Cambodia.

Damaged area

The damaged area of maize in 2011 was estimated at 41,475 hectares. The major damages were caused by the drought and the flood respectively. The most affected country by the flood was the Philippines. The most damage caused by the drought occurred in Thailand (Table 18).

Prospects for Maize in 2012

The maize production in ASEAN in 2012 is forecast to be 37.86 million tons, an increase of 1.26 tons or 3 percent compared with 36.60 million tons in 2011 (Table 14, Figure 17). Every country is forecast to increase its production. Indonesia is expected to increase the most and follows by the Philippines. The increase in production in **Indonesia** is forecast mainly due to the expansion in area as a result of farmer responded to the price increase and the government policy including the favorable weather.

For the **Philippines**, the increase in production is forecast to come from the increase in both area and yield. The expansion of the area is expected due to the increase in the price received by farmers in previous crop together with the favorable weather consumption. The increase in yield is projected because the farmers will use improved variety more (Table 14-17, Figure 17-20).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of maize in the ASEAN in 2012 is forecast to be 42.33 million tons, an increase of about 1.30 million tons or 3 percent compared with the previous year (Table 19 and 20). The ratio of production to domestic utilization is expected to be 89.44 percent which is about the same as previous year (Table 21, Figure 28). Regarding the beginning stock, ASEAN as a whole is estimated to carry maize stock about 5.04 million tons, an increase of about 0.55 million tons or 12 percent.

The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization is forecast to increase from 11 percent in 2011 to 12 percent in 2012 (Table 22, Figure 29). Even though the situation is improving but ASEAN as a whole is still not secured enough in terms of feed supply.

Trade

Maize export from ASEAN in 2012 is expected to be 0.99 million tons which is about the same as previous year (Table 20, Figure 21 and 23). For the import by ASEAN, it is forecast to increase slightly from 5.98 million tons in 2011 to 6.30 million tons in 2012 (Table 20, Figure 24 and 26).

Table 14 Maize production in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012 over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**36,796.61**	**36,598.26**	**-198.35**	**-0.54**	**37,862.38**	**1,264.12**	**3.45**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	773.27	699.28	-73.99	-9.57	712.00	12.72	1.82
Indonesia	18,327.63	17,230.17	-1,097.46	-5.99	17,774.01	543.84	3.16
Lao PDR	914.98	929.55	14.57	1.59	956.15	26.60	2.86
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1,184.95	1,354.64	169.69	14.32	1,425.21	70.57	5.21
Philippines	6,376.80	6,989.84	613.05	9.61	7,396.88	407.04	5.82
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4,612.18	4,609.18	-3.00	-0.07	4,690.13	80.95	1.76
Vietnam	4,606.80	4,785.60	178.80	3.88	4,908.00	122.40	2.56

Table 15 Maize Planted area in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012 over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**9,782.84**	**9,427.29**	**-355.54**	**-3.63**	**9,580.37**	**153.07**	**1.62**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	213.62	161.60	-52.03	-24.35	163.20	1.60	0.99
Indonesia	4,172.26	3,870.05	-302.21	-7.24	3,920.38	50.33	1.30
Lao PDR	184.91	193.60	8.69	4.70	202.29	8.69	4.49
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	355.14	389.44	34.30	9.66	412.20	22.76	5.84
Philippines	2,580.09	2,556.08	-24.01	-0.93	2,605.05	48.97	1.92
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,149.92	1,124.53	-25.39	-2.21	1,122.25	-2.28	-0.20
Vietnam	1,126.90	1,132.00	5.10	0.45	1,155.00	23.00	2.03

Table 16 Maize harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012 over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**9,590.75**	**9,385.82**	**-204.93**	**-2.14**	**9,551.10**	**165.28**	**1.76**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	189.53	160.91	-28.62	-15.10	162.50	1.60	0.99
Indonesia	4,131.68	3,869.86	-261.82	-6.34	3,917.98	48.12	1.24
Lao PDR	184.91	193.60	8.69	4.70	202.29	8.69	4.49
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	354.74	389.07	34.33	9.68	412.00	22.93	5.89
Philippines	2,499.04	2,547.45	48.41	1.94	2,605.05	57.60	2.26
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,103.96	1,092.94	-11.02	-1.00	1,096.28	3.34	0.31
Vietnam	1,126.90	1,132.00	5.10	0.45	1,155.00	23.00	2.03

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 17 Maize Yield in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change *2011 over 2010*		2012 (2011/12)	change *2012 over 2011*	
			Quantities	*(%)*		Quantities	*(%)*
ASEAN	**3.84**	**3.90**	**0.06**	**1.56**	**3.96**	**0.06**	**1.54**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	4.08	4.35	0.27	6.62	4.38	0.03	0.69
Indonesia	4.44	4.45	0.01	0.23	4.54	0.09	2.02
Lao PDR	4.95	4.80	-0.15	-3.03	4.73	-0.07	-1.46
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	3.34	3.48	0.14	4.19	3.46	-0.02	-0.57
Philippines	2.55	2.74	0.19	7.45	2.84	0.10	3.65
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4.18	4.22	0.04	0.96	4.28	0.06	1.42
Vietnam	4.09	4.23	0.14	3.42	4.25	0.02	0.47

Table 18 Maize damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2011

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Unspecified	Others	Total
ASEAN	**9,263**	**31,285**	**789**	**0**	**0**	**138**	**41,475**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	690	-	-	-	-	-	690
Indonesia	-	-	196	-	-	-	196
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Myanmar	368	-	-	-	-	-	368
Philippines	7,894	-	593	-	-	138	8,625
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	311	31,285	-	-	-	-	31,596
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: Damaged area that Indonesia reported not equal to planted area minus harvested area

Table 19 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2011

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	**4,489,282**	**36,598,262**	**5,981,341**	**47,068,885**	**41,034,479**	**993,129**	**5,041,277**	**47,068,885**
Brunei	n.a.	-	1,176	1,176	1,176	0	n.a.	1,176
Cambodia	43,384	699,278	0	742,662	146,847	571,849	23,966	742,662
Indonesia	1,591,318	17,230,172	2,682,000	21,503,490	19,912,172	7,000	1,584,318	21,503,490
Lao PDR	n.a.	929,550	n.a	929,550	929,550	-	n.a.	929,550
Malaysia	317,000	-	2,052,553	2,369,553	2,029,092	14,268	326,193	2,369,553
Myanmar	733,690	1,354,638	-	2,088,328	829,793	100,000	1,158,535	2,088,328
Philippines	152,500	6,989,844	33,612	7,175,956	7,075,784	12	100,160	7,175,956
Singapore	0	-	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	17,000
Thailand	1,115,887	4,609,180	195,000	5,920,067	4,370,000	300,000	1,250,067	5,920,067
Vietnam	535,503	4,785,600	1,000,000	6,321,103	5,723,065	0	598,038	6,321,103

Table 20 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	**5,041,277**	**37,862,381**	**6,299,211**	**49,202,869**	**42,330,912**	**988,693**	**5,883,264**	**49,202,869**
Brunei[1/]	n.a.	-	1,211	1,211	1,211	0	n.a.	1,211
Cambodia	23,966	712,000	0	735,966	149,520	566,693	19,753	735,966
Indonesia	1,584,318	17,774,010	2,682,000	22,040,328	20,450,097	7,000	1,583,231	22,040,328
Lao PDR	n.a.	956,153	n.a	956,153	956,153	-	n.a.	956,153
Malaysia[1/]	326,193	-	2,100,000	2,426,193	2,050,000	15,000	361,193	2,426,193
Myanmar[1/]	1,158,535	1,425,205	-	2,583,740	850,000	100,000	1,633,740	2,583,740
Philippines	100,160	7,396,883	-	7,497,043	7,423,826	-	73,217	7,497,043
Singapore[1/]	-	-	16,000	16,000	16,000	0	0	16,000
Thailand	1,250,067	4,690,130	300,000	6,240,197	4,500,000	300,000	1,440,197	6,240,197
Vietnam	598,038	4,908,000	1,200,000	6,706,038	5,934,105	0	771,933	6,706,038

Note: n.a. = not available data, 1/ the value is estimated by AFSIS and the value of 2012 is forecasting value

Table 21 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton

Country	2010			2011			2012		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	**36,796,607**	**41,239,182**	**89.23**	**36,598,262**	**41,034,479**	**89.19**	**37,862,381**	**42,330,912**	**89.44**
Brunei	-	2,945	-	-	1,176	-	-	1,211	-
Cambodia	773,269	162,386	476.19	699,278	146,847	476.19	712,000	149,520	476.19
Indonesia	18,327,630	20,066,000	91.34	17,230,172	19,912,172	86.53	17,774,010	20,450,097	86.91
Lao PDR	914,980	914,980	100	929,550	929,550	100.00	956,153	956,153	100.00
Malaysia	-	3,001,848	-	-	2,029,092	-	-	2,050,000	-
Myanmar	1,184,950	765,553	154.78	1,354,638	829,793	163.25	1,425,205	850,000	167.67
Philippines	6,376,796	6,567,140	97.1	6,989,844	7,075,784	98.79	7,396,883	7,423,826	99.64
Singapore	-	13,698	-	-	17,000	-	-	16,000	-
Thailand	4,612,182	4,280,000	107.76	4,609,180	4,370,000	105.47	4,690,130	4,500,000	104.23
Vietnam	4,606,800	5,464,632	84.3	4,785,600	5,723,065	83.62	4,908,000	5,934,105	82.71

Table 22 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton

Country	2010			2011			2012		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	**3,529,312**	**41,239,182**	**8.56**	**4,489,282**	**41,034,479**	**10.94**	**5,041,277**	**42,330,912**	**11.91**
Brunei	n.a.	2,945	-	n.a.	1,176	-	n.a.	1,211	-
Cambodia	27,919	162,386	17.19	43,384	146,847	29.54	23,966	149,520	16.03
Indonesia	1,590,688	20,066,000	7.93	1,591,318	19,912,172	7.99	1,584,318	20,450,097	7.75
Lao PDR	n.a.	914,980	-	n.a.	929,550	-	n.a.	956,153	-
Malaysia	308,000	3,001,848	10.26	317,000	2,029,092	15.62	326,193	2,050,000	15.91
Myanmar	324,693	765,553	42.41	733,690	829,793	88.42	1,158,535	850,000	136.30
Philippines	254,400	6,567,140	3.87	152,500	7,075,784	2.16	100,160	7,423,826	1.35
Singapore	-	13,698	-	0	17,000	-	-	16,000	-
Thailand	810,277	4,280,000	18.93	1,115,887	4,370,000	25.54	1,250,067	4,500,000	27.78
Vietnam	213,335	5,464,632	3.9	535,503	5,723,065	9.36	598,038	5,934,105	10.08

Table 23 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	2009	220	230	240	220	230	225	240	230	245	230	221	231	230
	2010	215	235	225	225	250	245	240	255	260	245	230	225	238
	2011	210	240	235	250	260	250	235	260	255	250	240	230	243
Myanmar	2009	194	197	239	198	176	194	212	182	210	206	280	235	210
	2010	213	193	181	187	208	196		352					219
Thailand	2009	217	213	221	221	215	226	191	190	189	195	222	242	212
	2010	255	260	273	308	296	303	319	290	309	323	315	314	297
	2011	317	322	333	361									333
Lao PDR	2009	147	147	149	149	149	158	153	286	286	286	162	162	186
	2010	152	152	155	155	155	164	158	297	297	297	168	168	193

Table 24 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
Malaysia	2009	210	193	193	198	207	222	227	257	217	227	212	214	215
	2010	243	242	245	249	247	240	245	249	247	252	263	272	250
	2011	279	303	313	333	345	347	351	341	331				327
Philippines In-quota	2009	-	408	212	242	-	392	243	-	-	-	-	-	299
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	502	362	-	-	-	-	469	444
	2011	457	593	312	355	594	-	429	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		457
Out-quota	2009	-	206	300	165	256	265	525	297	395	248	-	-	295
	2010	244	225	320	384	-	288	274	234	342	268	427	627	330
	2011	406	312	317	313	315	557	498						388
Singapore	2009	215	245	203	249	221	237	235	245	96	218	219	232	218
	2010	246	251	247	242	260	262	282	316	276	302	273	305	272
	2011	279	292	329	340									310

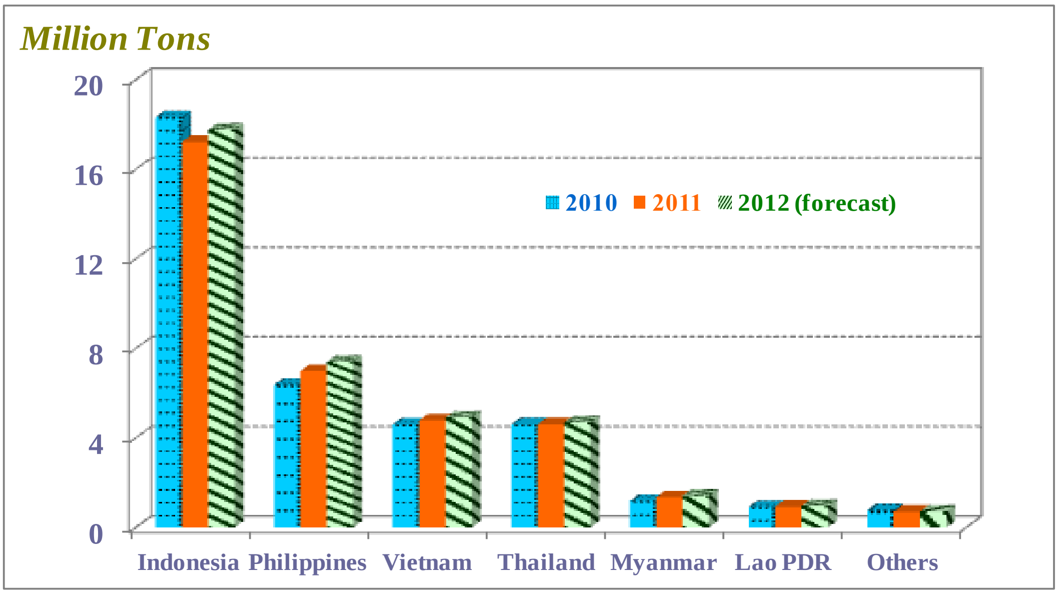


Figure 17 Maize production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

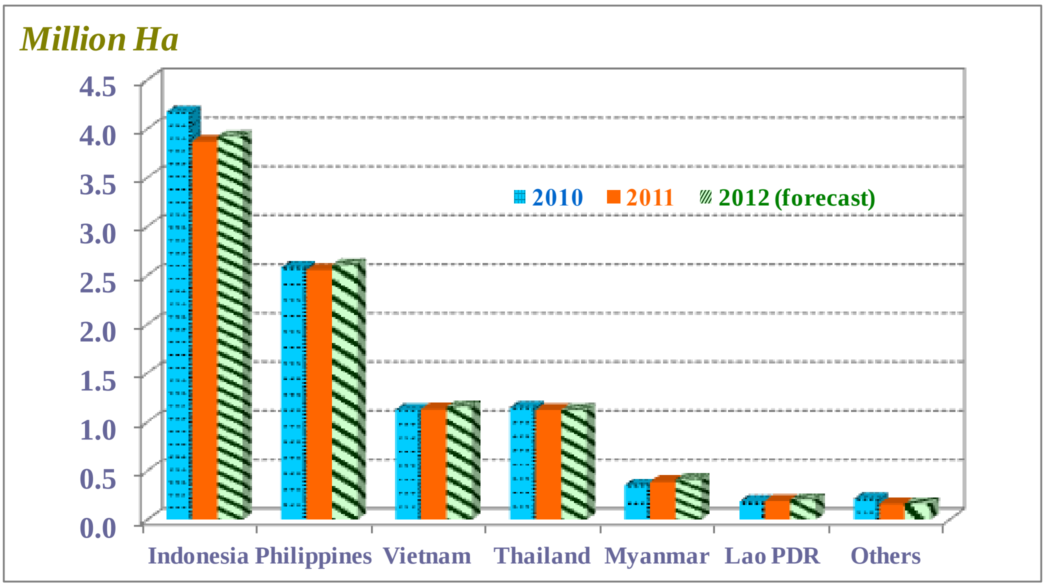


Figure 18 Maize planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

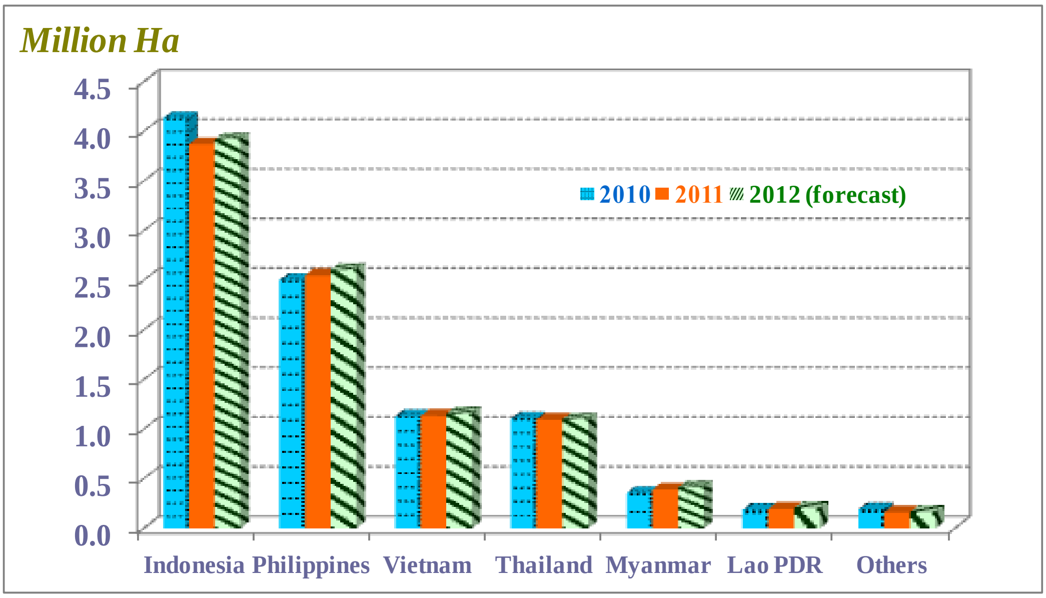


Figure 19 Maize harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

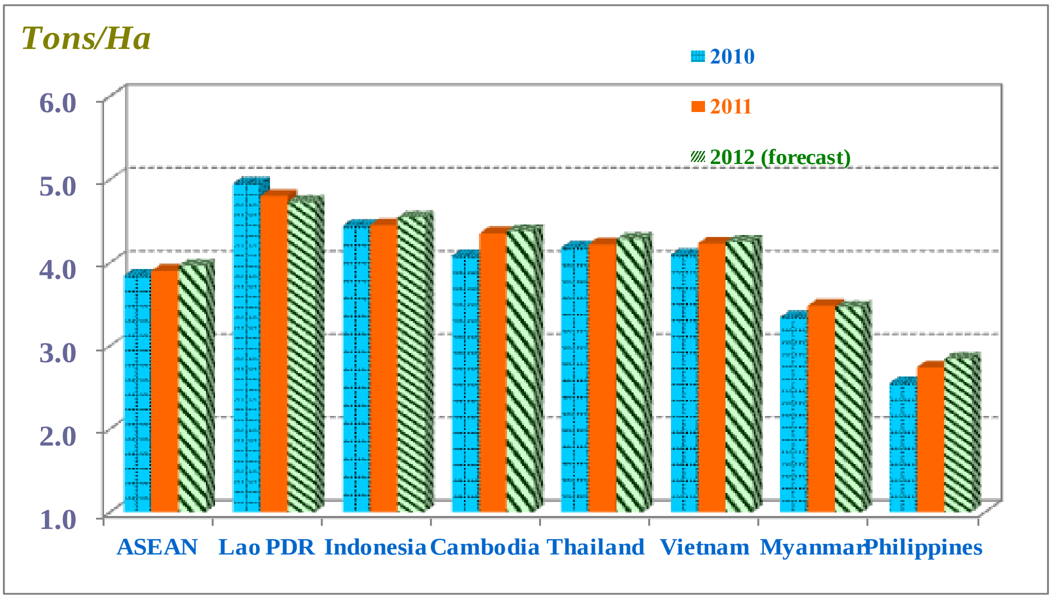


Figure 20 Maize yield of countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

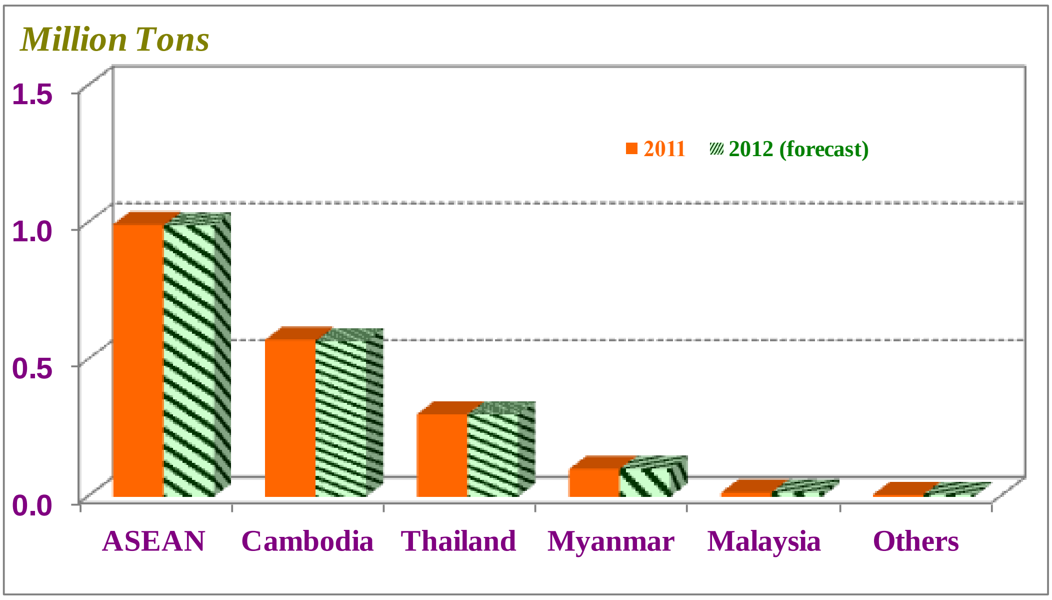


Figure 21 Amount of maize export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2012

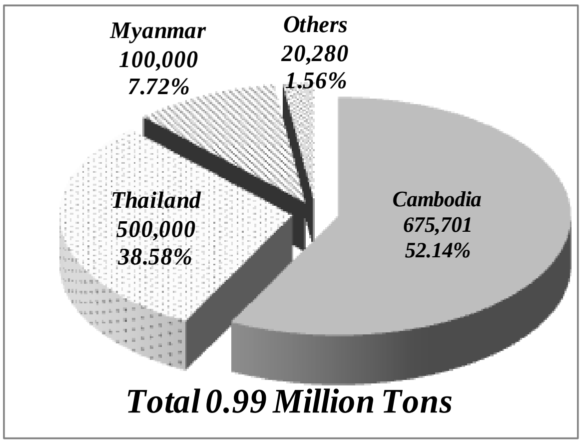


Figure 22 Share of maize export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2011

