



# **ASEAN FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (AFSIS)**

**Report on**

## **ASEAN Agricultural Commodity Outlook**

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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 tenth 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 ACO Country Reports. The report was scrutinized by ASEAN Member Countries before publication.

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AFSIS Secretariat  
Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE)  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

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### Highlights of Rice Outlook for 2014

- Rice (milled rice) supply in ASEAN is forecasted to increase about 16.23 million tons which is about 9 percent from 189.51 million tons in 2013 to 205.73 million tons in 2014 (Table 1).
- The production is forecasted to increase from 148.39 million tons to 152.28 million tons. The increase in production is mainly due to the expansion of harvested area and yield.
- The rice export from the ASEAN is forecasted to slightly increase from 16.70 million tons in 2013 to 16.74 million tons in 2014, an increase of 0.04 million tons or less than 1 percent (Table 1).
- The rice import by the ASEAN in 2014 is projected to be 4.24 million tons, a decrease of 0.11 million tons or about 3 percent from 4.35 million tons in 2013.
- The beginning stock of the ASEAN in 2014 is estimated at 49.22 million tons, a significant increase from 36.77 million tons in 2013.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) for the region is estimated to be about 122 percent in 2014, a slightly improve from 120 percent in 2013. This indicated that, aggregately, the ASEAN still produced rice enough for regional consumption.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is estimated to be about 39 percent in 2014 which is a significant increase from about 30 percent in 2013.

**Table 1 Summary of the ASEAN rice situation, 2013-2014 (milled rice)**

Unit: Million tons

Items	2013	2014	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	189.51	205.73	16.23	8.56
Beginning stock	36.77	49.22	12.45	33.84
Production	148.39	152.28	3.89	2.62
Import	4.35	4.24	-0.11	-2.53
Demand (Million tons)	189.51	205.73	16.23	8.56
Domestic utilization	123.59	124.90	1.31	1.06
Export	16.70	16.74	0.04	0.25
Ending stock	49.22	64.09	14.88	30.22
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	120.06	121.92	1.86	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	29.75	39.40	9.65	-

## ASEAN Rice Situation in 2013

### Production

ASEAN Paddy production in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was estimated at 210.39 million tons, a decrease of 2.34 million tons which is about one percent from 212.74 million tons in 2012. The decrease contributed to the decrease in both planted area and yield. This estimate has been revised downward from 212.56 million tons in March 2013 Early Warning Information (EWI) report. Brunei, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam are countries that the estimated production has decreased. For the rest of the countries in the region, the production estimates have increased. (Table 2-6, Figure 1-4).

In **Brunei**, the decrease in production attributed to the decrease in area which dominated the increase in yield. The decrease in area due to the stem borer problem.

In **Cambodia**, the increase in production derived from the increase in harvested area because of the decrease in damaged area. The impact of flood and drought was also reduced.

For **Indonesia**, the increase in production came from the increase in harvested area and yield. The increase in harvested area as a result of the reduction in damaged area due to flood and drought. The increase in yield contributed to the increase in using improved varieties and applied more fertilizer as well as the favorable weather.

For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production derived from the increase in the area planted as a result of the farmer's response to the increase in price. The increase in yield was due to favorable weather and the increase in using improved variety.

In **Malaysia**, the increase in production derived from the increase in planted area of the second crop due to the incentive provided by the government and favorable weather.

In **Myanmar**, the decrease in production came from the reduction of the planted area due to the change in land use to update cadastral maps while the reduction in yield was due to the effect of heavy rain in some producing area.

For **the Philippines**, the increase in production derived from the expansion of the planted area because of the early planting due to the pronouncement of El Niño and the government policy. The increase in yield caused by the farmers using more of improved varieties and the favorable weather.

For **Thailand**, the decrease in production came from the reduction of the planted area due to the insufficient water for crop cultivation while the harvested area has decreased due to the drought and pests. The decrease in yield caused by the drought and the unfavorable weather.

In **Vietnam**, the decrease in production came from the decrease in yield due to the unfavorable weather.