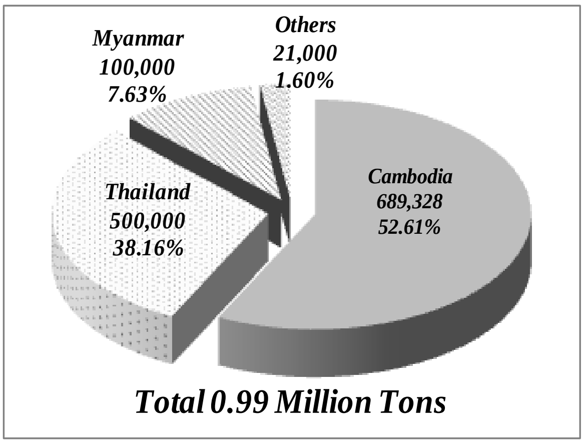


Figure 23 Share of maize export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2012

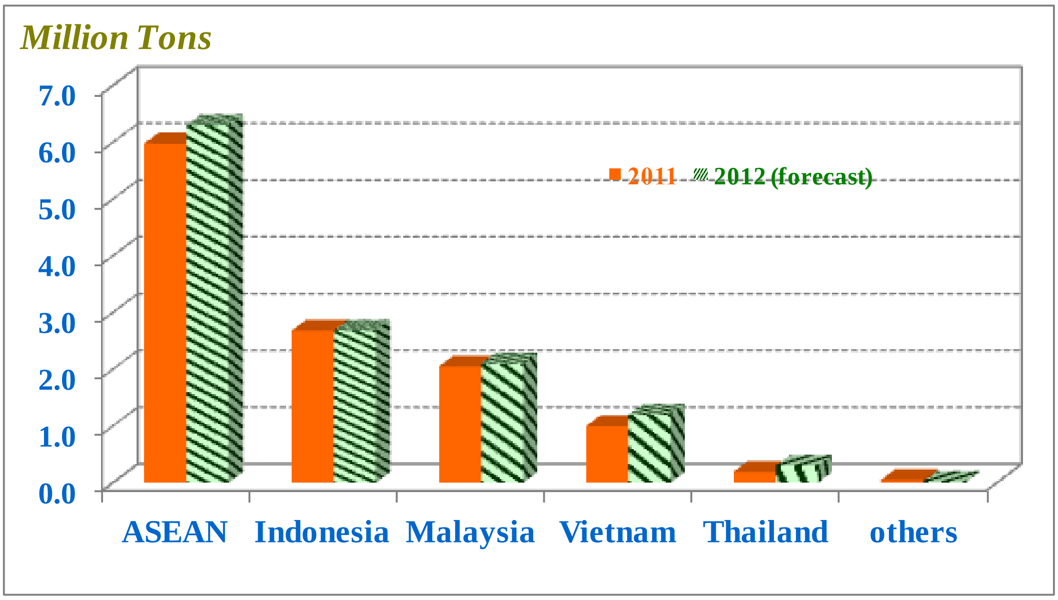


Figure 24 Amount of maize import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2012

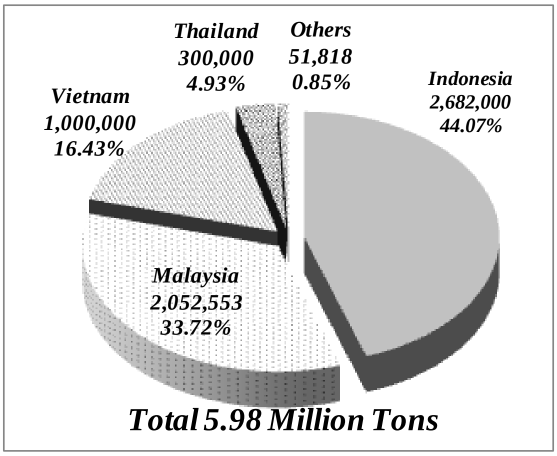


Figure 25 Share of maize import (tons) Among ASEAN countries, 2011

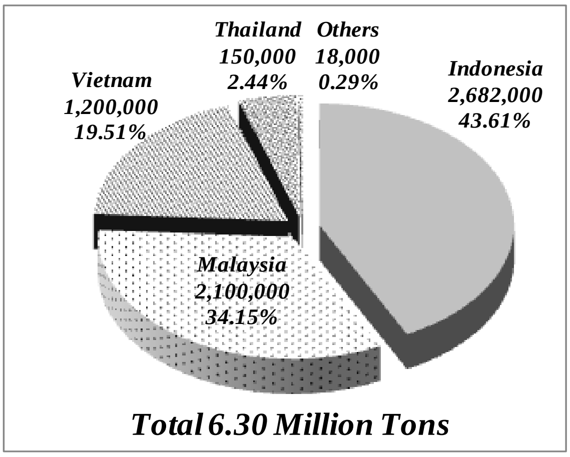


Figure 26 Share of maize import (tons) Among ASEAN countries, 2012

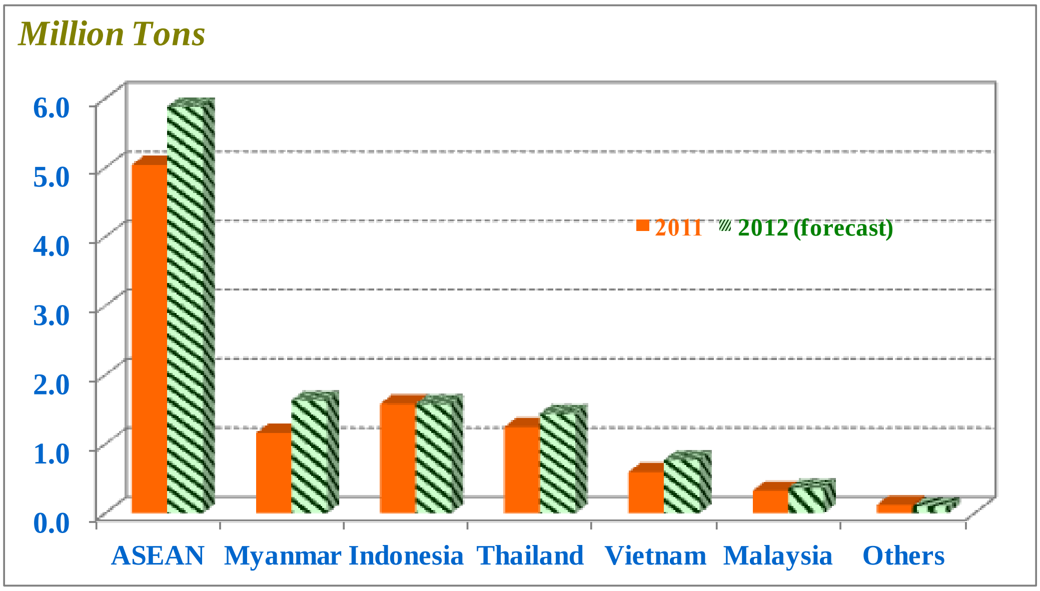


Figure 27 Amount of ending stock of maize in ASEAN countries

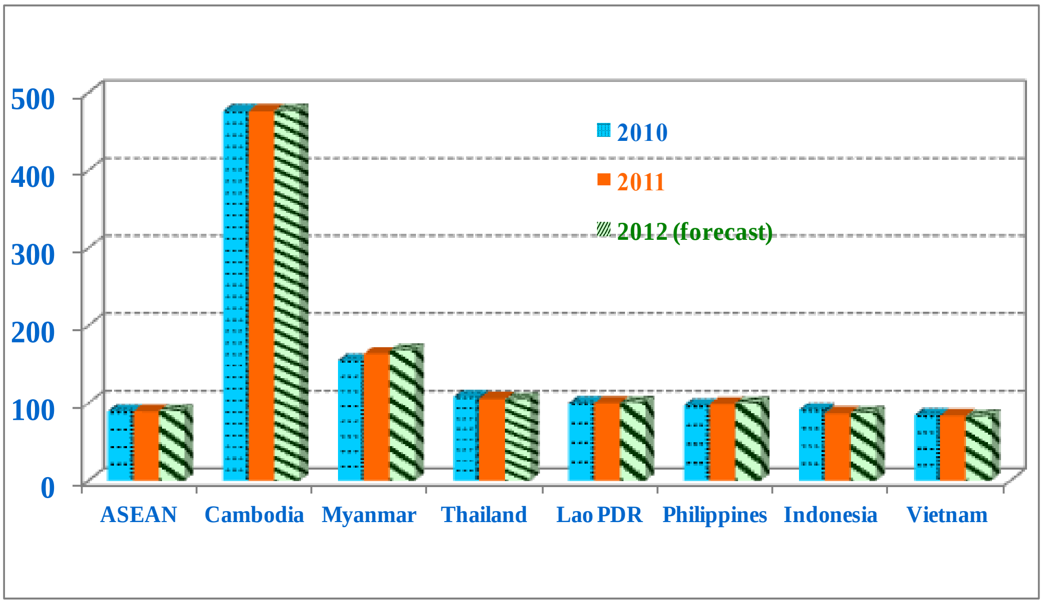


Figure 28 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN Countries, 2010-2012

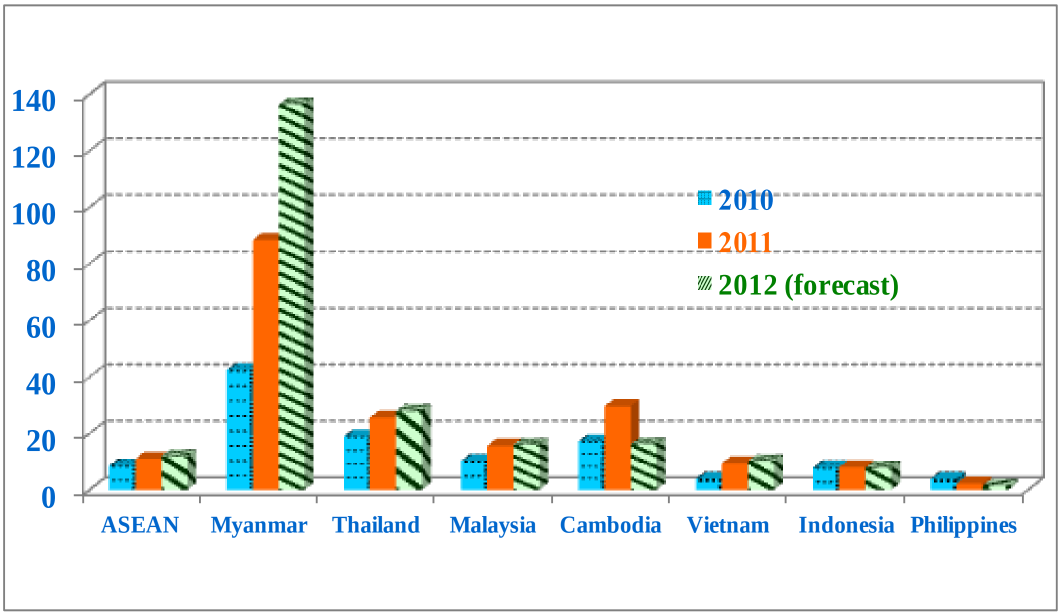


Figure 29 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN Countries, 2010-2012

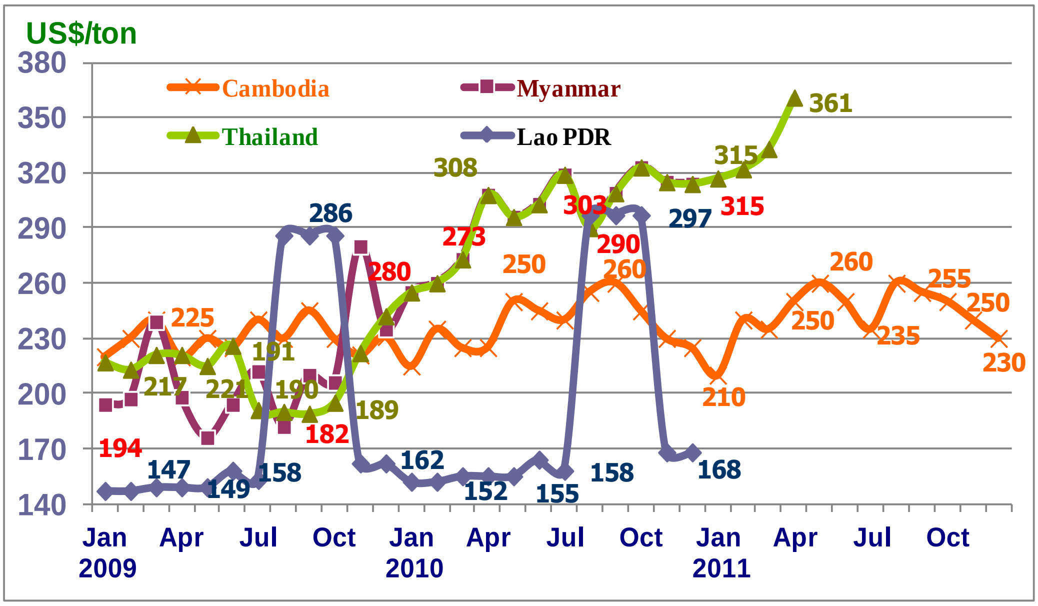


Figure 30 FOB price (US$) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2009-2011

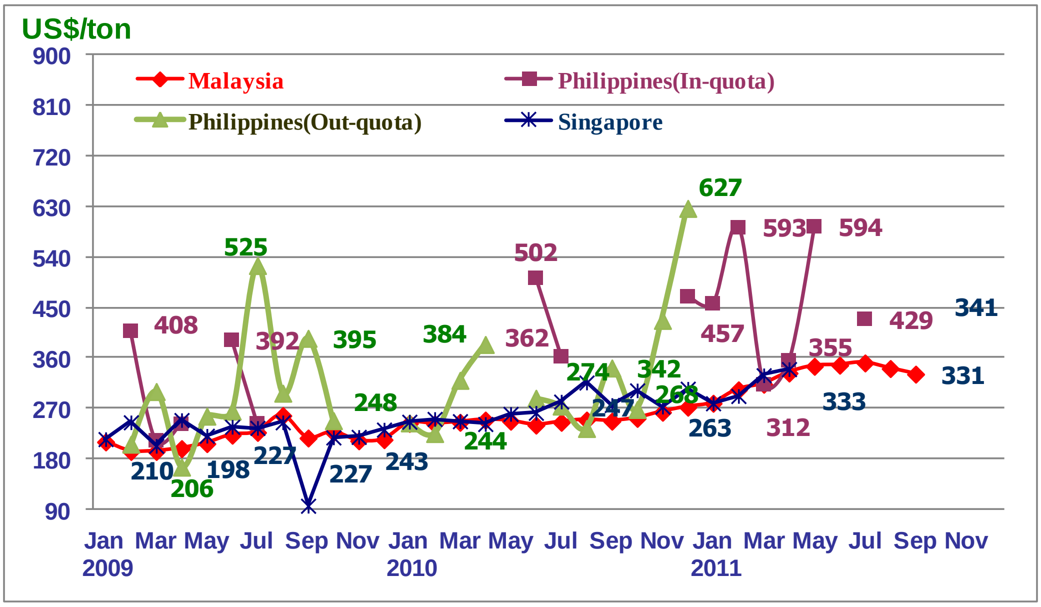


Figure 31 CIF price (US$) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2009-2011

Highlight of Sugar Outlook for 2012

- ASEAN sugar supply is forecast to increase about 7 percent from 23.16 million tons in 2011 to 24.72 million tons in 2012 due to the increase in production by 7 percent and stock by 3 percent. The increase in production is forecast due to the response of the price increase in the previous year.
- The beginning stock of sugar in 2012 is estimated at 3.31 million tons, up from 3.22 million tons in 2011 which is about 3 percent increase.
- The sugar export from ASEAN in 2012 is expected to increase from 7.84 million tons in 2011 to 8.58 million tons in 2012 due to the expected increase in production and demand.
- The sugar import is also expected to increase from 3.53 million tons to 3.74 million tons during the same period.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio for sugar in 2012 is forecast to be 137 percent which is about the same as in 2011.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio in 2012 is forecast to be 26 percent, which is a slightly lower than 27 percent in 2011.

Table 25 Summary of the ASEAN sugar situation, 2011-2012

Items	**2011**	**2012**	**Change**	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	23.16	24.72	1.56	6.74
Beginning stock	3.22	3.31	0.09	2.80
Production	16.41	17.67	1.26	7.68
Import	3.53	3.74	0.21	5.95
Demand (Million tons)	23.16	24.72	1.56	6.74
Domestic utilization	11.96	12.85	0.89	7.44
Export	7.84	8.58	0.74	9.44
Ending stock	3.31	3.23	-0.08	-2.42
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	137.15	137.46	0.31	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	26.95	25.74	-1.21	-

ASEAN Sugar Situation in 2011

Production

The year 2011 was the good year for sugarcane production in ASEAN. The cane production has increased considerably from 128.10 million tons in 2010 to 164.36 million tons in 2011, an increase of 36.26 million tons or 28 percent. The increase was very eminent, in terms of quantity, in Thailand. In terms of percentage increase, the most increase has occurred in the Philippines and Cambodia (Table 26-30, Figure 32-35).

In **Thailand**, the biggest sugarcane producing country in the ASEAN, the cane production has jumped up from 68.81 million tons in 2010 to 95.95 million tons in 2011, an increase of 27.14 million tons or 39 percent. The increase in cane production derived from the increase in both area and yield. The expansion of the planted area was mainly due to the response to the price increase while the increase in the yield attributed to the abundance of water supply.

For the **Philippines**, the second largest sugarcane producing country in the region, the sugarcane production has also enormously increased from 17.93 million tons in 2010 to 26.15 million tons in 2011, an increase of 8.23 million tons or 46 percent. The increase in production was due to the area expansion and the increase in the yield. The increase in area was due to the farmers' response to the price increase and the recovery from the dry spell in previous year. The increase in yield was due to the favorable weather and the farmers taking care their crops better which motivated by the high price of sugar.

For **Vietnam**, the third largest sugarcane producing country, the sugarcane production has increased about 6 percent from 15.25 million tons in 2010 to 16.16 million tons in 2011. The increase in production was due to the increase in both planted area and yield. The expansion in area was due to the favorable weather together with the increase in price received by farmers. Motivated by the increase in price led the farmers taking care of their crops better which in turn increase the yield.

For **Indonesia**, the sugarcane production estimate has decreased a little from 15.37 million tons to 15.24 million tons which is less than one percent decrease. The reduction in production was solely due to the decrease in the planted area as a result of the unfavorable weather.

The increase in yield of sugarcane in **Myanmar** could not compensate the reduction in the planted area as a result of the decrease in price received by farmers.

The increase in production in **Lao PDR** in 2011 was about 31 percent from the previous year production. This is because the newly established of the sugar factories in the country is still operated under capacity. The area has been expanded in response to the increase in demand from factories.

Utilization and Stock

Regarding domestic utilization of sugar in the ASEAN, the demand has increased from 11.69 million tons in 2010 to 11.96 million tons in 2011(Table 31). The ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in 2011 was estimated to be 137 percent indicated that the production of sugar in ASEAN was enough for the consumption within the region (Table 33, Figure 43).

The beginning stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2011 was estimated at 3.22 million tons, an increase of about 1 million tons compared with the previous year. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization was estimated to be 27 percent in 2011, compared with 20 percent in 2010 indicated that the sugar availability in the region has improved (Table 34, Figure 44).

Trade

The sugar export from ASEAN in 2011 was 7.84 million tons compared with 5.21 million tons in 2010, a significant 50 percent increase (Table 31, Figure 36 and 37). Thailand is the major sugar exporting country in the region constituted more than 90 percent of the total ASEAN export. There is no other net exporting country in the region. Most of the export in other countries were re-export.

For the import, ASEAN as a whole imported sugar about 3.53 million tons. The major importing countries are Indonesia and Malaysia. Indonesia imported sugar for domestic consumption while Malaysia imported (raw) sugar for domestic consumption as well as for re – export (white sugar) (Table 31, Figure 39 and 40).

Prices

The FOB and CIF prices of sugar in exporting and importing countries in ASEAN during 2009 – 2011 are shown in Table 35 – 36. For FOB prices of both raw sugar and white sugar of Thailand, the prices in 2011 were higher than in 2010. Similarly for CIF prices for Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, the CIF prices in 2011 was higher than in 2010.

Damaged Area

The sugar damaged area in ASEAN in 2011 was reported to be 21,558 hectares. Most of the damages are caused by the drought which happened in Thailand only (Table 30).

Prospects for Sugar in 2012

Production

Sugarcane production in ASEAN is forecast to increase further from 164.36 million tons in 2011 to 175.75 million tons in 2012. In terms of quantity increase, Thailand is expected to increase the most from 95.95 million tons in 2011 to 101.03 million tons in 2012. Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam are also expected to increase in sugarcane production. In all countries, the increase in production is due to the response in the increase in price of sugar (Table 26-29, Figure 32-35).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of sugar in ASEAN is forecast to increase from 11.96 million tons of sugar in 2011 to 12.85 million tons in 2012 which is about 8 percent increase (Table 32).

The beginning stock in ASEAN is estimated at 3.31 million tons of sugar, an increase of 0.09 million tons or 3 percent compared with 3.22 million tons in the previous year. The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2012 is forecast to be 137 percent which is about the same as in 2011 (Table 33, Figure 43). The ratio of the beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2012 is forecast to be 26 compared with 27 percent (Table 34, Figure 44). This indicates the domestic availability of sugar in the region is expected to be the same level.

Trade

The export is predicted to increase by 10 percent from 7.84 million tons in 2011 to 8.58 million tons in 2012 due to the increase in cane production and demand for sugar (Table 32, Figure 36 and 38). For the import, it is also forecast to increase by 6 percent (Table 32, Figure 39 and 41).

Table 26 Sugarcane production in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**128,096.36**	**164,357.45**	**36,261.09**	**28.31**	**175,747.28**	**11,389.83**	**6.93**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	365.56	524.12	158.57	43.38	547.45	23.33	4.45
Indonesia	15,366.02	15,242.52	-123.50	-0.80	18,070.02	2,827.50	18.55
Lao PDR	818.68	1,074.30	255.63	31.22	1,162.50	88.20	8.21
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	9,561.98	9,249.46	-312.53	-3.27	9,655.44	405.99	4.39
Philippines	17,929.27	26,154.94	8,225.67	45.88	27,776.05	1,621.11	6.20
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	68,807.80	95,950.42	27,142.62	39.45	101,032.42	5,082.01	5.30
Vietnam	15,247.06	16,161.70	914.64	6.00	17,503.40	1,341.70	8.30

Table 27 Sugarcane planted area in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**2,271.35**	**2,631.20**	**359.85**	**15.84**	**2,665.23**	**34.03**	**1.29**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	17.21	24.10	6.90	40.08	25.10	1.00	4.14
Indonesia	454.11	448.88	-5.23	-1.15	446.52	-2.37	-0.53
Lao PDR	15.36	30.00	14.65	95.38	31.00	1.00	3.33
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	160.12	151.51	-8.61	-5.38	154.28	2.77	1.83
Philippines	354.88	428.35	73.48	20.70	435.29	6.94	1.62
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,009.58	1,279.25	269.67	26.71	1,293.35	14.10	1.10
Vietnam	260.10	269.10	9.00	3.46	279.70	10.60	3.94

Table 28 Sugarcane harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012 over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**2,252.74**	**2,609.64**	**356.90**	**15.84**	**2,660.30**	**50.66**	**1.94**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	17.07	24.05	6.97	40.85	25.10	1.05	4.38
Indonesia	454.11	448.88	-5.23	-1.15	446.52	-2.37	-0.53
Lao PDR	15.36	30.00	14.65	95.38	31.00	1.00	3.33
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	157.69	150.02	-7.67	-4.86	153.26	3.24	2.16
Philippines	354.88	428.35	73.48	20.70	435.29	6.94	1.62
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	993.54	1,259.24	265.70	26.74	1,289.44	30.20	2.40
Vietnam	260.10	269.10	9.00	3.46	279.70	10.60	3.94

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 29 Sugarcane yield in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change *2011 over 2010*		2012 (2011/12)	change *2012over 2011*	
			Quantities	*(%)*		Quantities	*(%)*
ASEAN	**56.86**	**62.98**	**6.12**	**10.76**	**66.06**	**3.08**	**4.89**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	21.41	21.80	0.39	1.82	21.81	0.01	0.05
Indonesia	33.84	33.96	0.12	0.35	40.47	6.51	19.17
Lao PDR	53.32	35.81	-17.51	-32.84	37.50	1.69	4.72
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	60.64	61.66	1.02	1.68	63.00	1.34	2.17
Philippines	50.52	61.06	10.54	20.86	63.81	2.75	4.50
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	69.26	76.20	6.94	10.02	78.35	2.15	2.82
Vietnam	58.62	60.06	1.44	2.46	62.58	2.52	4.20

Table 30 Sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2011

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	**Drought**	**Pests**	**Diseases**	**Others**	**Not**	**Total**
ASEAN	**15**	**20,009**	**0**	**-**	**1,492**	**42**	**21,558**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	15	-	-	-	-	42	57
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	1,492	-	1,492
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	20,009	-	-	-	-	20,009
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.

Table 31 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2011

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	**3,223,212**	**16,405,640**	**3,525,811**	**23,158,683**	**11,961,486**	**7,836,471**	**3,308,314**	**23,158,683**
Brunei	6,100	-	5,801	11,901	5,171	-	6,729	11,901
Cambodia	n.a.	52,412	n.a.	52,412	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52,412
Indonesia	876,102	2,345,000	1,689,000	4,910,102	4,078,000	1,000	831,102	4,910,102
Lao PDR	n.a.	107,430	2,100	109,530	86,050	23,480	n.a.	109,530
Malaysia	204,749	-	1,238,791	1,443,540	1,045,580	188,114	209,846	1,443,540
Myanmar	0	924,946	-	924,946	924,946	0	0	924,946
Philippines	371,286	1,843,598	119	2,215,003	1,676,739	245,868	292,396	2,215,003
Singapore	-	-	420,000	420,000	245,000	175,000	0	420,000
Thailand	1,329,678	9,663,009	20,000	11,012,687	2,500,000	7,163,009	1,349,678	11,012,687
Vietnam	435,297	1,469,245	150,000	2,058,563	1,400,000	40,000	618,563	2,058,563

Table 32 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	**3,308,314**	**17,665,968**	**3,744,975**	**24,719,258**	**12,852,019**	**8,581,000**	**3,231,493**	**24,719,258**
Brunei[1/]	6,729	-	5,975	12,704	6,225	-	6,479	12,704
Cambodia	n.a.	54,745	n.a.	54,745	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54,745
Indonesia	831,102	2,780,000	1,689,000	5,300,102	4,504,000	1,000	795,102	5,300,102
Lao PDR	n.a.	116,250	n.a.	116,250	116,250	n.a.	n.a.	116,250
Malaysia[1/]	209,846	-	1,450,000	1,659,846	1,300,000	240,000	119,846	1,659,846
Myanmar[1/]	0	965,544	-	965,544	965,544	0	0	965,544
Philippines[1/]	292,396	1,958,211	nil	2,250,607	1,700,000	260,000	290,607	2,250,607
Singapore[1/]	-	-	480,000	480,000	260,000	220,000	0	480,000
Thailand	1,349,678	10,200,000	20,000	11,569,678	2,400,000	7,800,000	1,369,678	11,569,678
Vietnam	618,563	1,591,218	100,000	2,309,781	1,600,000	60,000	649,781	2,309,781

Note: 1/ the value is estimated by AFSIS, n.a. = not available, nil = very small amount and the value of 2012 is forecasting value

Table 33 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton

Country	2010			2011			2012		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	**13,469,938**	**11,688,111**	**115.24**	**16,405,640**	**11,961,486**	**137.15**	**17,665,968**	**12,852,019**	**137.46**
Brunei	-	5,449	-	-	5,171	-	-	6,225	-
Cambodia	36,556	n.a.	n.a.	52,412	n.a.	-	54,745	n.a.	-
Indonesia	2,364,000	3,594,750	65.76	2,345,000	4,078,000	57.50	2,780,000	4,504,000	61.72
Lao PDR	81,868	81,017	101.05	107,430	86,050	124.85	116,250	116,250	100.00
Malaysia	-	1,446,053	-	-	1,045,580	-	-	1,300,000	-
Myanmar	956,198	950,365	100.61	924,946	924,946	100.00	965,544	965,544	100.00
Philippines	1,716,507	1,929,402	88.97	1,843,598	1,676,739	109.95	1,958,211	1,700,000	115.19
Singapore	-	207,483	-	-	245,000	0.00	-	260,000	0.00
Thailand	6,928,713	2,157,593	321.13	9,663,009	2,500,000	386.52	10,200,000	2,400,000	425.00
Vietnam	1,386,097	1,316,000	105.33	1,469,245	1,400,000	104.95	1,591,218	1,600,000	99.45

Table 34 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton

Country	2010			2011			2012		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	**2,369,546**	**11,688,111**	**20.27**	**3,223,212**	**11,961,486**	**26.95**	**3,308,314**	**12,852,019**	**25.74**
Brunei	5,647	5,449	103.64	6,100	5,171	117.95	6,729	6,225	108.10
Cambodia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Indonesia	352,852	3,594,750	9.82	876,102	4,078,000	21.48	831,102	4,504,000	18.45
Lao PDR	n.a.	81,017	n.a.	n.a.	86,050	-	n.a.	116,250	-
Malaysia	202,279	1,446,053	13.99	204,749	1,045,580	19.58	209,846	1,300,000	16.14
Myanmar	0	950,365	0.00	0	924,946	0.00	0	965,544	0.00
Philippines	413,176	1,929,402	21.41	371,286	1,676,739	22.14	292,396	1,700,000	17.20
Singapore	-	207,483	0.00	-	245,000	0.00	-	260,000	0.00
Thailand	1,206,392	2,157,593	55.91	1,329,678	2,500,000	53.19	1,349,678	2,400,000	56.24
Vietnam	189,200	1,316,000	14.38	435,297	1,400,000	31.09	618,563	1,600,000	38.66

Table 35 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
Myanmar		2009	-	-	-	352	374	334	332	333	-	-	-	-	345
		2010	623	676											650
Philippines		2009	390		290	340	230	350	250		430	360	350	380	337
		2010	210	480		1,800	640			590					744
		2011	661			702	680		650	614					661
Thailand	Raw	2008	260	257	278	256	258	253	252	247	264	277	272	260	261
		2009	258	283	295	295	331	332	318	340	337	341	339	375	320
		2010	386	383	447	439	395	404	424	432	454	325	448	345	407
		2011	469	473	500	500	516	502	512	537	466	448	548		497
	White	2008	305	306	321	317	316	313	321	328	336	346	306	334	321
		2009	305	312	342	362	378	386	390	390	409	441	439	454	384
		2010	533	524	561.6	527.8	515	524	511	552	559	549	649	656	555
		2011	598	593	617	612	632	611	646	660	670	651	677		633

Table 36 CIF Price of sugar in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US$/Ton

Country		Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Indonesia	White Sugar	2009	316	348	383	382	318	357	380	141	451	504	591	587	397
		2010	578	685	768	637	578	449	578	520	476	549	540	676	586
		2011	734	679	761	756	712	667	633	668					701
Singapore	Raw Sugar	2009	379	395	444	407	453	410	446	468	531	500	515	587	461
		2010	571	644	725	559	657	557	551	574	663	615	641	712	622
		2011	788	719	829	754									773
Malaysia	Cane or Beet sugar, Chemica	2009	350	387	341	307	387	341	402	370	385	429	424	511	386
		2010	437	554	660	492	515	462	464	427	464	405	474	466	485
		2011	597	536	747	489	709	543	501	607	564				588

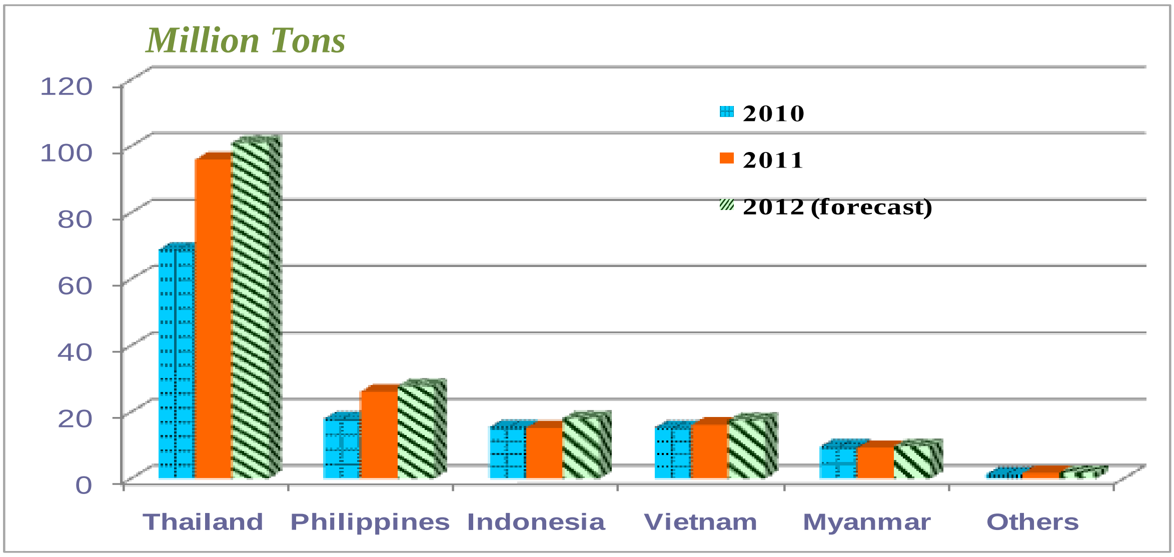


Figure 32 Sugarcane production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

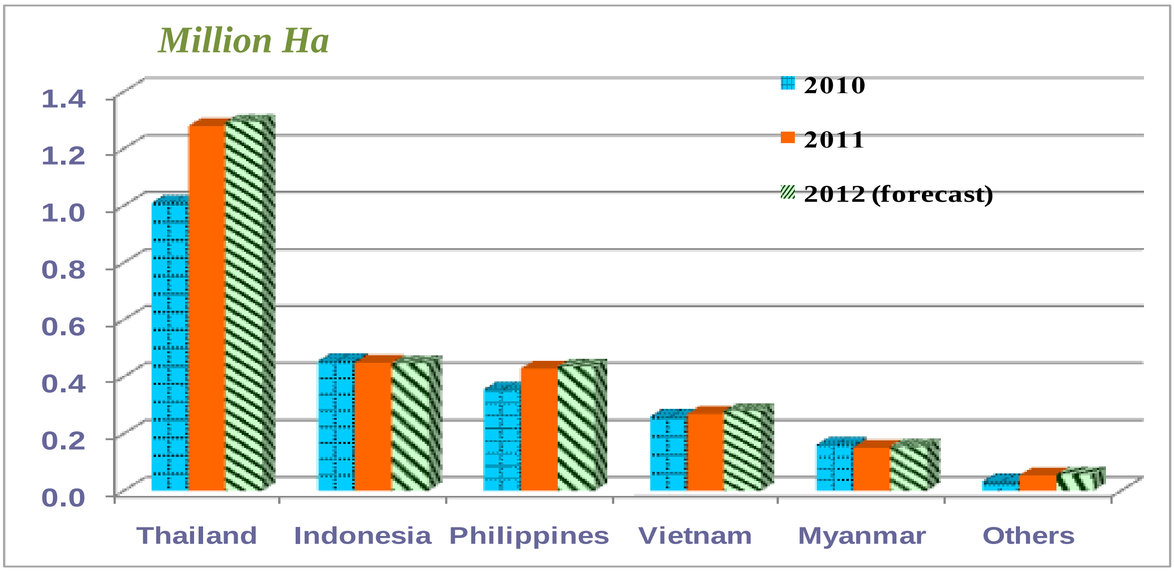


Figure 33 Sugarcane planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

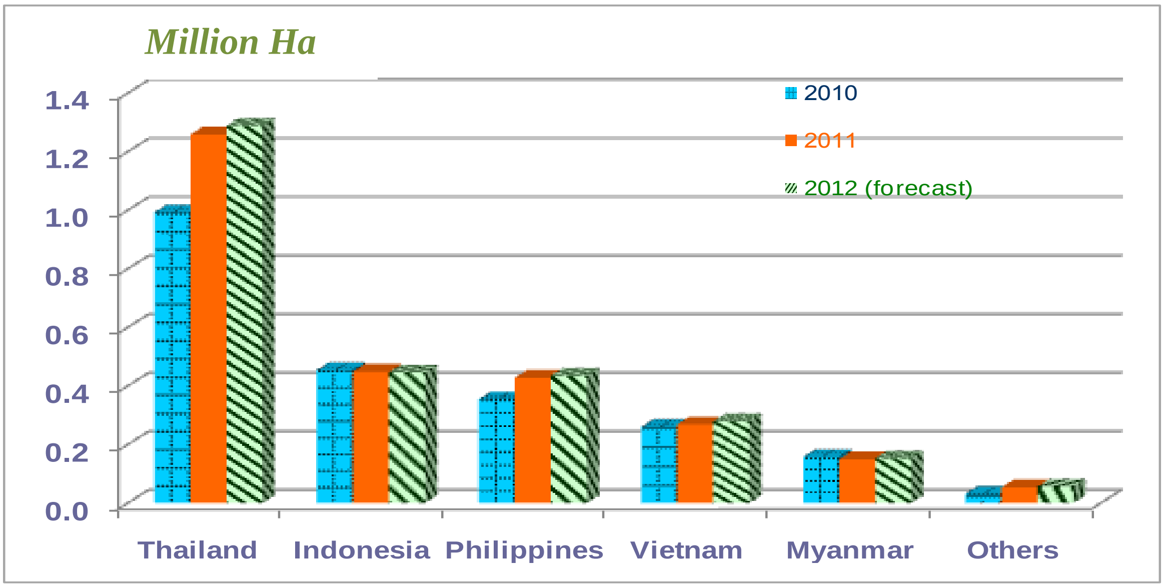


Figure 34 Sugarcane harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

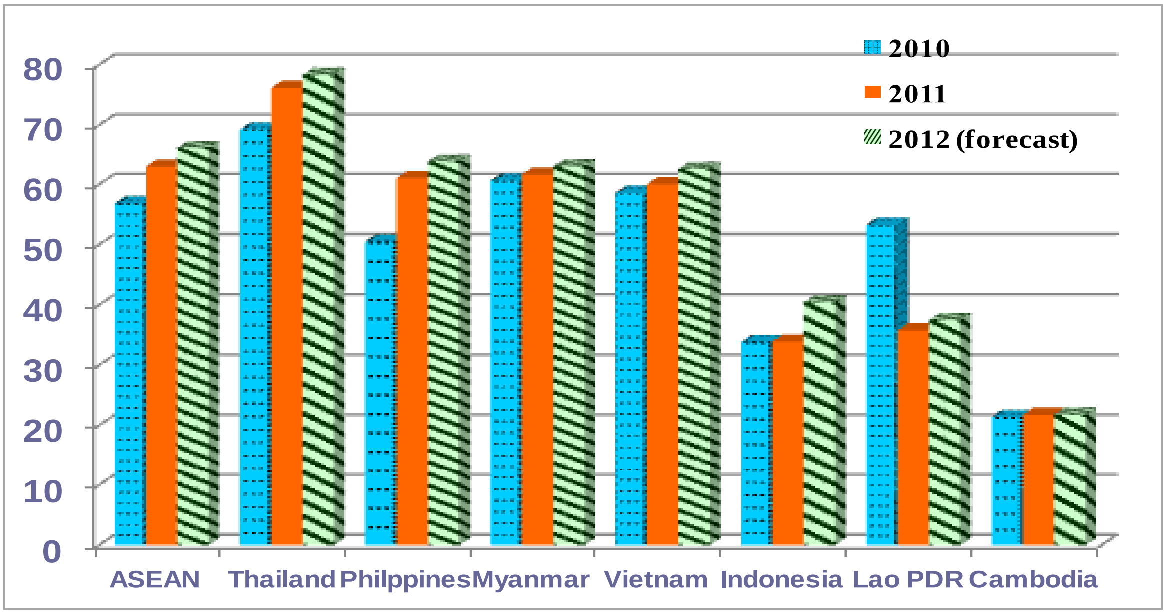


Figure 35 Sugarcane yield of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

Figure 36 Amount of Sugar export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2012

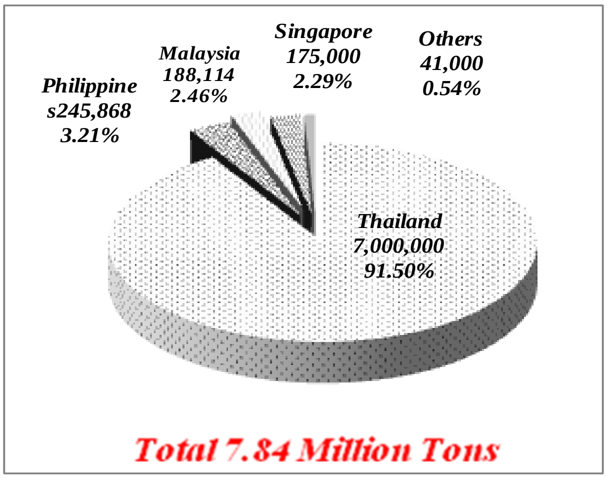


Figure 37 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2011

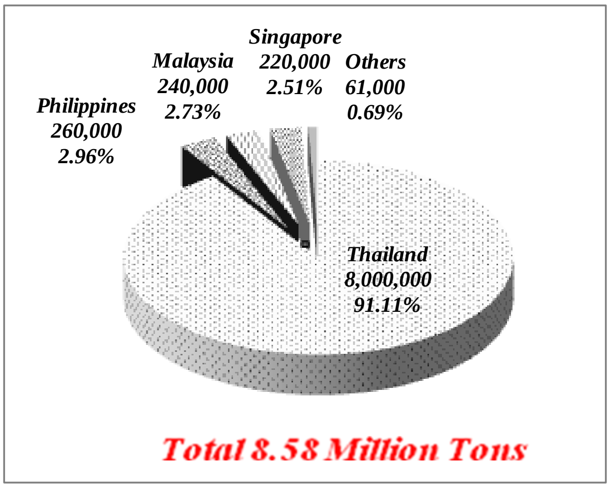


Figure 38 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2012

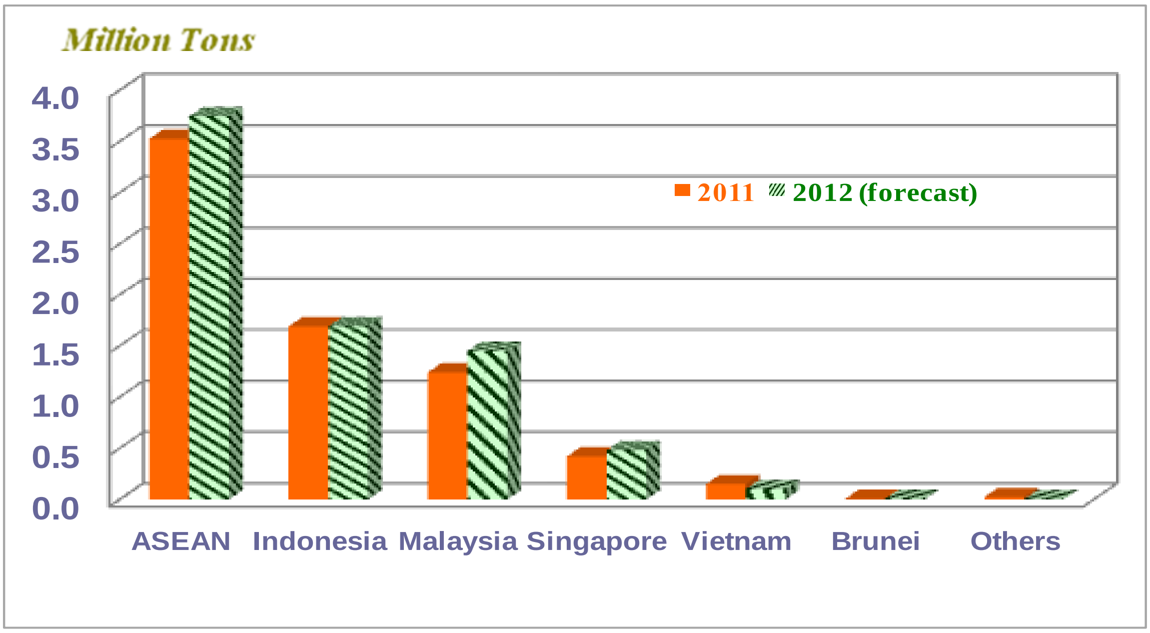


Figure 39 Amount of sugar import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2012

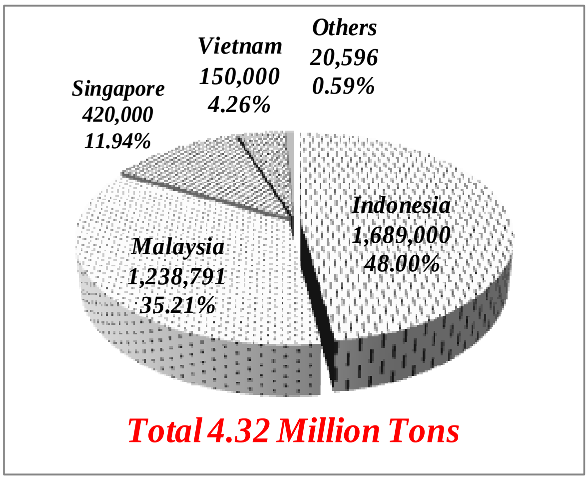


Figure 40 Share of sugar import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2011