### **Utilization and Stock**

The domestic utilization of rice (milled rice) within ASEAN in 2013 (calendar year) was estimated at 123.59 million tons an increase of about 2.65 million tons or about 2 percent from the previous year (Table 7-8).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for ASEAN as a whole in 2013 is estimated at 120 percent indicated that, aggregately, the ASEAN is a rice self-sufficient region. However, on the country by country basis, some countries in the region are still need to import rice for their own consumption. The highest ratio was found in Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam respectively while the lowest ratio occurred in Brunei (Table 10, Figure 12).

The beginning stock in 2013 (January 2013) of ASEAN was estimated at 36.77 million tons up 14.92 million tons from 21.86 million tons in 2012. Thailand carried about 18.44 million tons or about 50 percent of the ASEAN stock and followed by Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines and the Myanmar which carried about 7, and 2-3 million tons each. These four countries carried stock all together about 15.74 million tons or about 43 percent of the total stock in the ASEAN.

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2013 for the whole ASEAN was estimated at about 30 percent which is the optimum value. However, there are some countries that have the ratio below 20 percent which included Indonesia, Myanmar, Singapore, Lao PDR and Philippines (Table 11, Figure 13).

### **Trade**

In 2013, the ASEAN is forecasted to export about 16.70 million tons down 0.86 million tons or 5 percent from 17.55 million tons exported in 2012. Even though Thailand is expected to increase its export from 6.73 million tons to 7.00 million tons but it is unable to compete with the export from Vietnam which predict to reduce its export from 8.10 million tons in 2012 to 7.20 million tons in 2013.

The import by the ASEAN in 2013 is estimated at 4.35 million tons, down 0.23 million tons or 5 percent from 4.58 million tons in 2012. In 2013, Indonesia is forecasted to be the biggest importer in the region and followed by Malaysia and Singapore respectively (Table 7-8, Figure 8-9).

The quantity and value of rice export from ASEAN countries by countries of destination and the quantity and value of import by countries of origin are given in table 12-13.

## **Prices**

Monthly FOB prices of rice export and CIF prices for rice import in selected countries in ASEAN during 2011-2013 are shown in Table 14-15.

For FOB prices of 5% milled rice in 2013, Cambodia average price is 617 US\$/ton, Thailand average price is 1,182 US\$/ton and Vietnam average price is 445 US\$/ton. In Thailand the average price of 2013 is higher than the 2012 average. For Cambodia and Vietnam, however, the average price in 2013 is lower than 2012 average.

For CIF prices, the average price of 10%-15% milled rice in the Philippines is 523 and 347 US\$/ton in 2013 and 2012 respectively. The average CIF prices for not specified in Indonesia in 2013 and 2012 are 545 US\$/ton and 546 US\$/ton respectively.

## **Damaged Area**

The ASEAN damaged area of paddy in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was reported to be about 1.25 million hectares of which 0.81 hectares or 64 percent caused by the drought. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand and mainly due to the drought. The flood was the second in terms of the damaged area and has also occurred the most in Indonesia and Myanmar (Table 6).

## **Prospects for Rice in 2014**

### **Production**

Paddy production in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) is forecasted to be about 217.92 million tons, a slightly increase from 210.39 million tons in 2013. The most increase is expected in Thailand and Myanmar due to both the area expansion and the increase in yield as a result of favorable weather and taking care their crop better in response to the price increase. (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

### **Utilization and Stock**

The domestic utilization in 2014 is projected to be 124.90 million tons, an increase of 1.31 million tons or about one percent compared to 123.59 million tons in 2013 (Table 8-9).

The beginning stock in 2014 is estimated at 49.22 million tons, up 12.45 million tons or about 34 percent from 36.77 million tons in 2013. The ending stock in 2014 is forecasted to be 64.09 million tons, an increase of 14.88 million tons or about 30 percent from 49.22 million tons in 2013 (Table 8-9, Figure 11).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is forecasted to increase slightly from 120 percent in 2013 to 122 percent in 2014, indicated that the ASEAN still produce enough for consumption within the region (Table 10, Figure 12).

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to increase from 30 percent in 2013 to 39 percent in 2014, which production increase but rice export about the same as in 2013 (Table 11, Figure 13).