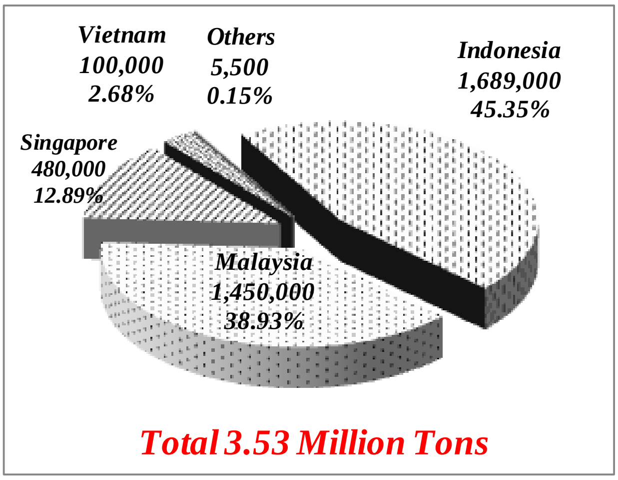


Figure 41 Share of sugar import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2012

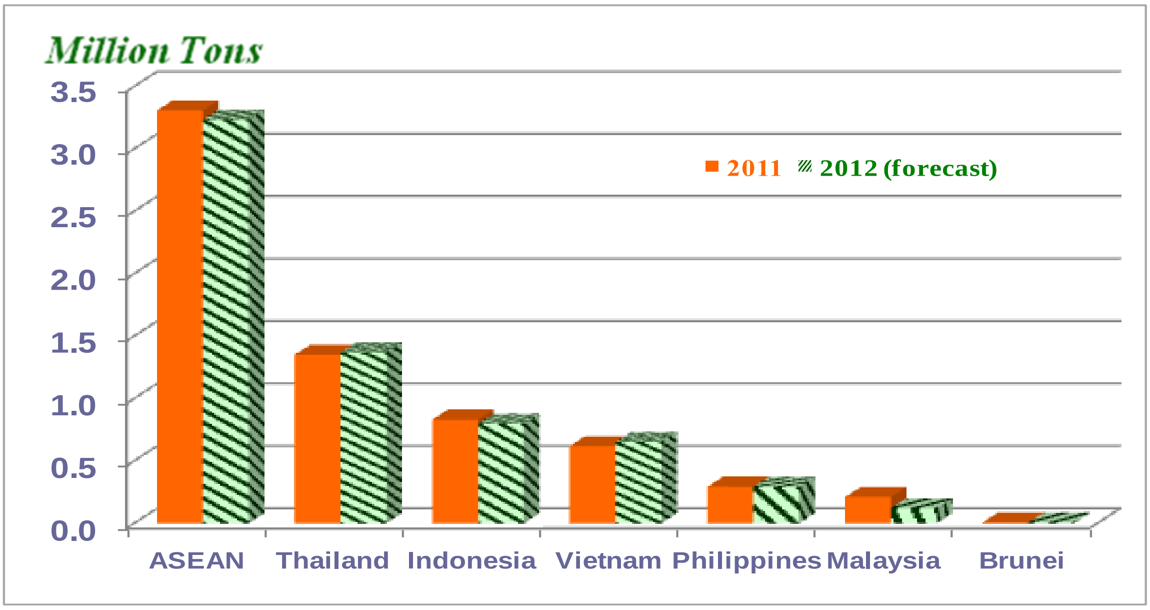


Figure 42 Amount of ending stock of Sugar in ASEAN countries

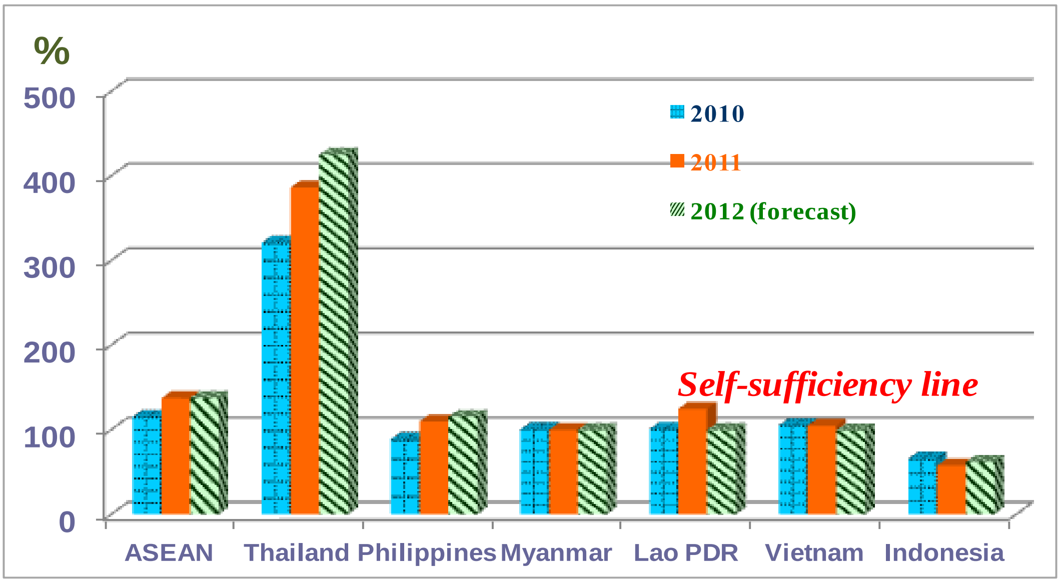


Figure 43 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

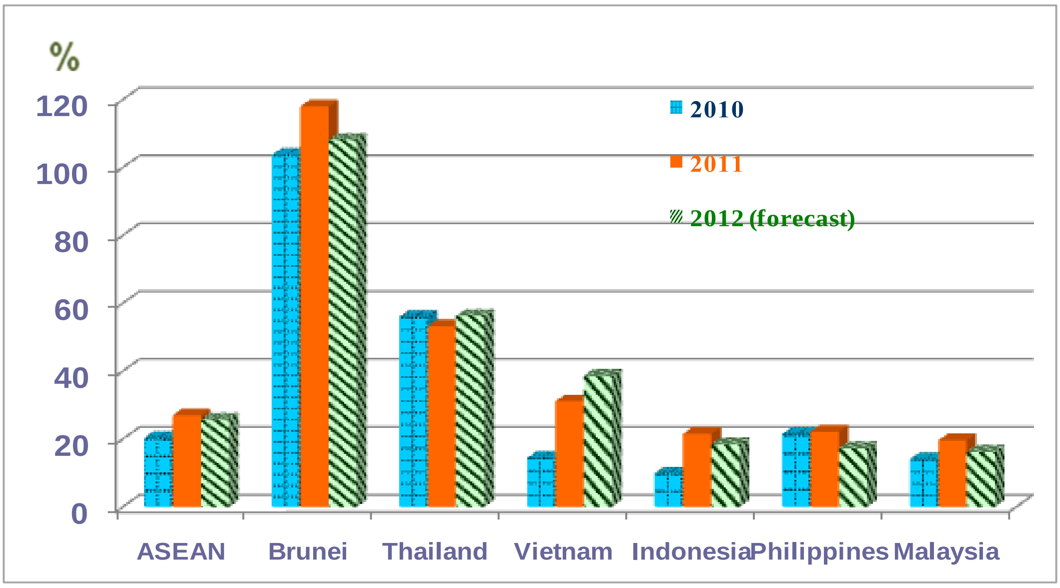


Figure 44 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

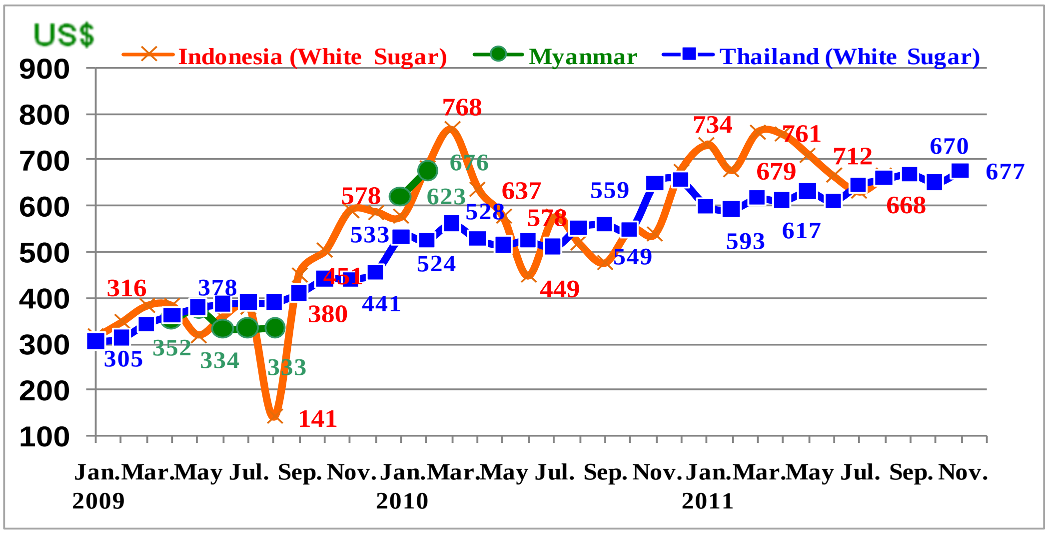


Figure 45 FOB price (US$) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2009-2011

Highlight of Soybean Outlook for 2012

- Soybean supply in ASEAN is expected to increase from 8.43 million tons in 2011 to 8.59 million tons in 2012, mostly due to the increase in production in Indonesia and Vietnam while Myanmar and Thailand, another soybean producing countries in the region, the production is forecast to reduce.
- The beginning stock in 2012 is estimated to be 0.24 million tons, the same amount as previous year.
- The ASEAN export of soybeans, mainly from Cambodia, is expected to increase slightly from 0.11 million tons in 2011 to 0.13 million tons in 2012.
- The import of soybeans is also expected to increase slightly from 6.50 million tons in 2011 to 6.63 million tons in 2012.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio in 2012 is forecast to be 21 percent which is about the same as in 2011 indicates that the soybean production in ASEAN is very much lower than the domestic consumption requirement.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is expected to be 3 percent in 2012 which is about the same as in 2011. The very low value of the ratio of soybeans indicates that most countries keep very low stock.

Table 37 Summary of the ASEAN soybean situation, 2011-2012

Items	2011	2012	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	8.43	8.59	0.16	1.90
Beginning stock	0.23	0.24	0.01	4.35
Production	1.70	1.72	0.02	1.18
Import	6.50	6.63	0.13	2.00
Demand (Million tons)	8.43	8.59	0.16	1.90
Domestic utilization	8.08	8.09	0.01	0.12
Export	0.11	0.13	0.02	18.18
Ending stock	0.24	0.38	0.14	58.33
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	21.05	21.28	0.23	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	2.79	2.95	0.16	-

ASEAN Soybean Situation in 2011

Production

The soybean production in ASEAN in 2011 was estimated at 1.70 million tons, a decrease of 98,050 tons or 5 percent from 1.80 million tons in 2010. The decrease was mostly come from the reduction of the reduction in planted area while the yield is relatively unchanged (Table 38-41, Figure 46-49).

The contraction in production mostly came from the reduction in **Indonesia**, the biggest soybean producing country in the region, mainly due to the lower relative price compared with higher value crops such as horticulture. The decrease in production was also occurred in **Vietnam**, the second rank in the region, in terms of soybean production. The cause of the reduction was due to unfavorable weather and disease that affected the yield. For **Cambodia**, the production has increased 13 percent due to the increase in both area and yield as a result of good weather and the increase in soybean price. For **Myanmar**, the small increase in production was solely due to the increase in yield that compensated the reduction in planted area. For **Thailand**, in general, there is a negative trend for soybean production due to the less net return of soybean compared with other crops. **Lao PDR** and **the Philippines** produced very little soybeans while **Brunei** and **Singapore** do not produce soybeans.

Utilization and Stock

In general, soybean grain is used for human consumption in the form of soybean oil and soybean cake. The soybean meal, by product of soybean oil extraction, can be used for animal feed. In this report, soybean meal is also included in the balance sheet. The domestic utilization of soybeans in ASEAN in 2011 was estimated at 8.06 million tons, a decrease of 0.45 million tons from the previous year (Table 43). The ratio of domestic production to total domestic utilization for the ASEAN in 2011 was estimated at 21 percent indicated that the domestic utilization very much rely on the import. Only Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar that the production is greater than domestic utilization (Table 45, Figure 57).

The 2011 beginning stock in ASEAN was estimated at 0.23 million tons compared with 0.16 million tons of the beginning stock in 2010. Thailand kept the most soybean stock in the region. The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization for the whole ASEAN in 2011 was estimated to be 3. Most countries, except Cambodia, have very low ratio (Table 46, Figure 58).

Trade

The 2011 soybean exported from the ASEAN was 0.11 million tons. Cambodia is the major exporting country in the region which exported about 0.08 million tons representing about 75 percent of total ASEAN soybean export while the other countries are re-export (Table 43, Figure 50 and 51).

For import, the total soybean import in 2011 was reported to be 6.50 million tons, a decrease of 0.43 million tons compared with the previous year. Three major importing countries in the region are Vietnam, Thailand and Indonesia respectively (Table 43, Figure 53 and 54).

Prices

The FOB prices are available in Cambodia only. For CIF prices four countries namely, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand were reported. In general the prices of soybean in 2011 are higher in 2010 (Table 47 and 48, Figure 59).

Damaged Area

The total damaged area of soybeans in ASEAN in 2011 was reported to be 16,585 hectares of which 3,446 hectares caused by the drought and 699 hectares caused by the flood and the rest was not specified. The drought occurred in Thailand and Cambodia while the flood occurred only in Thailand (Table 42).

Prospects for Soybean in 2012

Production

Soybean production of ASEAN in 2012 is forecast to be 1.72 million tons, up 0.02 million tons or about 1 percent from the previous year. Only Thailand and Myanmar that expect to have less production in 2012. The most increase, in terms of quantity, is predicted in Vietnam. In terms of percentage, the most increase is in Lao PDR. However, in general, the change in production whether increase or decrease is very small (Table 38-41, Figure 46-49).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybeans in the ASEAN is forecast to be 8.09 million tons in 2012, the same amount as previous year (Table 43 and 44). The production to domestic utilization ratio is predicted to be 21 percent in 2012 which is about the same as in 2011 (Table 45, Figure 57). For the beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio it is expected that the ratio will increase slightly from 2.79 to 2.95 (Table 46, Figure 58).

Trade

The export of soybean for the ASEAN region is projected to increase a little from 0.11 million tons in 2011 to 0.13 million tons in 2012 (Table 43 and 44, Figure 49 and 51). However, the total export is very small compared with the total import by the ASEAN (Table 43 and 44, Figure 53 and 55). All countries in ASEAN together are expected to import about 6.63 million tons of soybeans in 2012, up slightly from 6.50 million tons in 2011.

Table 38 Soybean production in ASEAN countries, 2010-20112

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change *2011 over 2010*		2012 (2011/12)	change *2012 over 2011*	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**1,797.72**	**1,699.67**	-98.05	**-5.45**	**1,720.40**	**20.72**	**1.22**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	156.59	110.38	-46.21	-29.51	116.00	5.63	5.10
Indonesia	907.03	870.07	-36.96	-4.08	874.03	3.96	0.46
Lao PDR	11.44	24.95	13.52	118.19	32.40	7.45	29.86
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	253.68	254.52	0.84	0.33	243.12	-11.40	-4.48
Philippines	0.81	0.94	0.13	15.39	0.93	0.00	-0.64
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	169.58	151.42	-18.15	-10.70	151.12	-0.31	-0.20
Vietnam	298.60	287.40	-11.20	-3.75	302.80	15.40	5.36

Table 39 Soybean planted area in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change *2011 over 2010*		2012 (2011/12)	change *2012 over 2011*	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**1,258.64**	**1,169.00**	**-89.64**	**-7.12**	**1,187.01**	**18.01**	**1.54**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	103.20	67.44	-35.76	-34.65	70.00	2.56	3.79
Indonesia	673.26	631.43	-41.83	-6.21	639.70	8.27	1.31
Lao PDR	7.24	15.30	8.07	111.47	19.29	3.99	26.08
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	170.90	169.00	-1.90	-1.11	164.72	-4.28	-2.53
Philippines	0.58	0.49	-0.09	-15.27	0.49	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	105.67	91.83	-13.83	-13.09	90.81	-1.03	-1.12
Vietnam	197.80	193.50	-4.30	-2.17	202.00	8.50	4.39

Table 40 Soybean harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change *2011 over 2010*		2012 (2011/12)	change *2012 over 2011*	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**1,241.76**	**1,164.85**	**-76.91**	**-6.19**	**1,177.37**	**12.52**	**1.07**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	101.78	65.90	-35.88	-35.25	68.40	2.50	3.79
Indonesia	660.82	631.43	-29.39	-4.45	634.49	3.06	0.48
Lao PDR	7.24	15.30	8.07	111.47	19.29	3.99	26.08
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	170.90	169.00	-1.90	-1.11	164.72	-4.28	-2.53
Philippines	0.58	0.49	-0.09	-15.27	0.49	0.00	-0.61
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	102.64	89.23	-13.42	-13.07	87.99	-1.24	-1.39
Vietnam	197.80	193.50	-4.30	-2.17	202.00	8.50	4.39

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 41 Soybean yield in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change *2011over 2010*		2012 (2011/12)	change *2012 over 2011*	
			Quantities	*(%)*		Quantities	*(%)*
ASEAN	**1.448**	**1.459**	**0.01**	**0.79**	**1.461**	**0.000**	**0.14**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1.538	1.675	0.14	8.86	1.696	0.020	1.26
Indonesia	1.373	1.378	0.01	0.39	1.378	0.000	-0.03
Lao PDR	1.581	1.631	0.05	3.18	1.680	0.050	3.00
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1.484	1.506	0.02	1.46	1.476	-0.030	-2.00
Philippines	1.393	1.897	0.50	36.18	1.896	0.000	-0.03
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1.652	1.697	0.04	2.72	1.718	0.020	1.21
Vietnam	1.510	1.485	-0.02	-1.61	1.499	0.010	0.92

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

Table 42 Soybean damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2011

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)					
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Unspecified	Total
ASEAN	**699**	**3,446**	**-**	**-**	**12,440**	**16,585**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	1,538	-	-	-	1,538
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	12,440	12,440
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	699	1,908	-	-	-	2,607
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 43 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2011

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	**225,465**	**1,699,674**	**6,502,066**	**8,427,205**	**8,075,147**	**113,495**	**238,563**	**8,427,205**
Brunei	n.a.	-	1,018	1,018	1,018	0	0	1,018
Cambodia	8,165	110,375	0	118,540	26,385	84,988	7,167	118,540
Indonesia	27,779	870,068	1,440,659	2,338,506	2,296,000	5,920	36,586	2,338,506
Lao PDR	n.a.	24,950	n.a.	24,950	24,950	n.a.	n.a.	24,950
Malaysia	n.a.	0	468,544	468,544	448,708	19,836	n.a.	468,544
Myanmar	0	254,520	0	254,520	254,520	0		254,520
Philippines	0	937	33,659	34,596	34,596	n.a.	n.a.	34,596
Singapore	0	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	0	20,000
Thailand	189,321	151,424	1,888,186	2,228,931	2,031,470	2,751	194,710	2,228,931
Vietnam[1/]	200	287,400	2,650,000	2,937,600	2,937,500	0	100	2,937,600

Table 44 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	**238,563**	**1,720,398**	**6,634,041**	**8,593,002**	**8,086,206**	**127,005**	**379,791**	**8,593,002**
Brunei	0	0	1,049	1,049	1,049	0	0	1,049
Cambodia	7,167	116,000	0	123,167	26,680	89,320	7,167	123,167
Indonesia	36,586	874,032	1,440,659	2,351,277	2,167,259	5,920	178,098	2,351,277
Lao PDR	n.a.	32,401	n.a.	32,401	32,401	n.a.	n.a.	32,401
Malaysia	n.a.	0	511,333	511,333	481,068	30,265	n.a.	511,333
Myanmar[1/]	0	243,118	0	243,118	243,118	0	0	243,118
Philippines	0	931	n.a.	931	931	n.a.	n.a.	931
Singapore	0	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	0	20,000
Thailand	194,710	151,116	1,961,000	2,306,826	2,111,000	1,500	194,326	2,306,826
Vietnam[1/]	100	302,800	2,700,000	3,002,900	3,002,700	0	200	3,002,900

Note: n.a. = not available, nil = very small amount, the value of 2011 is forecasting value and 1/ the value is estimated by AFSIS

Table 45 Ratio of Soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton

Country	2010			2011			2012		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	**1,803,442**	**8,513,568**	**21.18**	**1,699,674**	**8,075,147**	**21.05**	**1,720,398**	**8,086,206**	**21.28**
Brunei	-	989	0	-	1,018	0	0	1,049	0.00
Cambodia	156,589	32,885	476.17	110,375	26,385	418.32	116,000	26,680	434.78
Indonesia	907,031	2,616,000	34.67	870,068	2,296,000	37.89	874,032	2,167,259	40.33
Lao PDR	11,435	11,435	100.00	24,950	24,950	100.00	32,401	32,401	100.00
Malaysia	-	618,282	0	0	448,708	0	0	481,068	0
Myanmar	253,680	253,680	100.00	254,520	254,520	100.00	243,118	243,118	100.00
Philippines	812	110,740	0.73	937	34,596	2.71	931	931	100.00
Singapore	-	16,525	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0
Thailand	175,295	1,954,332	8.97	151,424	2,031,470	7.45	151,116	2,111,000	7.16
Vietnam	298,600	2,898,700	10.30	287,400	2,937,500	9.78	302,800	3,002,700	10.08

Table 46 Ratio of Soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton

Country	2010			2011			2012		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	**156,342**	**8,513,568**	**1.84**	**225,465**	**8,063,782**	**2.80**	**238,563**	**8,085,175**	**2.95**
Brunei	n.a.	989	-	n.a.	1,018	-	0	1,049	0.00
Cambodia	5,035	32,885	15.31	8,165	26,385	30.95	7,167	26,680	26.86
Indonesia	400	2,616,000	0.02	27,779	2,296,000	1.21	36,586	2,167,259	1.69
Lao PDR	n.a.	11,435	0.00	n.a.	13,585	0	n.a.	31,370	0
Malaysia	n.a.	618,282	0.00	n.a.	448,708	0	n.a.	481,068	0
Myanmar	0	253,680	0	0	254,520	0	0	243,118	0
Philippines	0	110,740	0	0	34,596	0	0	931	0
Singapore	0	16,525	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0
Thailand	150,607	1,954,332	7.71	189,321	2,031,470	9.32	194,710	2,111,000	9.22
Vietnam	300	2,898,700	0.01	200	2,937,500	0.01	100	3,002,700	0.00

Table 47 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	2009	498	522	522	522	534	542	538	531	516	426	492	540	515
	2010	523	523	500	523	523	500	523	500	500	476	452	476	502
	2011	520	530	510	525	515	510	515	525	500	480	460	475	505

Table 48 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
Malaysia	2009	470	450	471	439	477	503	540	546	550	526	548	476	500
	2010	502	393	500	471	494	476	523	493	509	544	559	610	506
	2011	603	668	632	630	596	614	590	708	654				633
Myanmar	2009	194	197	239	198	176	194	212	182	210	206	280	235	210
	2010	213	193	181	187	208	196		352					219
Philippines	2009	440	440	440	360	390	290	350	350	440	160	310	380	363
	2010	350	290	280	250	210	190	400	420	480	300	410	350	328
	2011	510	460	600	590	590	610	570	580					564
Singapore	2009	726	699	706	691	674	685	695	719	692	685	706	640	693
	2010	649	649	656	658	659	653	644	667	643	666	693	715	663
	2011	711	721	760	746									735
Thailand	2009	712	423	342	412	416	466	482	494	479	462	455	449	466
	2010	477	459	477	438	431	426	436	438	461	451	416	432	445
	2011	484	541	551										525

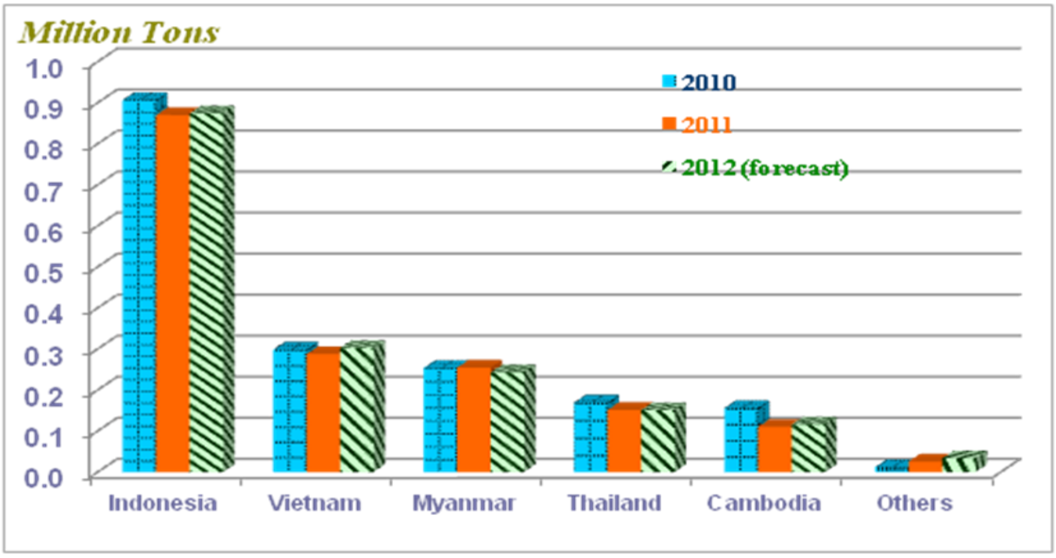


Figure 46 Soybean production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

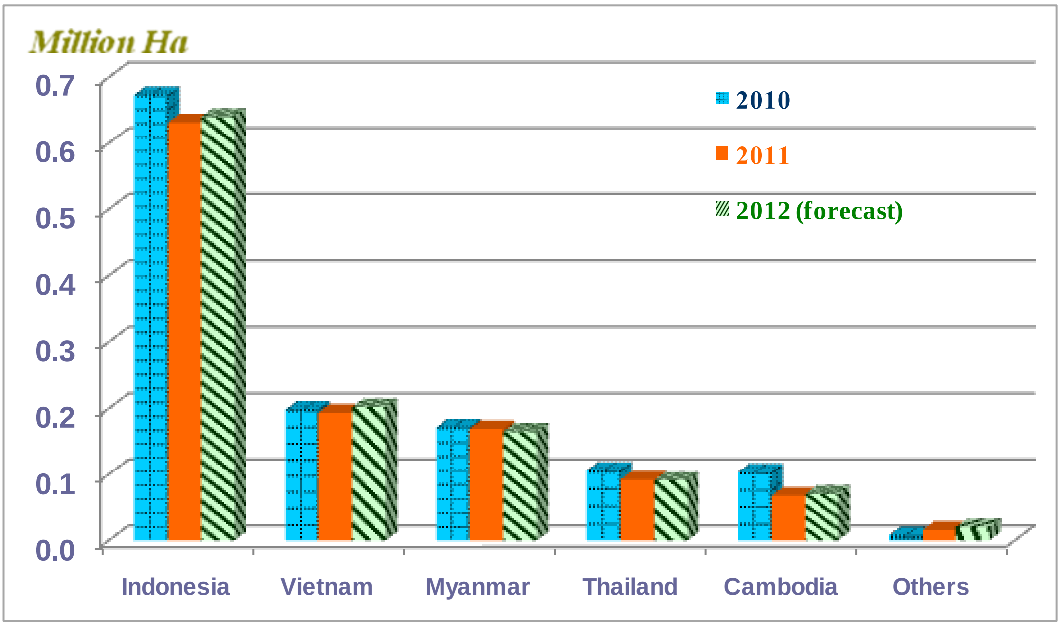


Figure 47 Soybean planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

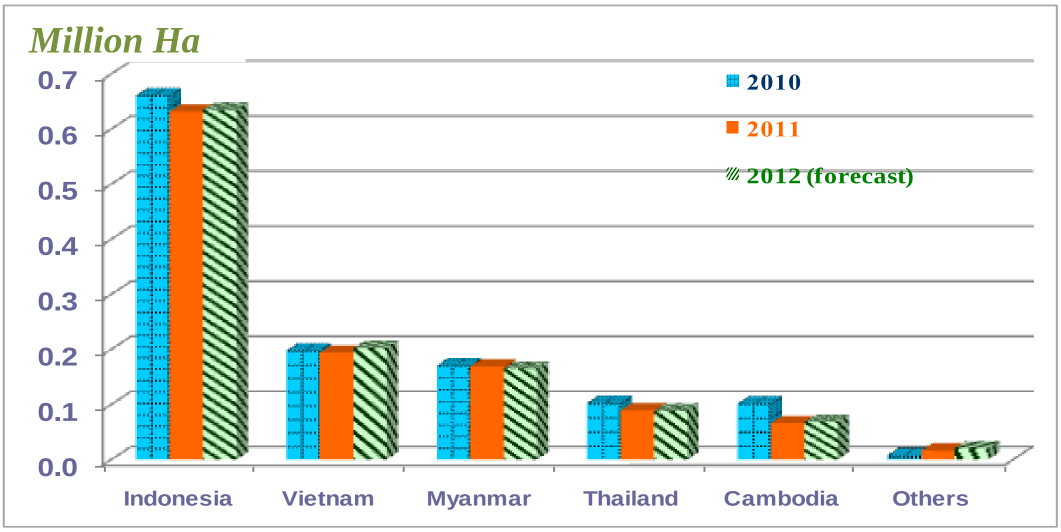


Figure 48 Soybean harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

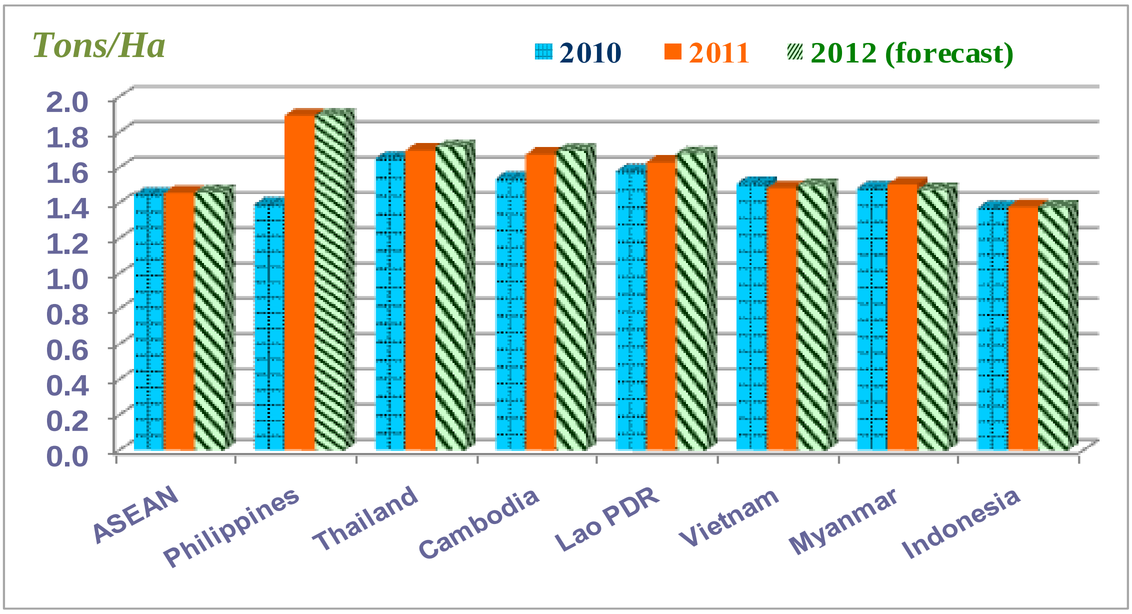


Figure 49 Soybean yield of countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

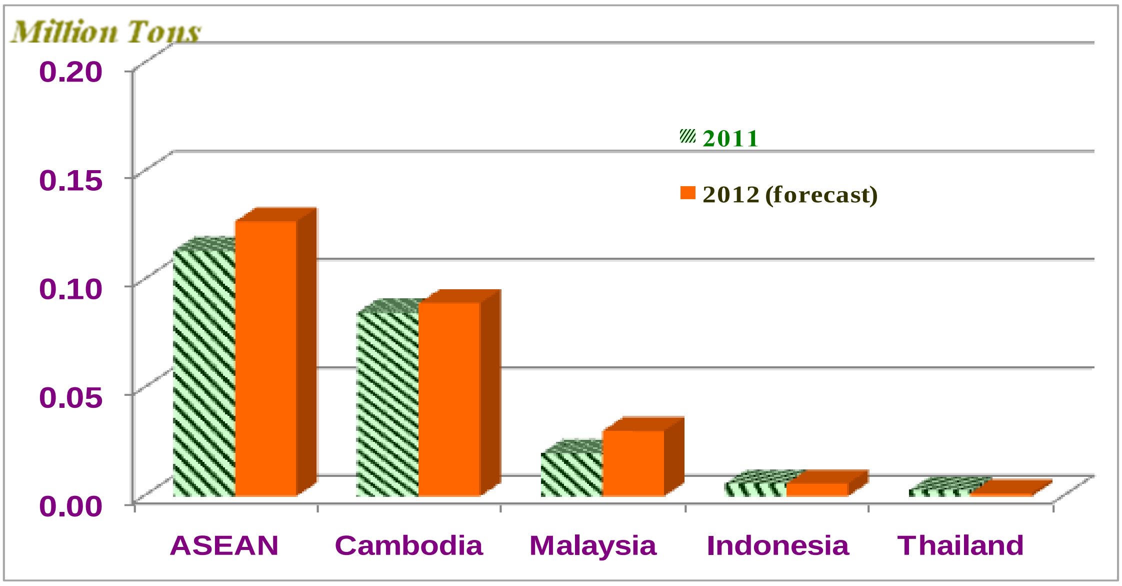


Figure 50 Amount of soybean export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2012

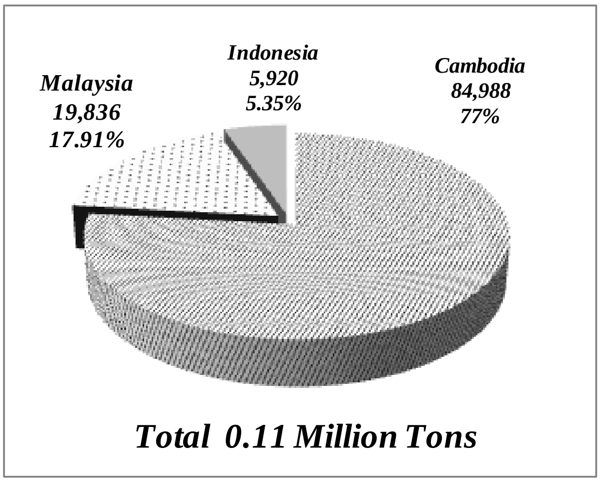


Figure 51 Share of soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2011

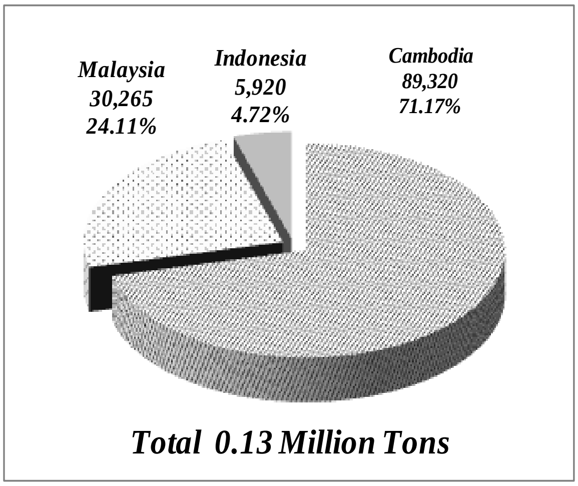


Figure 52 Share of soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2012

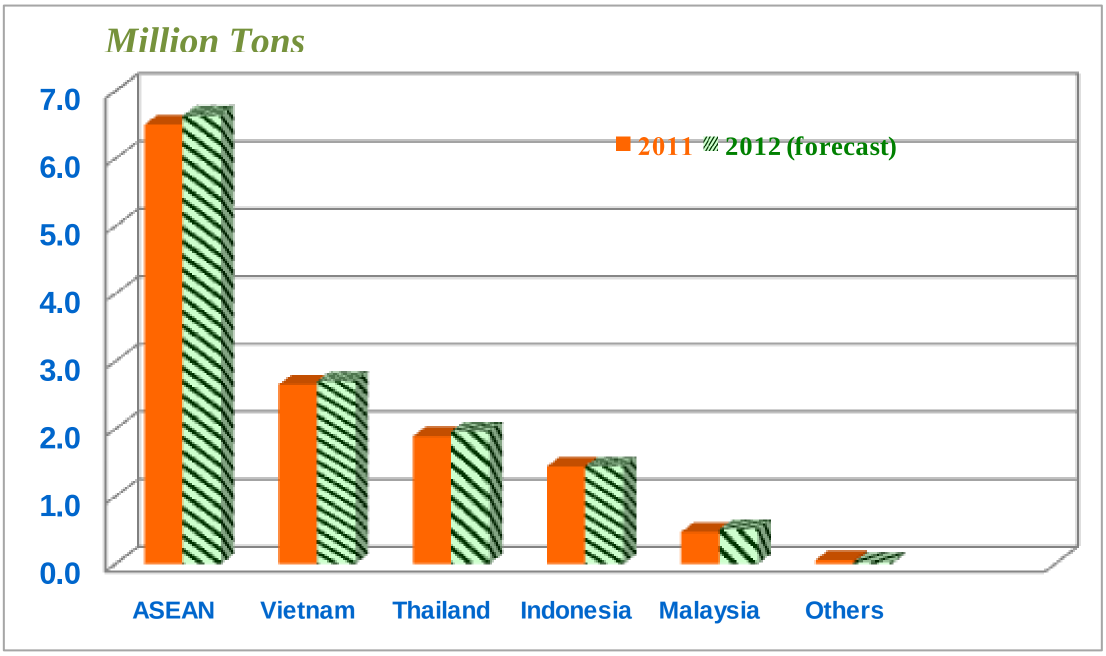
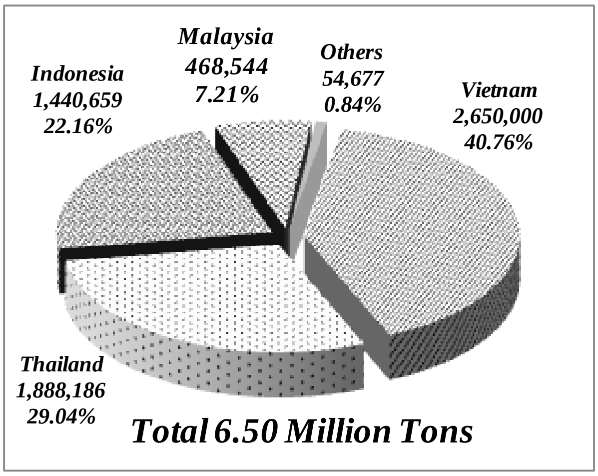


Figure 53 Amount of soybean import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2012



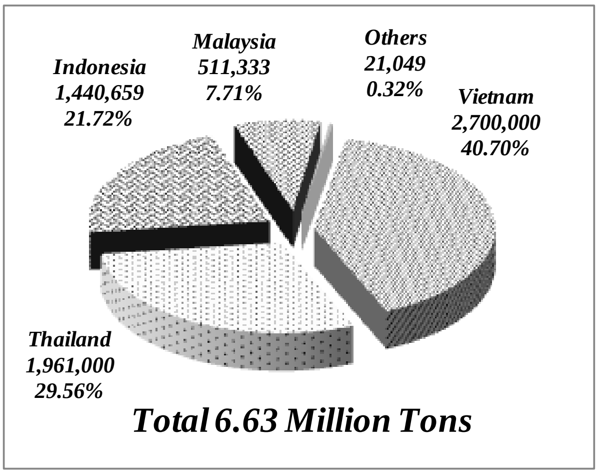


Figure 54 Share of soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2011

Figure 55 Share of soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2012

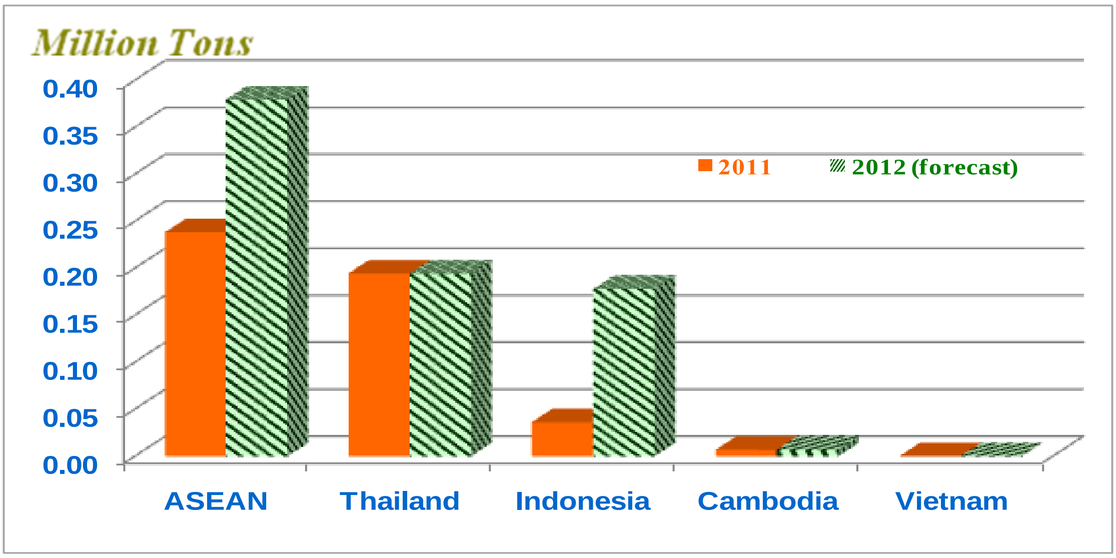


Figure 56 Amount of ending stock of soybean in ASEAN countries

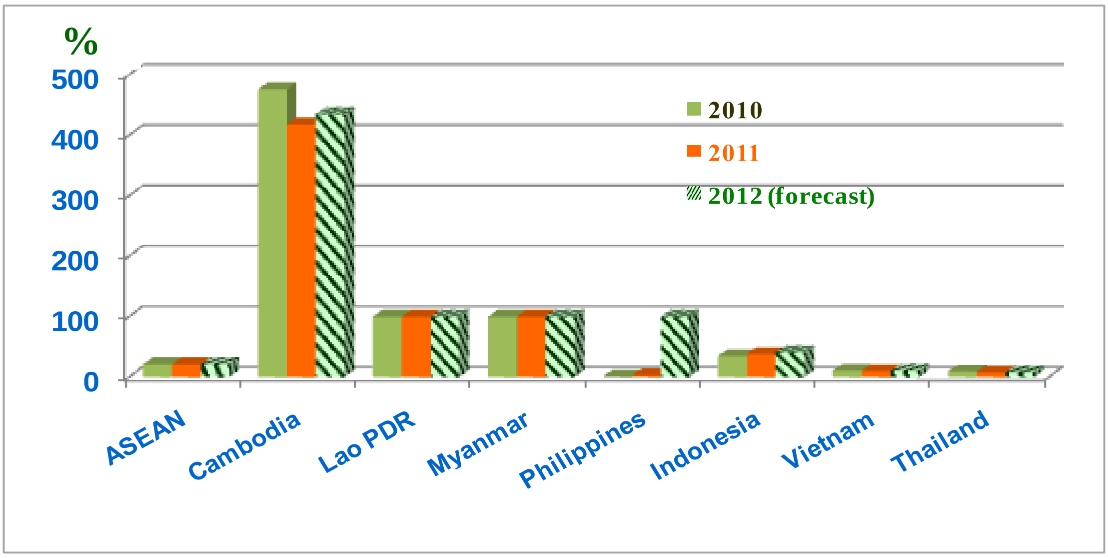


Figure 57 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

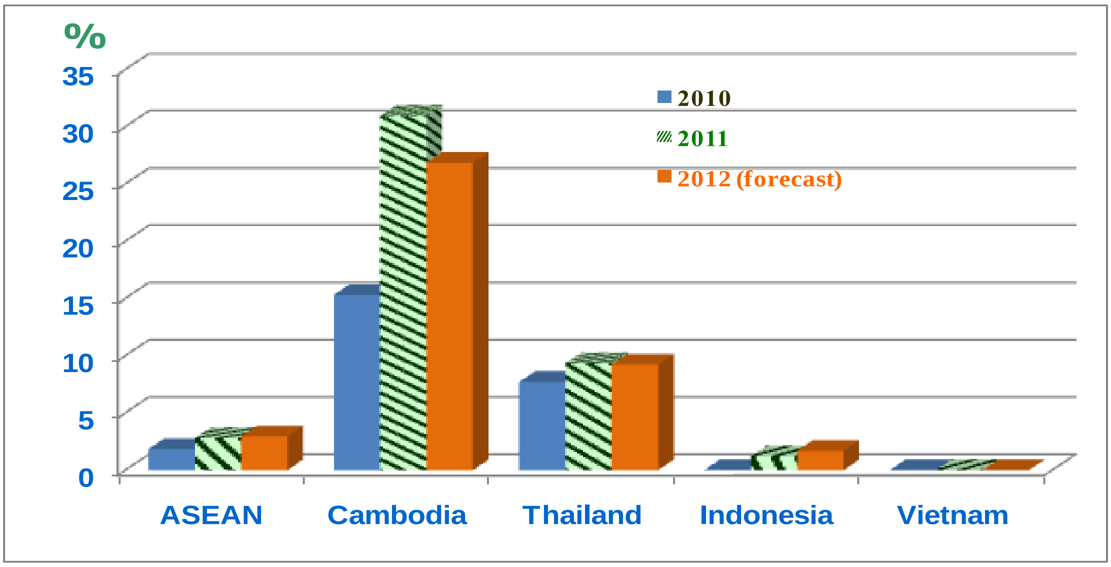


Figure 58 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

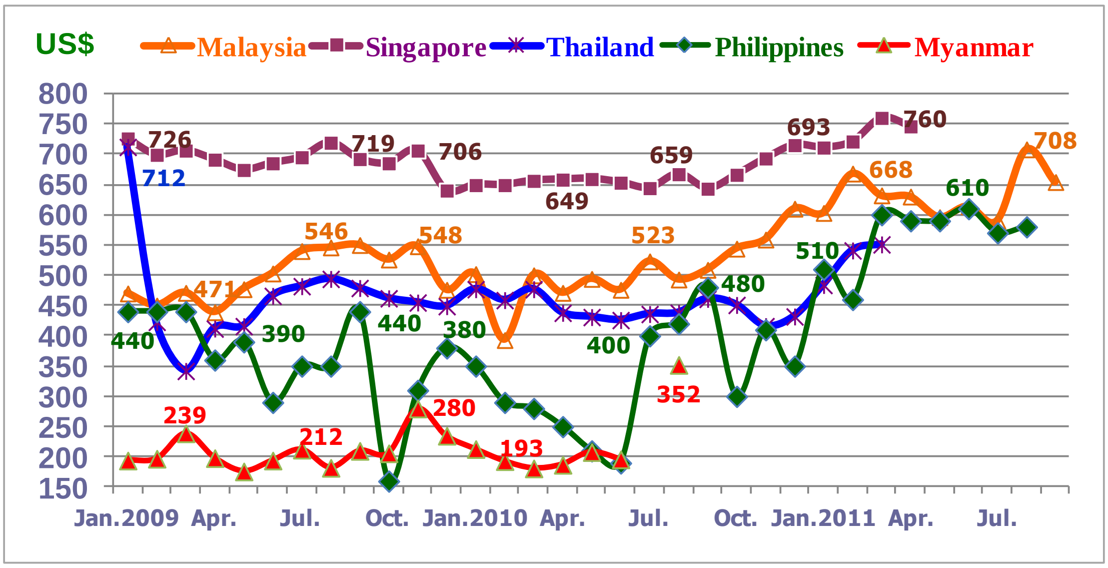


Figure 59 CIF price (US$) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2009-2011

Highlights of Cassava Outlook for 2012

- The supply of cassava in ASEAN is expected to increase from 71.36 million tons to 75.19 million tons which come from the increase in production of Indonesia and Thailand, the two largest cassava producing countries in the region.
- The increase in production derives from the increase in both area and yield. The factors contributing to the increase in area and yield are the cassava prices in previous year and the weather condition.
- The beginning stock of cassava in 2012 is estimated at 2.35 million tons which is lower than 3.78 million tons in 2011.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio in 2012 is predicted to be 152 percent which is in a good situation as the previous year.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio in 2012 is forecast to be 5 percent which is very low due to the small stock therefore it is very risky in shortage of cassava supply in certain month even though, aggregately, the total supply is sufficient.