## **Trade**

Rice export from ASEAN is forecasted to increase slightly from 16.70 million tons in 2013 to 16.74 million tons in 2014 (Table 8-9, Figure 5 and 7). Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam are expected to export about the same amount as in 2013. For Cambodia, the export in 2014 is forecasted to increase due to the response to the price increase.

For the import, the whole ASEAN is forecasted to import about 4.24 million tons in 2014, a decrease about 0.11 million tons or about 3 percent compared to 4.35 million tons in 2013 (Table 8-9, Figure 8 and 10).

**Table 2 Paddy production in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>212,737.08</b>	<b>210,393.07</b>	<b>-2,344.01</b>	<b>-1.10</b>	<b>217,916.94</b>	<b>7,523.88</b>	<b>3.58</b>
Brunei	2.70	2.54	-0.16	-5.94	2.77	0.23	9.20
Cambodia	8,779.37	9,290.94	511.58	5.83	9,476.00	185.06	1.99
Indonesia	69,056.13	69,271.05	214.93	0.31	68,636.69	-634.36	-0.92
Lao PDR	3,489.21	3,824.29	335.08	9.60	4,000.00	175.71	4.59
Malaysia	2,599.53	2,626.88	27.35	1.05	2,594.03	-32.85	-1.25
Myanmar	29,009.91	26,637.31	-2,372.59	-8.18	30,451.27	3,813.95	14.32
Philippines	18,032.42	18,528.47	496.05	2.75	18,998.23	469.76	2.54
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	38,102.72	36,575.88	-1,526.84	-4.01	40,122.26	3,546.37	9.70
Vietnam	43,665.10	43,635.70	-29.40	-0.07	43,635.70	0.00	0.00

**Table 3 Paddy planted area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>51,589.05</b>	<b>50,576.54</b>	<b>-1,012.51</b>	<b>-1.96</b>	<b>51,054.66</b>	<b>478.12</b>	<b>0.95</b>
Brunei	1.98	1.52	-0.46	-23.23	1.63	0.12	7.59
Cambodia	3,033.98	3,016.36	-17.62	-0.58	3,030.00	13.64	0.45
Indonesia	13,536.19	13,493.75	-42.43	-0.31	13,403.67	-90.09	-0.67
Lao PDR	939.01	950.00	10.99	1.17	1,005.00	55.00	5.79
Malaysia	684.58	688.21	3.63	0.53	689.73	1.52	0.22
Myanmar	7,592.76	7,241.37	-351.39	-4.63	7,318.24	76.87	1.06
Philippines	4,702.77	4,752.51	49.74	1.06	4,781.70	29.19	0.61
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13,344.79	12,664.12	-680.68	-5.10	13,056.00	391.88	3.09
Vietnam	7,753.00	7,768.70	15.70	0.20	7,768.70	0.00	0.00

**Table 4 Paddy harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>49,703.84</b>	<b>49,323.56</b>	<b>-380.28</b>	<b>-0.77</b>	<b>50,518.45</b>	<b>1,194.89</b>	<b>2.42</b>
Brunei	1.80	1.38	-0.42	-23.35	1.48	0.11	7.76
Cambodia	2,766.62	2,980.30	213.68	7.72	2,993.76	13.46	0.45
Indonesia	13,445.52	13,451.21	5.69	0.04	13,337.06	-114.15	-0.85
Lao PDR	933.77	950.00	16.23	1.74	1,005.00	55.00	5.79
Malaysia	589.60	688.21	98.61	16.72	689.73	1.52	0.22
Myanmar	7,566.94	6,988.99	-577.95	-7.64	7,318.24	329.25	4.71
Philippines	4,689.96	4,749.79	59.83	1.28	4,781.70	31.91	0.67
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,956.64	11,744.99	-211.65	-1.77	12,622.78	877.79	7.47
Vietnam	7,753.00	7,768.70	15.70	0.20	7,768.70	0.00	0.00