Table 49 Summary of the ASEAN cassava situation, 2011-2012

Items	2011	2012	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	71.36	75.19	3.83	5.37
Beginning stock	3.78	2.35	-1.43	-37.83
Production	66.46	72.24	5.78	8.70
Import	1.12	0.60	-0.52	-46.43
Demand (Million tons)	71.36	75.19	3.83	5.37
Domestic utilization	43.60	47.67	4.07	9.33
Export	25.41	26.05	0.64	2.52
Ending stock	2.35	1.47	-0.88	-37.45
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	152.42	151.55	-0.87	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	8.67	4.92	-3.75	-

ASEAN Cassava Situation in 2011

Production

The estimated production of cassava (roots fresh) in ASEAN in 2011 (crop year 2010/11) was 66.46 million tons, up about 4.58 million ton or 7 percent from 61.89 million tons in 2010. The increase, aggregately, due to the increase in harvested area while the average yield was relative stable or small decreasing. There are only two large producing counties namely, Indonesia and Thailand respectively. Two countries together produced about 68 percent of the total production in ASEAN (Table 50-53, Figure 60-63).

The estimated cassava production in **Indonesia** in 2011 was less than in 2010 due to the decline in yield caused by the drought.

For **Thailand**, the contraction of the production came from the decline in both area planted and yield. The planted area was affected by the lack of plant stock due to the damage caused by the pest in the previous year and the increase in the price of competing crops while the yield was affected by the drought. In **Vietnam**, the production was estimated to increase significantly from 8.60 million tons in 2010 to 9.66 million tons in 2012 due to the increase in yield even though the planted area has decreased. The increase in yield came from the use of more improved variety. For **the Philippines**, the cassava production was also estimated to increase. The increase has derived from the increase in both area and yield. The increase in area was due to the increase in demand for industrial purposes while the increase in yield was the result of using more improved variety. For **Cambodia**, the increase in production has derived from both the expansion in area and the increase in the yield. The farmers' response to price increase and price of competing crop decrease were the two main factors that led to the increase in planted area considerably from previous year. The rise in yield was due to the farmers used more fertilizer as well as the favorable weather.

Utilization and stock

Cassava in ASEAN, in general, can be used for human food, animal feed as well as for producing ethanol. The domestic utilization of cassava for all purposes (roots fresh) in ASEAN in 2011 was estimated at 43.60 million tons, 1.79 million tons higher than the previous year (Table 55). The ratio of the production to the domestic utilization in 2011 was estimated at 152 percent indicated that ASEAN as a whole can produce 52 percent more than domestic consumption (Table 57, Figure 71).

The beginning stock of the year 2011 was estimated to be 3.78 million tons. The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization for the ASEAN was estimated to be 8.67 percent (Table 58, Figure 72).

Trade

In 2011 cassava exported from ASEAN was reported to be 25.41 million tons, 0.03 million tons less than the previous year. Thailand was the number one cassava exporting country, followed by Vietnam and Cambodia respectively. For other countries, the export quantity was very small or no export at all (Table 55, Figure 64 and 65).

For the import, the total import in 2011 was 1.12 million tons of which 1.00 million ton or 90 percent imported by Thailand and other 0.10 million ton imported by Singapore (Table 55, Figure 67 and 68).

Prices

The FOB prices of cassava in the form flour, shredded, pellets and starch of Cambodia, the Philippines and Thailand between 2009-2010 and the CIF prices in the Philippines and Malaysia are shown in Table 59-60. In general, the average FOB prices of all products from Thailand in 2011 were higher than in 2010.

Damaged Area

The cassava damaged area in 2011 in ASEAN was reported to be 61,974 hectares. The cause of the damage mostly came from the drought which occurred only in Thailand. For the damage caused by the flood was reported to be 12,582 hectares occurred in Cambodia (Table 54).

Prospects for Cassava in 2012

Production

The cassava production in ASEAN in 2012 is forecast to be 72.24 million tons which is about 9 percent increase compared with 66.46 million tons in 2011. The increase in production comes from the expected increase in both area and yield. The most increase will come from Thailand and Indonesia, the two biggest cassava producing countries. The reasons for the increase in production are the increase in price received by the farmers and the good weather is expected (Table 50-53, Figure 60-63).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of cassava in ASEAN in 2012 is predicted to be increase to 47.67 million tons, about 9 percent increase from the previous year due to the increase in demand for ethanol. The beginning stock in 2012 is estimated to be 2.35 million tons or about 38 percent decrease from the previous year (Table 56).

The production to domestic utilization ratio for 2012 is expected to be 152 percent which is about the same as in 2011 (Table 57, Figure 71). The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is forecast at 5 percent which is very risky in shortage of cassava supply (Table 58, Figure 72).

Trade

The cassava export in 2012 is expected to be higher than in 2011 due to the increase in supply. About 26.05 million tons is forecast for the cassava export from the ASEAN (Table 56, Figure 64 and 66). For the import, it is expected to reduce from 1.12 million tons in 2011 to 0.60 million tons in 2012 due to the decrease in import by Thailand as a result of the increase of its production (Table 56, Figure 67 and 69).

Table 50 Cassava production in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012 over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**61,885.02**	**66,463.09**	**4,578.07**	**7.40**	**72,242.93**	**5,779.84**	**8.70**
Brunei	0.21	0.14	-0.07	-33.44	0.16	0.02	16.00
Cambodia	4,248.94	8,213.93	3,964.99	93.32	8,300.00	86.07	1.05
Indonesia	23,918.12	23,464.32	-453.80	-1.90	25,449.54	1,985.22	8.46
Lao PDR	500.09	361.80	-138.29	-27.65	493.50	131.70	36.40
Malaysia	37.19	39.05	1.86	5.00	41.00	1.95	5.00
Myanmar	477.68	607.10	129.42	27.09	716.32	109.23	17.99
Philippines	2,101.45	2,200.54	99.08	4.71	2,279.60	79.06	3.59
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	22,005.74	21,912.42	-93.32	-0.42	24,847.81	2,935.39	13.40
Vietnam	8,595.60	9,663.80	1,068.20	12.43	10,115.00	451.20	4.67

Table 51 Cassava planted area in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012 over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**3,395.57**	**3,450.77**	**55.20**	**1.63**	**3,512.36**	**61.59**	**1.78**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	206.23	387.95	181.73	88.12	390.00	2.05	0.53
Indonesia	1,183.05	1,203.29	20.25	1.71	1,230.57	27.28	2.27
Lao PDR	19.94	18.00	-1.94	-9.73	21.00	3.00	16.67
Malaysia	2.77	2.91	0.14	4.98	3.05	0.15	5.02
Myanmar	40.98	44.99	4.00	9.76	56.54	11.55	25.68
Philippines	217.62	221.11	3.49	1.60	224.20	3.09	1.40
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,226.99	1,184.02	-42.96	-3.50	1,192.00	7.98	0.67
Vietnam	498.00	388.50	-109.50	-21.99	395.00	6.50	1.67

Table 52 Cassava harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change 2011 over 2010		2012 (2011/12)	change 2012 over 2011	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	**3,151.31**	**3,388.80**	**237.48**	**7.54**	**3,465.34**	**76.54**	**2.26**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	202.49	375.37	172.88	85.38	377.00	1.63	0.43
Indonesia	1,183.05	1,203.29	20.25	1.71	1,230.57	27.28	2.27
Lao PDR	19.94	18.00	-1.94	-9.73	21.00	3.00	16.67
Malaysia	2.05	2.15	0.10	4.88	2.26	0.11	5.02
Myanmar	34.63	44.99	10.36	29.92	56.54	11.55	25.68
Philippines	217.62	221.11	3.49	1.60	224.20	3.09	1.40
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	993.54	1,135.39	141.85	14.28	1,158.77	23.38	2.06
Vietnam	498.00	388.50	-109.50	-21.99	395.00	6.50	1.67

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 53 Cassava yield in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2010 (2009/10)	2011 (2010/11)	change *2011 over 2010*		2012 (2011/12)	change *2012 over 2011*	
			Quantities	*(%)*		Quantities	*(%)*
ASEAN	**19.64**	**19.61**	**-0.03**	**-0.15**	**20.85**	**1.24**	**6.32**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	20.98	21.88	0.90	4.29	22.02	0.14	0.64
Indonesia	20.22	19.50	-0.72	-3.56	20.68	1.18	6.05
Lao PDR	25.08	20.10	-4.98	-19.86	23.50	3.40	16.92
Malaysia	18.13	18.15	0.02	0.11	18.15	0.00	0.00
Myanmar	13.80	13.50	-0.30	-2.17	12.67	-0.83	-6.15
Philippines	9.66	9.95	0.29	3.00	10.17	0.22	2.21
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	22.15	19.30	-2.85	-12.87	21.44	2.14	11.09
Vietnam	17.26	24.87	7.61	44.09	25.61	0.74	2.98

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

Table 54 Cassava damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2011

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	Total
ASEAN	**12,582**	**48,636**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**756**	**61,974**
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	12,582	-	-	-	-	-	12,582
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	756	756
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thailand	-	48,636	-	-	-	-	48,636
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 55 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2011 (Cassava roots fresh)

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	**3,781,754**	**66,463,091**	**1,116,036**	**71,360,882**	**43,603,907**	**25,410,433**	**2,346,542**	**71,360,882**
Brunei	0	140	22	162	162	0	0	162
Cambodia	0	8,213,930	0	8,213,930	5,996,167	2,217,763	0	8,213,930
Indonesia	1,118	23,464,322	0	23,465,440	23,464,000	0	1,440	23,465,440
Lao PDR	n.a.	361,800	n.a.	361,800	361,800	n.a.	n.a.	361,800
Malaysia	n.a.	39,047	9	39,056	38,977	79	n.a.	39,056
Myanmar[1/]	0	607,099	3,300	610,399	610,399	0	0	610,399
Philippines	0	2,200,537	12,706	2,213,243	2,212,502	741	0	2,213,243
Singapore [1/]	0	-	100,000	100,000	99,900	100	0	100,000
Thailand	3,706,286	21,912,416	1,000,000	26,618,702	6,320,000	18,028,000	2,270,702	26,618,702
Vietnam	74,350	9,663,800	0	9,738,150	4,500,000	5,163,750	74,400	9,738,150

Table 56 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012 (Cassava roots fresh)

Unit: Ton

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	**2,346,542**	**72,242,934**	**600,024**	**75,189,500**	**47,669,474**	**26,046,247**	**1,473,779**	**75,189,500**
Brunei[1/]	0	163	4	167	167	0	0	167
Cambodia	0	8,300,000	0	8,300,000	6,059,000	2,241,000	0	8,300,000
Indonesia	1,440	25,449,541	0	25,450,981	25,450,981	0	0	25,450,981
Lao PDR	n.a.	493,500	n.a.	493,500	493,500	n.a.	n.a.	493,500
Malaysia	n.a.	40,998	20	41,018	40,000	247	771	41,018
Myanmar[1/]	0	716,324	-	716,324	716,324	0	0	716,324
Philippines	0	2,279,602	0	2,279,602	2,279,602	0	0	2,279,602
Singapore [1/]	0	-	100,000	100,000	99,900	100	0	100,000
Thailand	2,270,702	24,847,806	500,000	27,618,508	7,580,000	18,640,000	1,398,508	27,618,508
Vietnam	74,400	10,115,000	0	10,189,400	4,950,000	5,164,900	74,500	10,189,400

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

Table 57 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton

Country	2010			2011			2012		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	**61,885,022**	**41,808,491**	**148.02**	**66,463,091**	**43,603,907**	**152.42**	**72,242,934**	**47,669,474**	**151.55**
Brunei	211	213	99.10	140	162	86.69	163	167	97.66
Cambodia	4,248,942	2,676,834	158.73	8,213,930	5,996,167	136.99	8,300,000	6,059,000	136.99
Indonesia	23,918,118	23,917,000	100.00	23,464,322	23,464,000	100.00	25,449,541	25,450,981	99.99
Lao PDR	500,090	500,090	100.00	361,800	361,800	100.00	493,500	493,500	100.00
Malaysia	37,187	37,031	100.42	39,047	38,977	100.18	40,998	40,000	102.50
Myanmar	477,680	480,980	99.31	607,099	610,399	99.46	716,324	716,324	100.00
Philippines	2,101,454	2,124,943	98.89	2,200,537	2,212,502	99.46	2,279,602	2,279,602	100.00
Singapore	-	99,900	-	-	99,900	-	-	99,900	-
Thailand	22,005,740	7,600,000	289.55	21,912,416	6,320,000	346.72	24,847,806	7,580,000	327.81
Vietnam	8,595,600	4,371,500	196.63	9,663,800	4,500,000	214.75	10,115,000	4,950,000	204.34

Table 58 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

Unit: Ton

Country	2010			2011			2012		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	**8,719,796**	**41,808,491**	**20.86**	**3,781,754**	**43,603,907**	**8.67**	**2,346,542**	**47,669,474**	**4.92**
Brunei	n.a.	213	-	0	162	-	0	167	0.00
Cambodia	0	2,676,834	0.00	0	5,996,167	0.00	0	6,059,000	0.00
Indonesia	0	23,917,000	0.00	1,118	23,464,000	0.00	1,440	25,450,981	0.01
Lao PDR	n.a.	500,090	-	n.a.	361,800	-	n.a.	493,500	n.a.
Malaysia	0	37,031	0.00	n.a.	38,977	-	n.a.	40,000	n.a.
Myanmar	0	480,980	0.00	0	610,399	0.00	0	716,324	0.00
Philippines	0	2,124,943	0.00	0	2,212,502	0.00	0	2,279,602	0.00
Singapore	0	99,900	0.00	0	99,900	0.00	0	99,900	0.00
Thailand	8,719,546	7,600,000	114.73	3,706,286	6,320,000	58.64	2,270,702	7,580,000	29.96
Vietnam	250	4,371,500	0.01	74,350	4,500,000	1.65	74,400	4,950,000	1.50

Table 59 FOB Price of Cassava in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Cambodia	Flour	2009	470	480	500	510	520	600	610	650	620	540	520	510	544
		2010	510	530	520	550	540	570	600	650	650	530	530	530	559
		2011	430	450	450	530	525	560	605	655	640	530	535	510	535
	Shredded	2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2010	204	212	246	250	165	NA	NA	176	176	178	NA	301	212
		2011	228	229	238	239	236	NA	NA	190	200	210	NA	295	229
Philippines	Pellets	2009	1220	1290	1390	1490	1450	1320	1410	1,140	1,420	1,270	1,200	1,410	1,334
		2010	1320	1150	1170	1440	1410	1320	1290	1500	1,130	1,240	1,600	1,370	1,328
		2011	1412	1452	1315	1500	1485	1552	1513	1,198	1,971				1,489
Thailand	Starch	2009	267	250	234	249	260	265	276	275	278	282	293	315	270
		2010	366	379	403	407	435	447	459	524	533	511	523	541	461
		2011	543	553	564	573	580	531	493	471	442	430			518
	Pellets	2009	178	141	142	265	132	123	115	116	118	123	130	132	143
		2010	140	146	146	150	169	169	169	189	303	217	238	216	188
		2011	236	243	259	229	275	273	318	254	266	254			261
	Shredded	2009	112	106	114	126	127	127	131	135	139	151	160	167	133
		2010	169	167	183	183	190	195	202	212	219	225	226	234	200
		2011	244	253	269	276	276	266	265	264	251	251			261

Table 60 CIF Price of Cassava in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Philippines	Flour	2009	180	180	240	190	200	270	220	450		160		250	234
		2010	200	210	210	200			220	220		220			211
		2011	285	287											286
Malaysia	Pellets	2009	496	132	801	469	276	731	2,557	1,136	1,146	701	1,055	3,396	1,075
		2010	1,138	1,316	1,210	1,232	119	119	1,651	1,651	250	1,048	853	1,538	1,010
		2011	1042	0	1835	808	0	0	0	0	1343				559

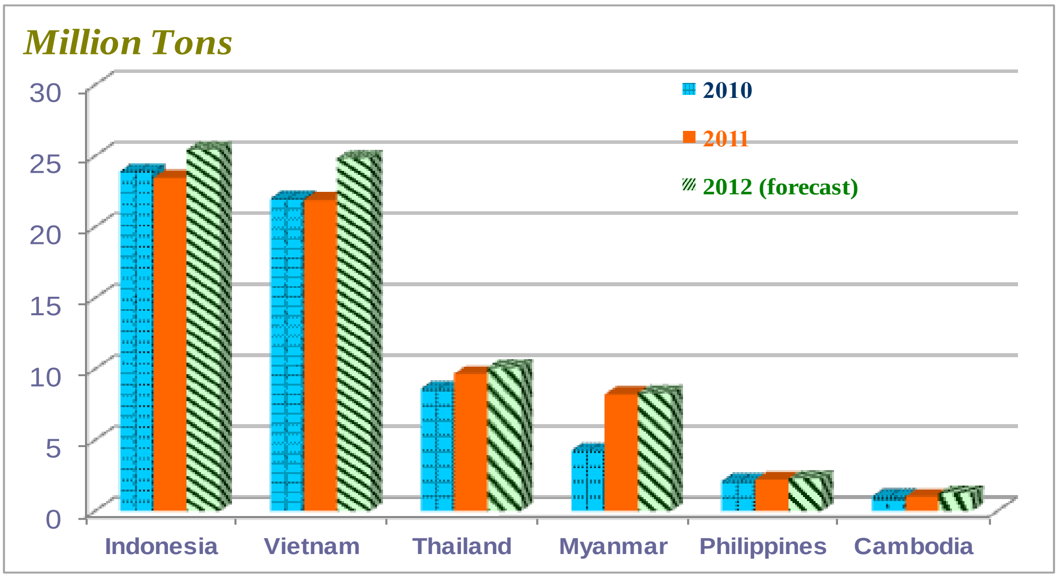


Figure 60 Cassava production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

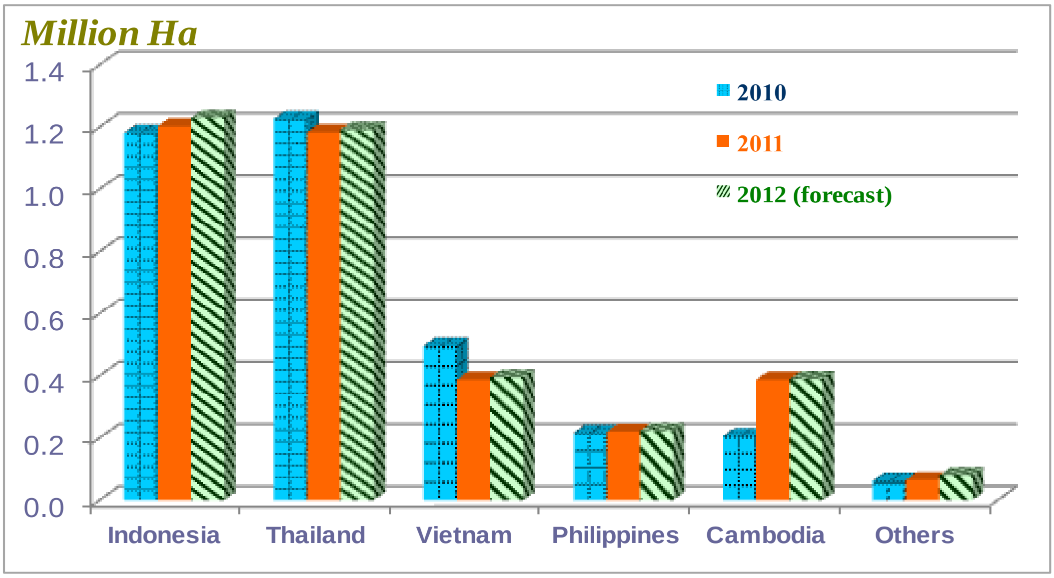


Figure 61 Cassava planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

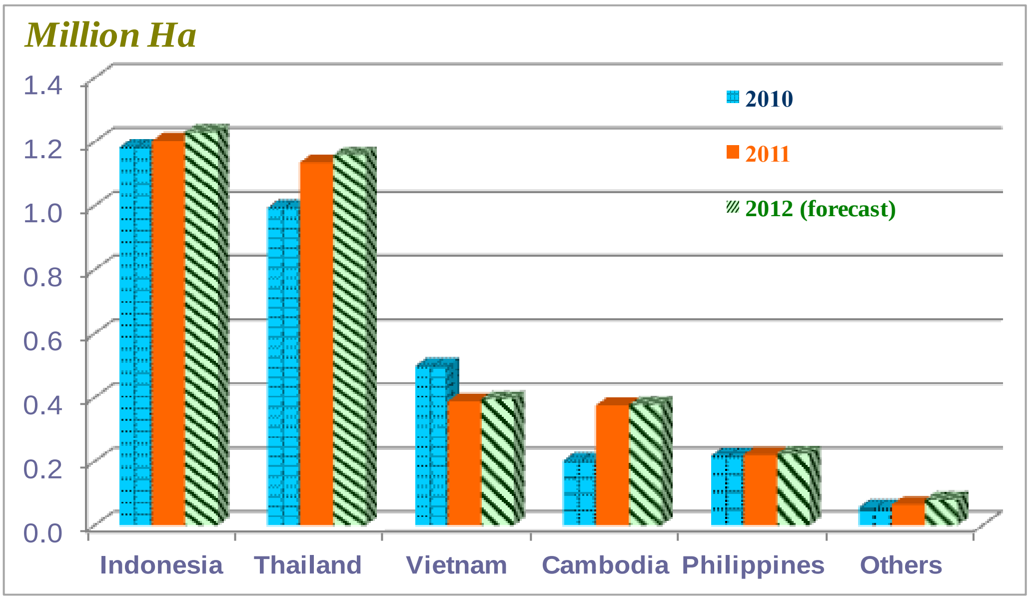


Figure 62 Cassava harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

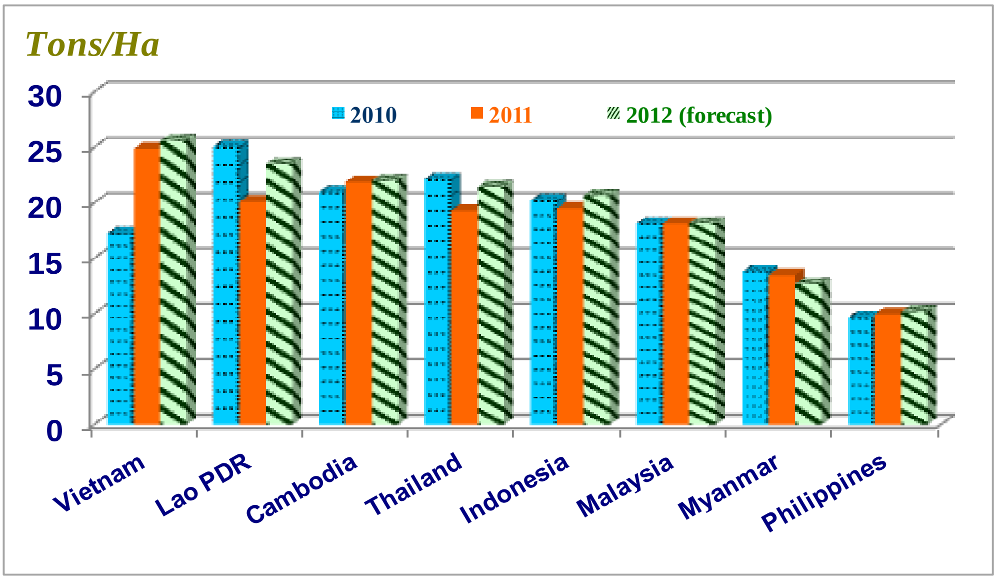


Figure 63 Cassava yield of countries in ASEAN, 2010-2012

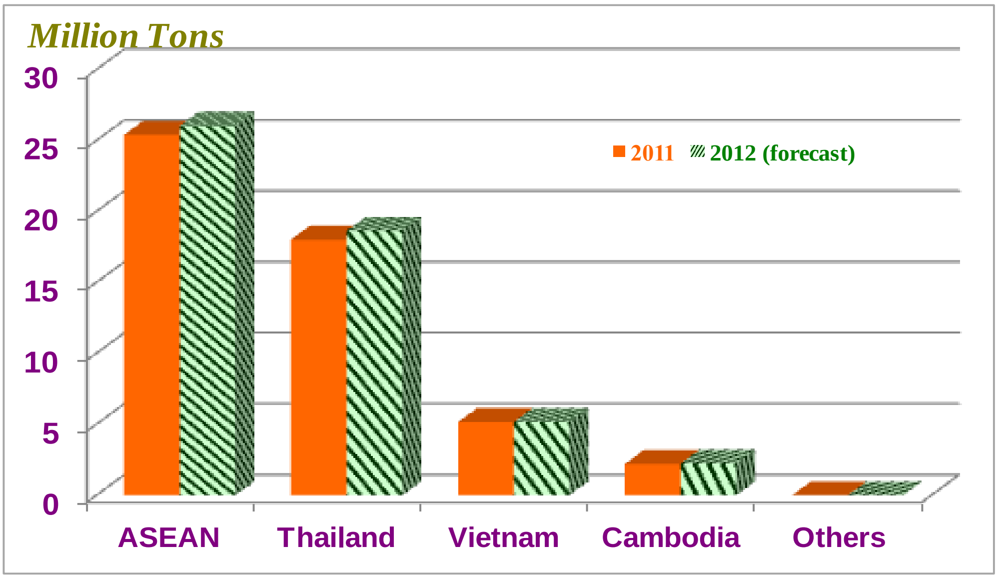


Figure 64 Amount of cassava export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2012

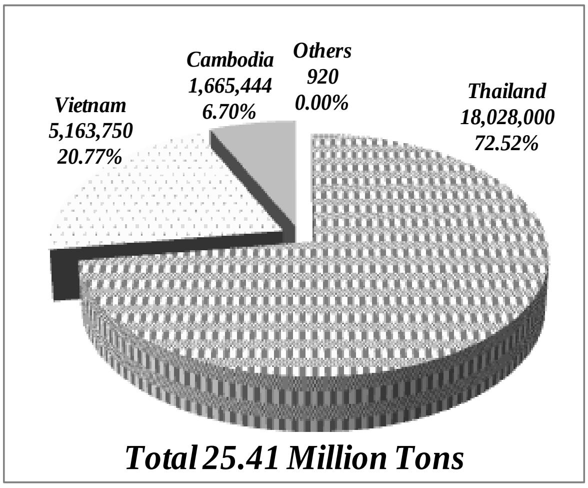


Figure 65 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2011

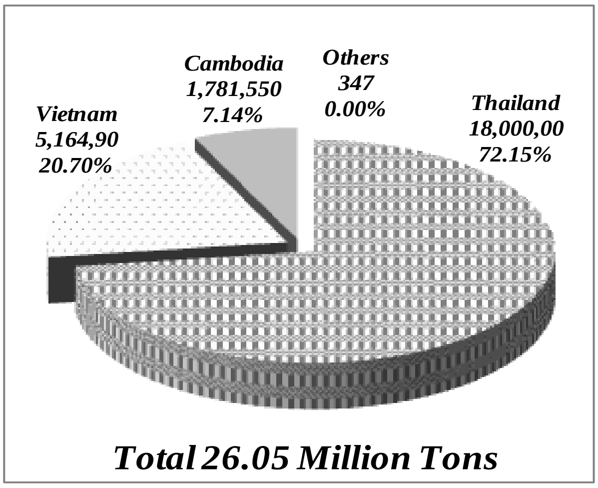


Figure 66 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2012

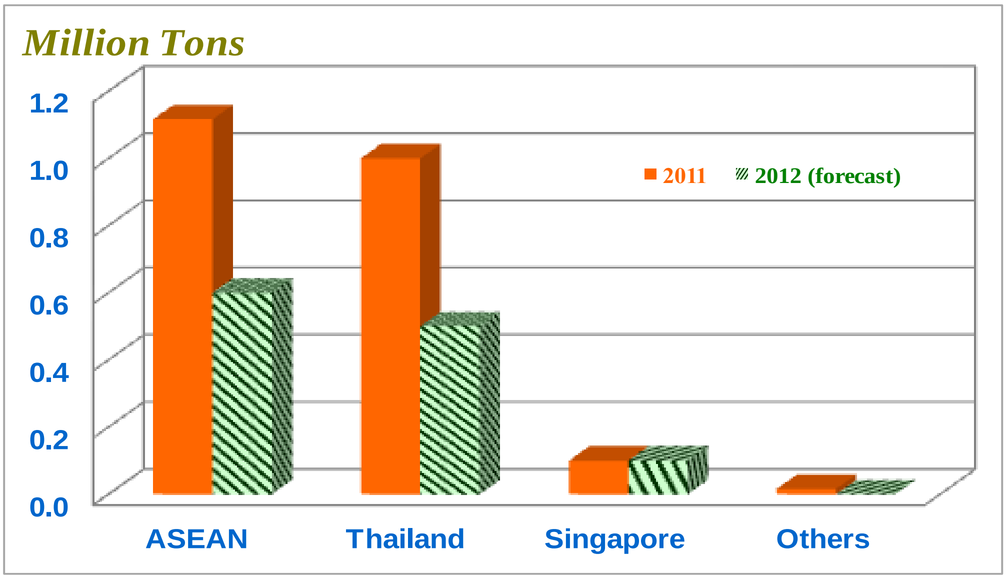
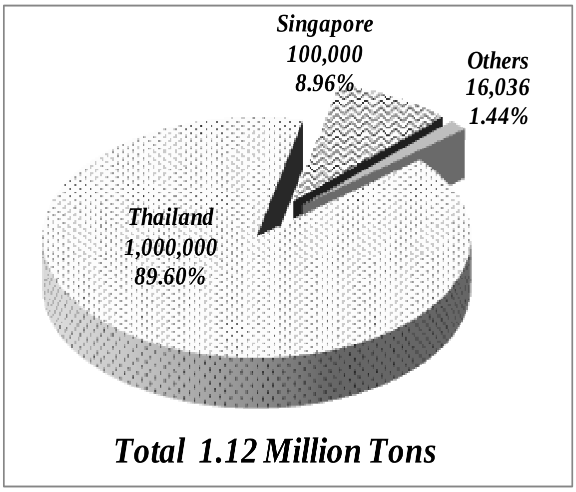


Figure 67 Amount of cassava import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2012



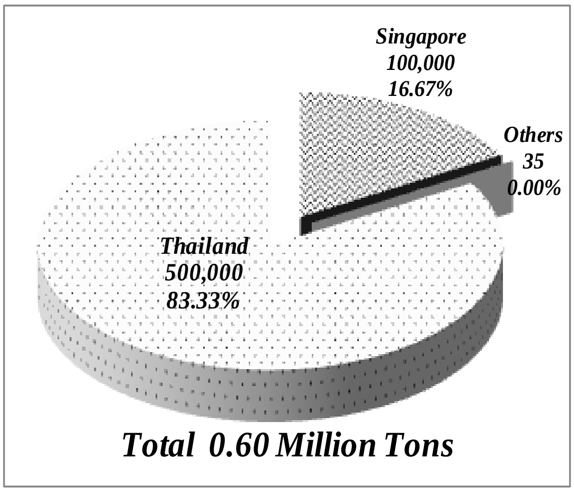


Figure 68 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2011

Figure 69 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2012

Figure 70 Amount of ending stock of cassava in ASEAN countries

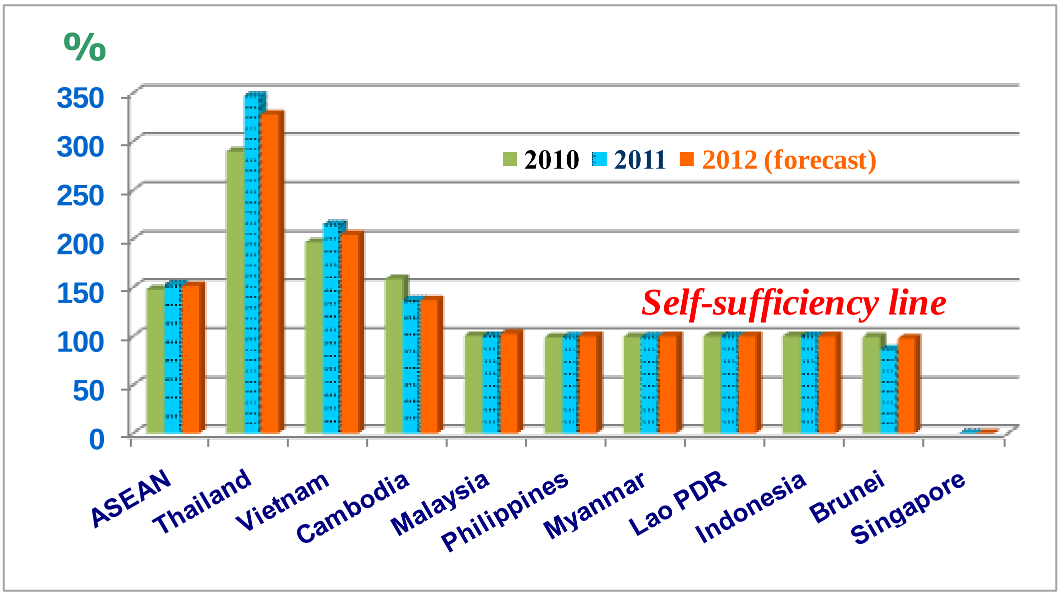


Figure 71 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

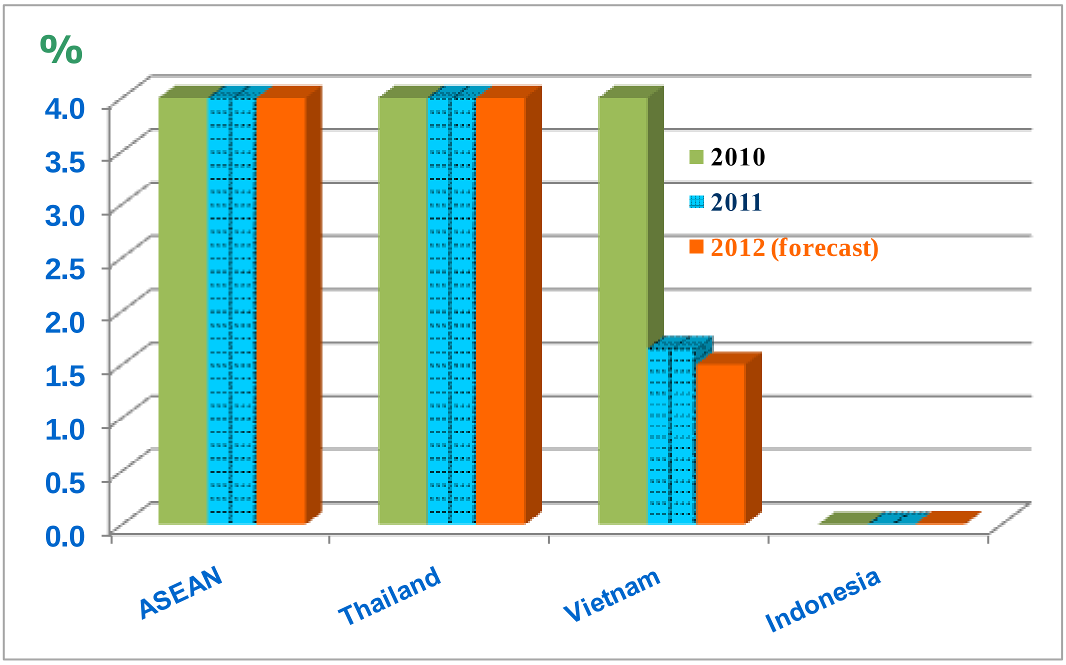


Figure 72 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2010-2012

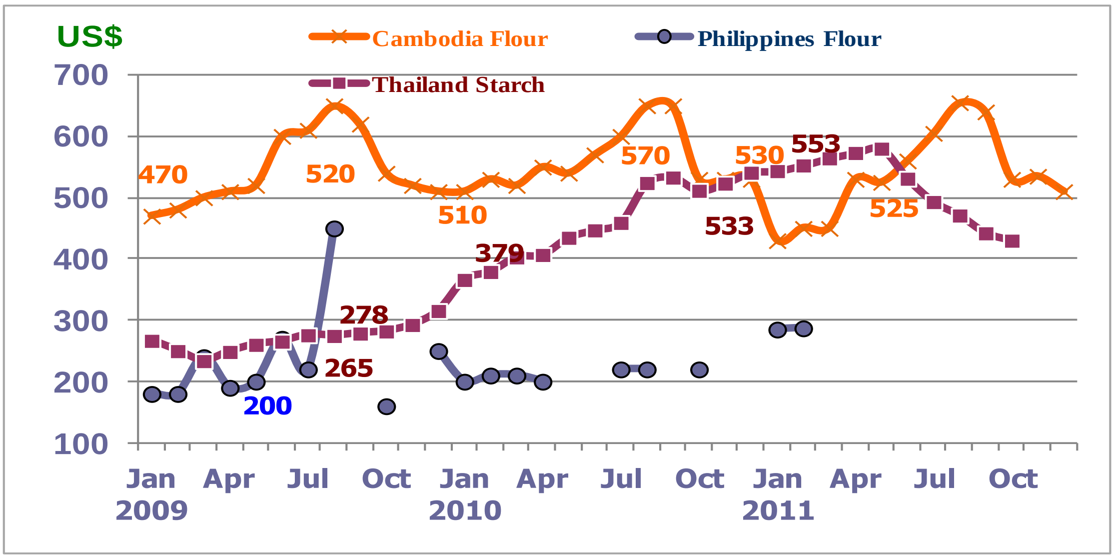


Figure 73 FOB price (US$) of cassava flour of selected countries in ASEAN in 2009-2011

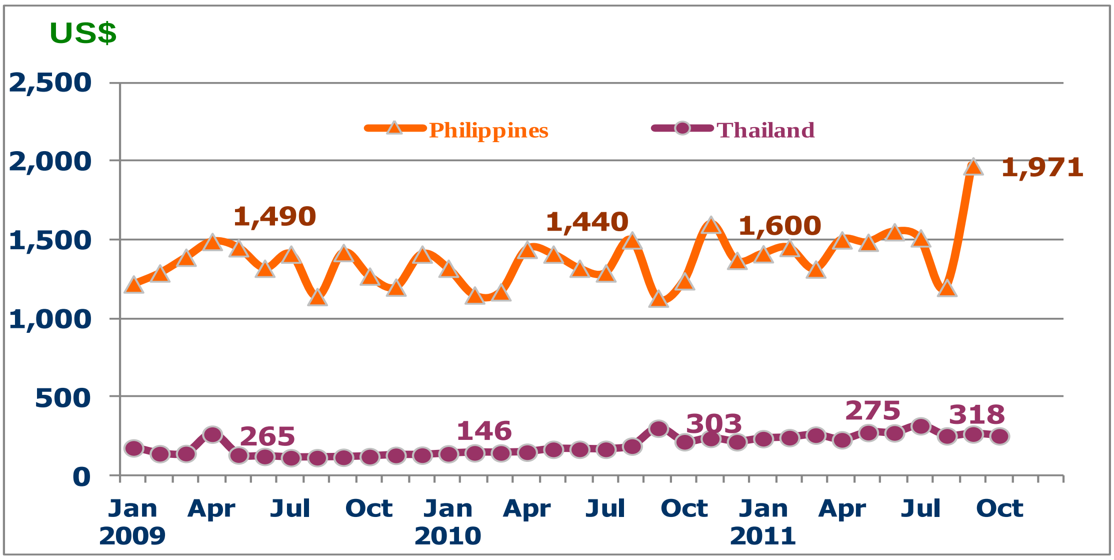


Figure 74 FOB price (US$) of cassava pellets of selected countries in ASEAN in 2009-2011

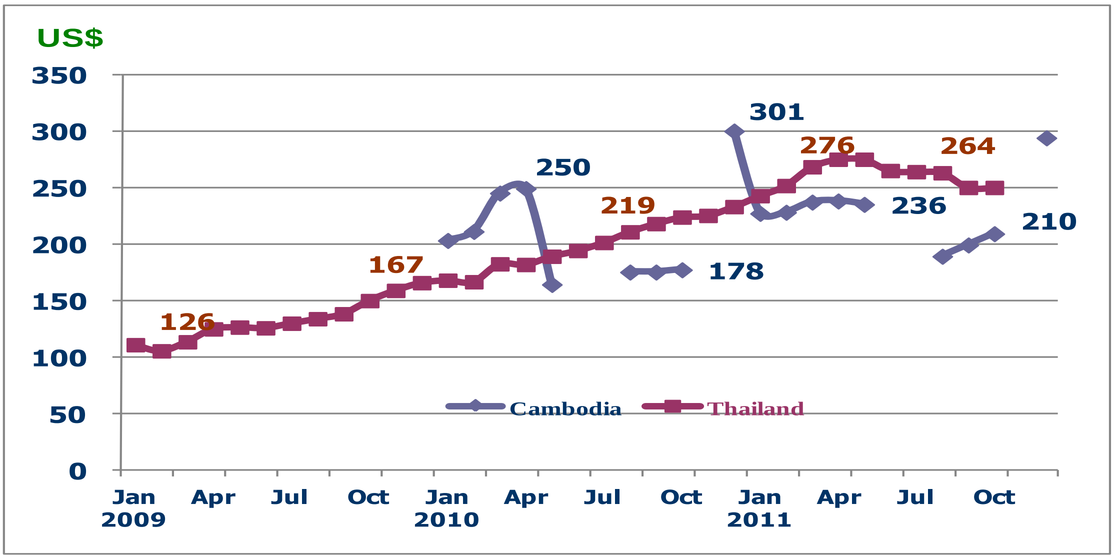


Figure 75 FOB price (US$) of cassava shredded of selected countries in ASEAN in 2009-2011

Explanatory notes

Production of Paddy for 2012

Brunei:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to October 2012.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to April 2012.

Cambodia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2011.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2012.

Indonesia:

- Sumatera refers to the crop harvested during May to July 2012 and the crop harvested during November 2012 to January 2013.
- Jawa Bali and West Nusa refer to the crop harvested during April to July 2012 and the crop harvested during October to December 2012.
- East Nusa refers to the crop harvested during June to September 2012.
- Kalimantan refers to the crop harvested during March to June 2012 and the crop harvested during August to November 2012.
- Sulawesi refers to the crop harvested during June to August 2012 and the crop harvested during November 2012 to January 2013.
- Maluku and Papua refer to the crop harvested during April to July 2012 and the crop harvested during August to November 2012.

Lao PDR:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during September 2011 to January 2012.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2012.

Malaysia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during December 2011 to June 2012.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during July to November 2012.

Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August 2011 to January 2012.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to August 2012.

Philippines:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during September to December 2012.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2012.

Thailand:

Wet season

- North, Northeast, Center refers to the crop harvested during August 2011 to February 2012. The bulk of harvest occurred in November 2011 - December 2011.
- South refers to the crop harvested during November 2011 to April 2012. The bulk of harvest occurred in November 2011 - December 2011.

Dry season

- North, Northeast, Center refers to the crop harvested during February to August 2012.
- South refers to the crop harvested during March to October 2012.

Vietnam:

Spring-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during June to July 2012.
- South refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2012.

Autumn-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during August to September 2012.
- South refers to the crop harvested during July to September 2012.

Winter-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during October to November 2012.
- South refers to the crop harvested during October 2012 to January 2013.

Production of Maize for 2012

Cambodia:

- 1st crop harvested during February to March 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during August to October 2012.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to October 2012.

- 2nd crop harvested during January to October 2012.

Lao PDR:

- 1st crop harvested during June to July 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during September to December 2012.

Malaysia:

- 1st crop harvested during April to May 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during September to November 2012.