**Table 5 Paddy yield in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
			<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4.28</b>		<b>4.27</b>	<b>-0.01</b>
Brunei	1.50	1.84	0.34	22.67	1.87	0.03	1.63
Cambodia	3.17	3.12	-0.05	-1.58	3.17	0.05	1.60
Indonesia	5.14	5.15	0.01	0.19	5.15	0.00	0.00
Lao PDR	3.74	4.03	0.29	7.75	3.98	-0.05	-1.24
Malaysia	4.41	3.82	-0.59	-13.38	3.76	-0.06	-1.57
Myanmar	3.83	3.81	-0.02	-0.52	4.16	0.35	9.19
Philippines	3.84	3.90	0.06	1.56	3.97	0.07	1.79
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3.19	3.11	-0.08	-2.51	3.18	0.07	2.25
Vietnam	5.63	5.62	-0.01	-0.18	5.62	0.00	0.00

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

**Table 6 Paddy damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013**

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Other	Unspecified	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>89,600</b>	<b>807,053</b>	<b>137,137</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>218,879</b>	<b>1,252,976</b>
Brunei	15	9	54	63	-	-	140
Cambodia	16,510	19,462	95	-	-	-	36,067
Indonesia	41,709	501	315	-	-	17	42,543
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	29,047	3,505	724	-	244	218,862	252,382
Philippines	2,319	-	396	-	-	-	2,715
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	783,577	135,552	-	-	-	919,129
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 7 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012 (milled rice)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>21,856,068</b>	<b>148,834,315</b>	<b>4,580,019</b>	<b>175,270,402</b>	<b>120,946,037</b>	<b>17,550,943</b>	<b>36,773,422</b>	<b>175,270,402</b>
Brunei	11,436	1,756	46,940	60,131	34,722	-	25,409	60,131
Cambodia	912,492	5,618,794	-	6,531,286	3,302,498	1,948,412	1,280,376	6,531,286
Indonesia	3,074,562	40,390,092	1,927,563	45,392,218	41,517,000	1,091	3,874,127	45,392,218
Lao PDR	401,191	2,093,526	18,051	2,512,768	2,095,152	24,629	392,987	2,512,768
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	604,643	1,637,702	1,044,000	3,286,345	2,439,169	400	846,776	3,286,345
Myanmar	2,777,748	18,311,053	-	21,088,801	18,426,617	656,686	2,005,498	21,088,801
Philippines	2,631,200	11,793,204	1,008,849	15,433,253	12,908,755	298	2,524,200	15,433,253
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	44,700	-	357,622	402,322	270,000	85,000	47,322	402,322
Thailand	9,069,907	25,323,088	26,949	34,419,944	9,242,240	6,734,427	18,443,277	34,419,944
Vietnam	2,328,189	43,665,100	150,046	46,143,335	30,709,884	8,100,000	7,333,451	46,143,335

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Table 8 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013 (milled rice)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>36,773,422</b>	<b>148,386,784</b>	<b>4,346,559</b>	<b>189,506,765</b>	<b>123,593,435</b>	<b>16,695,493</b>	<b>49,217,837</b>	<b>189,506,765</b>
Brunei	25,409	1,652	33,649	60,709	33,443	-	27,266	60,709
Cambodia	1,280,376	5,946,202	-	7,226,578	4,119,145	1,806,645	1,300,788	7,226,578
Indonesia	3,874,127	40,517,062	2,473,000	46,864,189	42,165,000	1,000	4,698,189	46,864,189
Lao PDR	392,987	2,280,000	15,500	2,688,487	2,230,261	25,500	432,726	2,688,487
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	846,776	1,654,935	1,100,000	3,601,711	2,593,630	-	1,008,081	3,601,711
Myanmar	2,005,498	16,813,471	-	18,818,969	17,699,389	577,348	542,232	18,818,969
Philippines	2,524,200	12,117,617	187,000	14,828,817	12,936,372	-	1,892,445	14,828,817
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	47,322	-	360,000	407,322	270,000	85,000	52,322	407,322
Thailand	18,443,277	25,420,145	27,410	43,890,832	9,247,780	7,000,000	27,643,052	43,890,832
Vietnam	7,333,451	43,635,700	150,000	51,119,151	32,298,415	7,200,000	11,620,736	51,119,151