Myanmar:

- 1st crop harvested during January to March 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during August to November 2012.

Philippines:

- 1st crop harvested during February to May 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during July to November 2012.

Thailand:

- 1st crop harvested during February to July 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during August 2012 to January 2013.

Vietnam:

- 1st crop harvested during January to March 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during April to September 2012.
- 3rd crop harvested during July 2012 to January 2013.

Production of Sugarcane for 2012

Cambodia:

- 1st crop harvested during April to June 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during October to December 2012.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during May to July 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during September to November 2012.

Lao PDR:

- The crop harvested during December 2011 to June 2012.

Myanmar:

- The crop harvested during October 2011 to April 2012.

Philippines:

- The crop harvested during October 2011 to June 2012.

Thailand:

- The crop harvested during November 2011 to May 2012.

Vietnam:

- The crop harvested during November 2011 to May 2012.

Production of Soybeans for 2012

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during half November to December 2012.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to April 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during May to August 2012.
- 3rd crop harvested during September to December 2012.

Lao PDR:

- 1st crop harvested during January to February 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during September to October 2012.

Myanmar:

- 1st crop harvested during September to December 2011.
- 2nd crop harvested during January to March 2012.

Philippines:

- 1st crop harvested during January to June 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during July to December 2012.

Thailand:

- 1st crop harvested during February to May 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during July to December 2012.

Vietnam:

- 1st crop harvested during February to May 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during August to November 2012.

Production of Cassava for 2012

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during half November to December 2012.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to April 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during May to August 2012.
- 3rd crop harvested during September to December 2012.

Lao PDR:

- 1st crop harvested during December 2011 to February 2012.

Myanmar:

- 1st crop harvested during January to March 2012.

Philippines:

- 1st crop harvested during January to June 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during July to December 2012.

Thailand:

- 1st crop harvested during October 2011 to October 2012.

Vietnam:

- 1st crop harvested during February to March 2012.
- 2nd crop harvested during September to October 2012.

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

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

Nil : Small amount

Milling Rate of Rice (2011)

Unit: ton

Country	Paddy	Rice
ASEAN	1	0.622
Brunei	1	0.650
Cambodia	1	0.640
Indonesia	1	0.587
Lao PDR	1	0.625
Malaysia	1	0.633
Myanmar	1	0.635
Philippines	1	0.654
Thailand	1	0.660
Vietnam	1	0.620

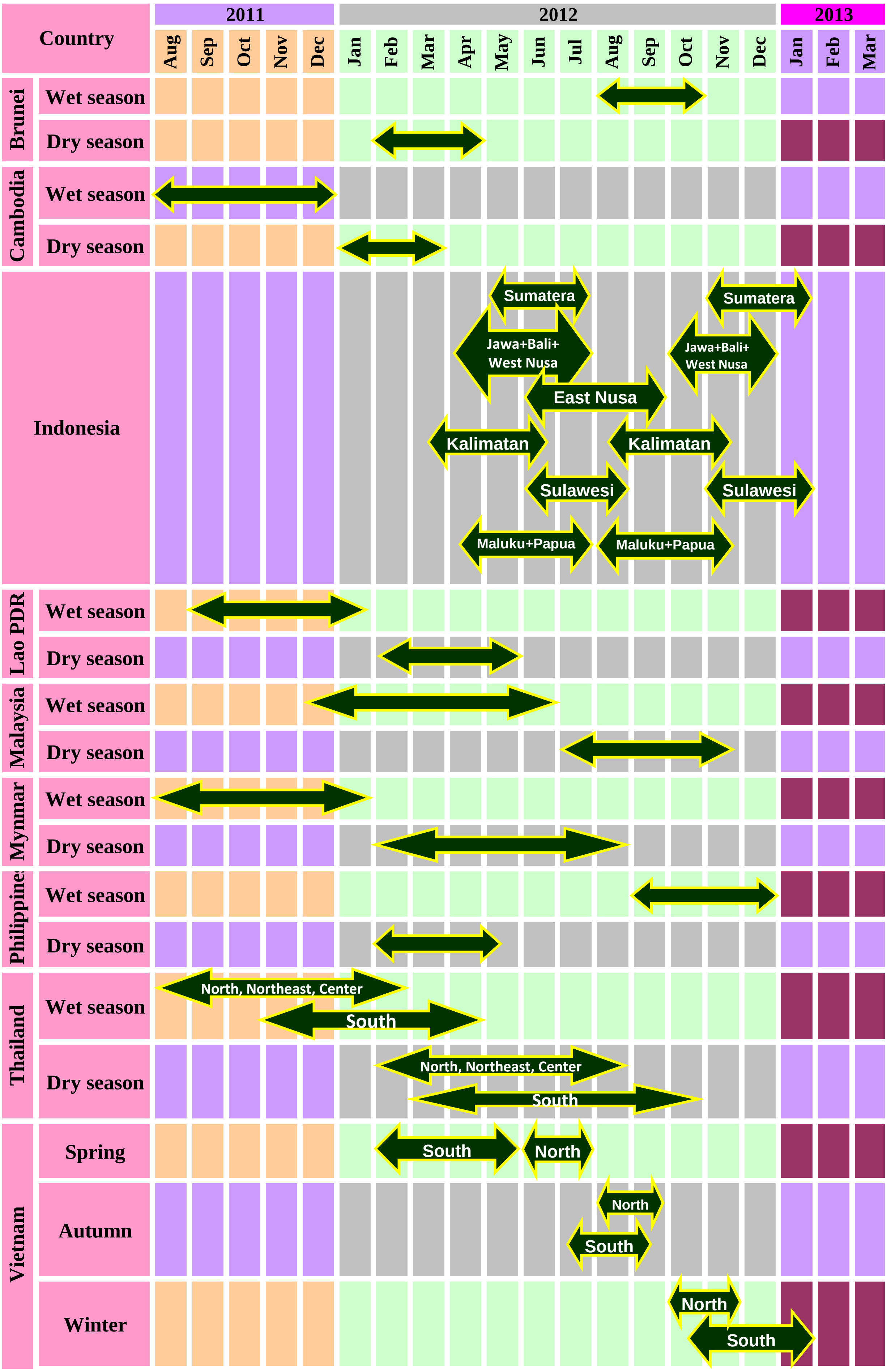
Extraction Rate of Sugar (2011)

Unit: tons

Country	Sugarcane	Sugar
ASEAN	1000	99.817
Cambodia	1000	100.000
Indonesia	1000	153.846
Lao PDR	1000	100.000
Myanmar	1000	100.000
Philippines	1000	70.488
Thailand	1000	100.708
Vietnam	1000	90.909

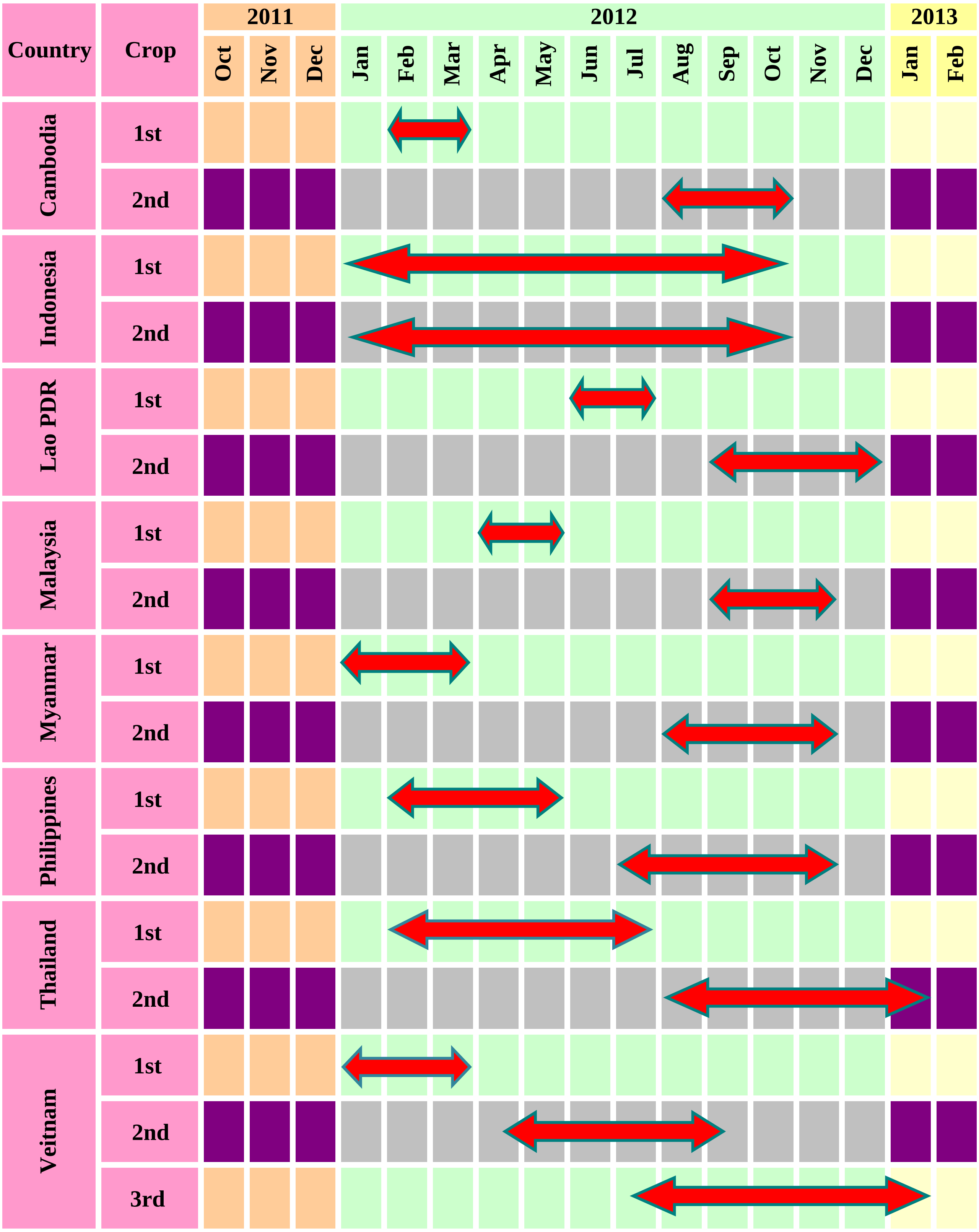
ANNEX 1

Rice crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2011/12 (2012) in ACO-7 report

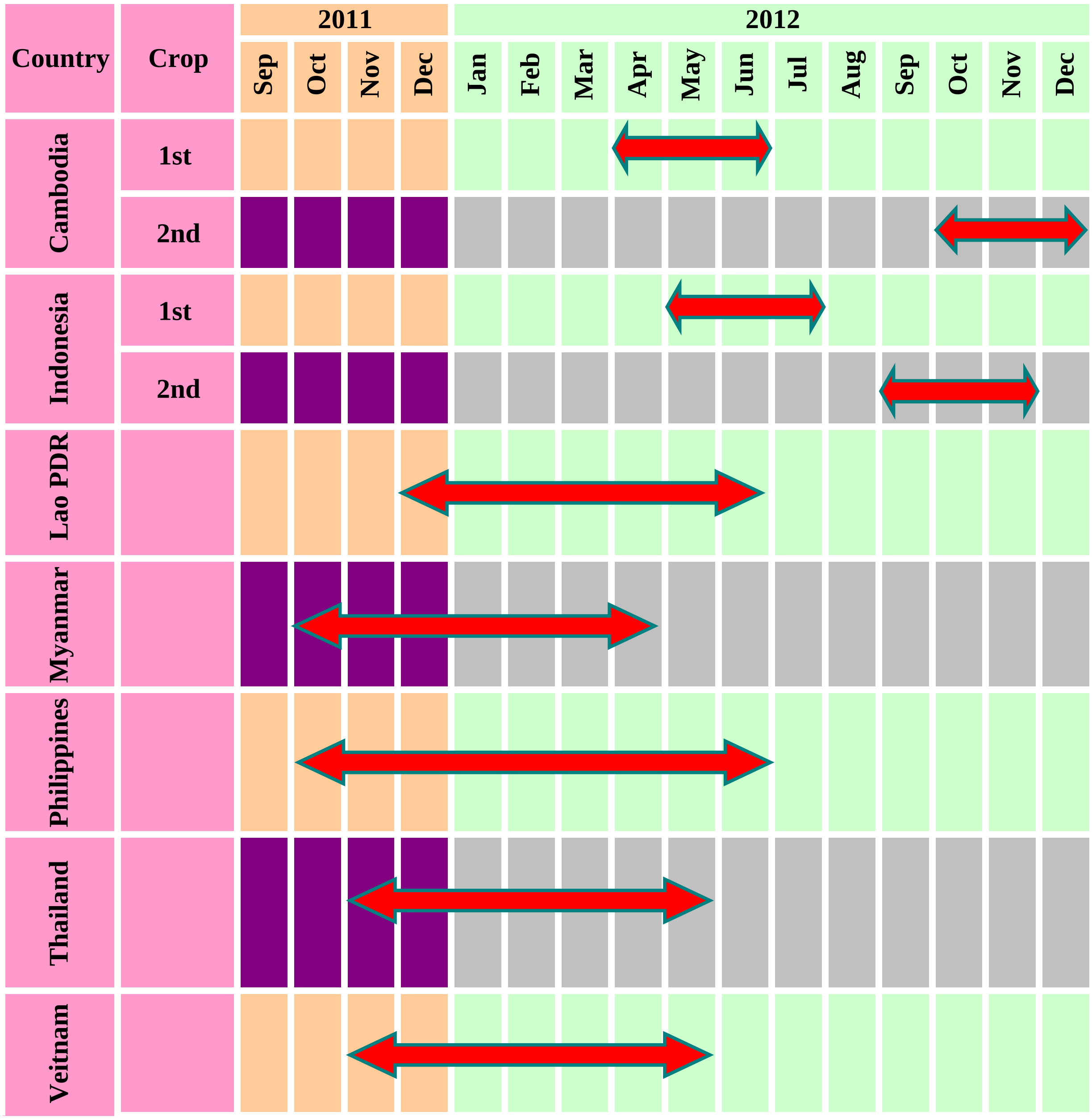


ANNEX 2

Maize crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2011/12 (2012) in ACO-7 report

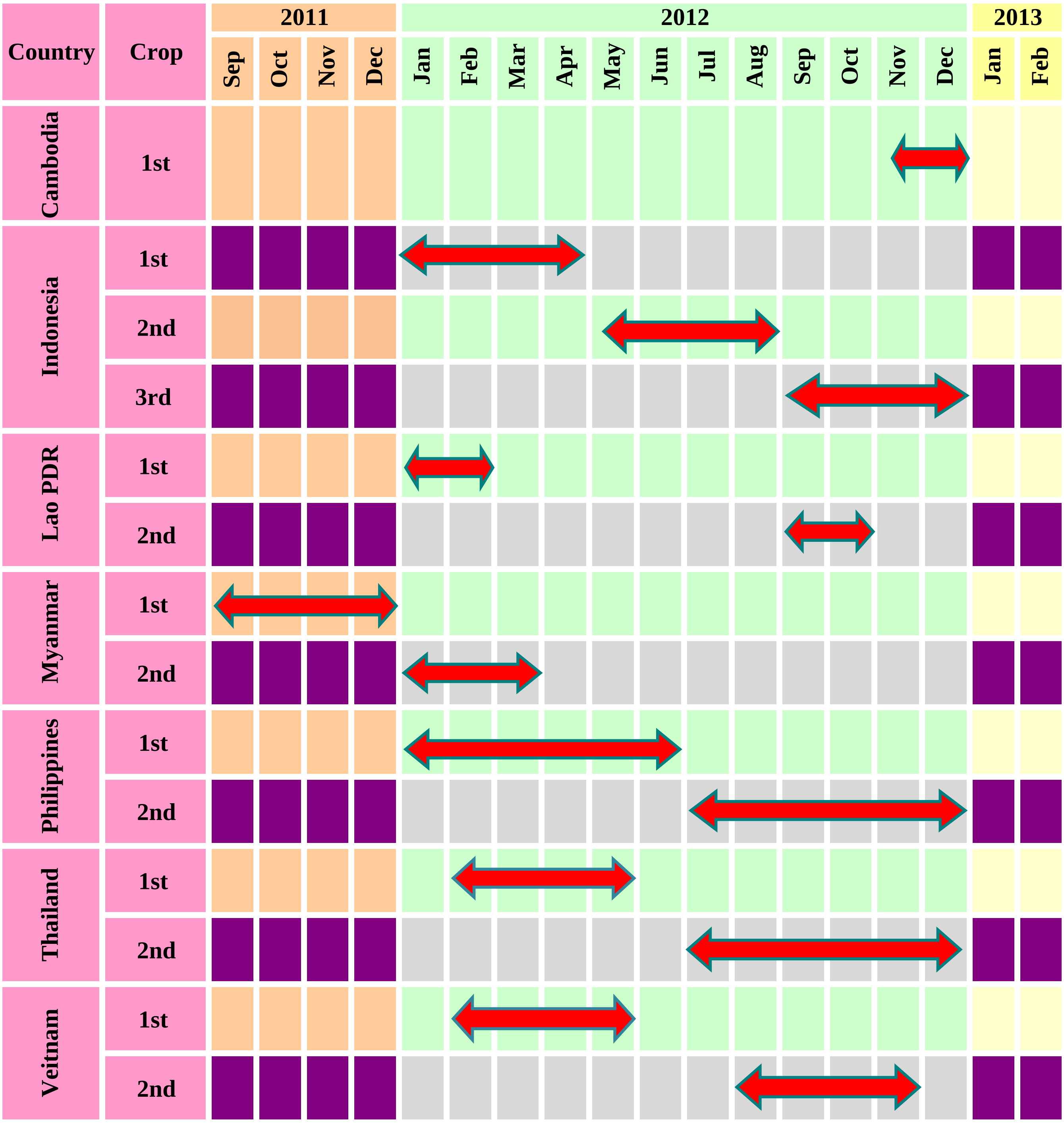


Sugarcane **c**rop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2011/12 (2012) in ACO-7 report



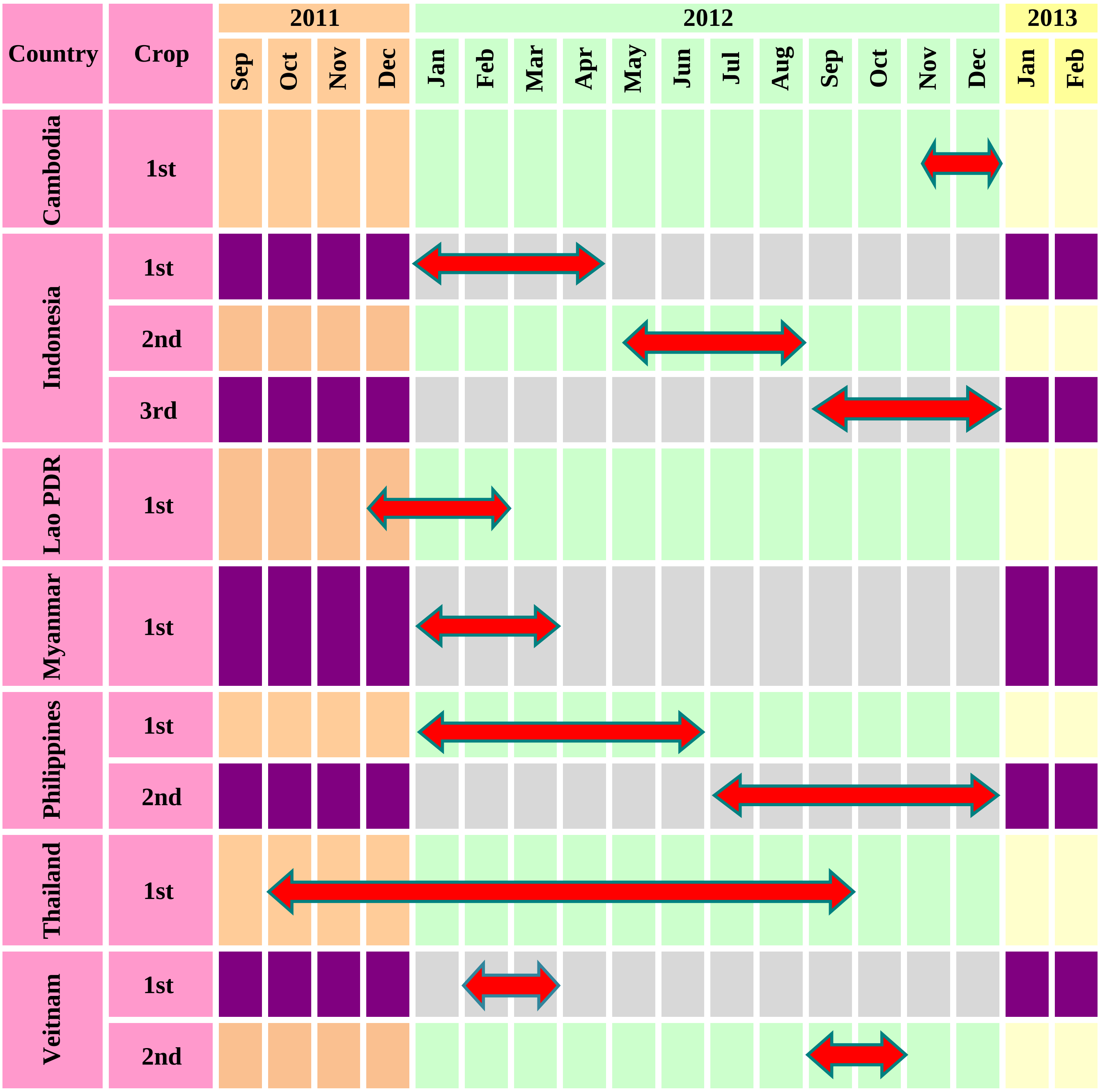
ANNEX 4

Soybean crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2011/12 (2012) in ACO-7 report



ANNEX 5

Cassava **c**rop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2011/12 (2012) in ACO-7 report



ANNEX 6

List of Delegates

The 7th Agricultural Commodity Outlook Committee Meeting

12 - 13 January 2012

	Name	Position
1.	Mr. Montol Jeamchareon	AFSIS Project Manager Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Thailand
2.	Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn	Assistant Director and Head Agriculture Industries & Natural Resources Division ASEAN Secretariat
3.	Mr. Tuor Vannak	Deputy Chief of Statistics Office Department of Planning and Statistics Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Cambodia
4.	Dr. Togar Napitupulu	Senior Lecturer Graduate School Binus University Indonesia
5.	Ms. Somsanouk Khounthikoummane	Technical Staff Center for Statistics and Information Department of Planning Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Lao PDR
6.	Ms. Syahida Adlina Binti Abdul Hadi	Statistician Strategic Planning & International Division Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry Malaysia
7.	Mr. Romeo S. Recide	Director Bureau of Agricultural Statistics Philippines
8.	Ms. Nareenat Roonnaphai	Deputy Secretary-General Office of Agricultural Economics Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Thailand

9.	Mr. Pham Minh Tri	Head of Division Center for Informatics and Statistics Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Vietnam
10.	Dr. Apichart Pongsrihadulchai	AFSIS Consultant Adviser to the Minister Chairman of the Meeting Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Thailand