**Table 9 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014 (milled rice)**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>49,217,837</b>	<b>152,277,423</b>	<b>4,237,012</b>	<b>205,732,271</b>	<b>124,902,577</b>	<b>16,736,107</b>	<b>64,093,587</b>	<b>205,732,271</b>
Brunei	27,266	1,804	34,659	63,728	34,549	-	29,179	63,728
Cambodia	1,300,788	6,064,640	-	7,365,428	4,050,985	1,841,357	1,473,086	7,365,428
Indonesia	4,698,189	40,142,306	2,637,000	47,477,495	42,269,000	1,000	5,207,495	47,477,495
Lao PDR	432,726	2,400,000	15,800	2,848,526	2,321,072	28,750	498,704	2,848,526
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	1,008,081	1,634,241	1,000,000	3,642,322	2,600,000	-	1,042,322	3,642,322
Myanmar	542,232	19,220,838	-	19,763,070	17,992,743	580,000	1,190,327	19,763,070
Philippines	1,892,445	12,424,840	-	14,317,285	13,175,483	-	1,141,802	14,317,285
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	52,322	-	360,000	412,322	270,000	85,000	57,322	412,322
Thailand	27,643,052	26,753,054	29,553	54,425,659	9,293,456	7,000,000	38,132,203	54,425,659
Vietnam	11,620,736	43,635,700	160,000	55,416,436	32,895,289	7,200,000	15,321,147	55,416,436

Note: 1/ The value is estimated by AFSIS Project, nil = very small amount

**Table 10 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>148,834,315</b>	<b>120,946,037</b>	<b>123.06</b>	<b>148,386,784</b>	<b>123,593,435</b>	<b>120.06</b>	<b>152,277,423</b>	<b>124,902,577</b>	<b>121.92</b>
Brunei	1,756	34,722	5.06	1,652	33,443	4.94	1,804	34,549	5.22
Cambodia	5,618,794	3,302,498	170.14	5,946,202	4,119,145	144.36	6,064,640	4,050,985	149.71
Indonesia	40,390,092	41,517,000	97.29	40,517,062	42,165,000	96.09	40,142,306	42,269,000	94.97
Lao PDR	2,093,526	2,095,152	99.92	2,280,000	2,230,261	102.23	2,400,000	2,321,072	103.40
Malaysia	1,637,702	2,439,169	67.14	1,654,935	2,593,630	63.81	1,634,241	2,600,000	62.86
Myanmar	18,311,053	18,426,617	99.37	16,813,471	17,699,389	94.99	19,220,838	17,992,743	106.83
Philippines	11,793,204	12,908,755	91.36	12,117,617	12,936,372	93.67	12,424,840	13,175,483	94.30
Singapore	-	270,000	-	-	270,000	-	-	270,000	-
Thailand	25,323,088	9,242,240	273.99	25,420,145	9,247,780	274.88	26,753,054	9,293,456	287.87
Vietnam	43,665,100	30,709,884	142.19	43,635,700	32,298,415	135.10	43,635,700	32,895,289	132.65

**Table 11 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>21,856,068</b>	<b>120,946,037</b>	<b>18.07</b>	<b>36,773,422</b>	<b>123,593,435</b>	<b>29.75</b>	<b>49,217,837</b>	<b>124,902,577</b>	<b>39.40</b>
Brunei	11,436	34,722	32.93	25,409	33,443	75.97	27,266	34,549	78.92
Cambodia	912,492	3,302,498	27.63	1,280,376	4,119,145	31.08	1,300,788	4,050,985	32.11
Indonesia	3,074,562	41,517,000	7.41	3,874,127	42,165,000	9.19	4,698,189	42,269,000	11.11
Lao PDR	401,191	2,095,152	19.15	392,987	2,230,261	17.62	432,726	2,321,072	18.64
Malaysia	604,643	2,439,169	24.79	846,776	2,593,630	32.65	1,008,081	2,600,000	38.77
Myanmar	2,777,748	18,426,617	15.07	2,005,498	17,699,389	11.33	542,232	17,992,743	3.01
Philippines	2,631,200	12,908,755	20.38	2,524,200	12,936,372	19.51	1,892,445	13,175,483	14.36
Singapore	44,700	270,000	16.56	47,322	270,000	17.53	52,322	270,000	19.38
Thailand	9,069,907	9,242,240	98.14	18,443,277	9,247,780	199.43	27,643,052	9,293,456	297.45
Vietnam	2,328,189	30,709,884	7.58	7,333,451	32,298,415	22.71	11,620,736	32,895,289	35.33

**Table 12 Quantity and Value of Rice Export by Countries of Destination in 2012**

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia									31	50,316				
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						53,440								
Myanmar					7,125	3,205,650			6,855	2,963,125			19,365	7,443,663
Philippines					53	450,500				1,920				
Singapore														
Thailand	40,026	46,577,882	7,222	2,828,860	337,711	189,509,173	11,240	6,294,190	70,768	69,072,800	1,065	768,292	3,323	3,026,001
Vietnam					929,905	458,392			764,692	403,158			1,112,326	475,264

Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	350	521,055					381	571,371	710	763,393	1,091	1,334,764
Lao PDR	8	10,000	4,827	1,036,470	8,045	1,727,451	12,880	2,773,921	11,749	6,668,564	24,629	9,442,485
Malaysia		231,359						284,799		74,272		359,071
Myanmar	16,099	6,384,213					49,444	19,996,651	607,242	231,972,631	656,686	251,969,282
Philippines	15	15,000			87	326,000	155	793,420	143	474,281	298	1,267,701
Singapore												
Thailand	127,706	120,005,210			4,103	2,710,439	603,165	440,792,845	6,131,261	4,158,761,779	603,165	4,599,554,624
Vietnam	268,531	131,360					3,075,454	1,468,174	4,940,646	2,204,927	8,016,100	3,673,101

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

**Table 13 Quantity and Value of Rice Import by Countries of Origin in 2012**

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia									149	180,845	12,470	4,962,488	53	452,685
Lao PDR														
Malaysia				23,615,430		48,505						930,937		
Myanmar														
Philippines			500	56,736		728					29,521	11,319,116		
Singapore			3,491	3,021,657	328	516,839	5	7,338	1,464	503,217	14,688	5,827,776		
Thailand			1,585	155,623			4	2,035		40	20,126.08	6,461,961	0.09	484
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of Origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei			46,940				46,940				46,940	
Cambodia												
Indonesia	23	32,175	376,204	220,680,556	1,104,756	575,600,885	1,493,655	801,909,634	433,909	205,063,454	1,927,563	1,006,973,088
Lao PDR			7,220	5,001,213	10,831	7,501,819	18,051	12,503,031			18,051	12,503,031
Malaysia				73,550,779		405,706,260	0	503,851,911		82,696,666	0	586,548,577
Myanmar												
Philippines	1,147	354,151	19,889	6,625,208	812,794	346,196,143	863,851	364,552,082	144,998	59,472,067	1,008,849	424,024,149
Singapore			126,321	120,900,474	88,167	49,633,092	234,464	180,410,393	123,157	73,293,654	357,621	253,704,047
Thailand	0.01	106			83.21	81,488	21,799	6,701,736	5,150	4,973,712	26,949	11,675,448
Vietnam												

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

**Table 14 FOB Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries**

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
<b>Cambodia</b>	Milled Rice 5%	2011	535	560	550	570	565	660	593	550	565	670	710	725	604
		2012	566	630	600	566	650	680	610	600	570	660	730	740	634
		2013	550	640	610	560	650	690	620						617
<b>Thailand</b>	Hommati Rice	2011	525	538	507	490	483	502	539	568	556	604	633	595	545
		2012	531	549	549	552	603	610	588	568	585	579	582	583	573
		2013	596	597	572	569	557	534							571
	Milled Rice 5%	2011	1,110	1,097	1,105	1,126	1,119	1,106	1,120	1,129	1,111	1,123	1,122	1,107	1,115
		2012	1,072	1,098	1,097	1,075	1,058	1,048	1,046	1,053	1,076	1,094	1,112	1,118	1,079
		2013	1,173	1,180	1,195	1,209	1,186	1,147							1,182
<b>Vietnam</b>	Milled Rice 5%	2011	521	487	500	471	489	481	200	533	556	571	598	597	500
		2012	574	490	462	436	449	437	434	447	450	475	486	474	468
		2013	457	441	436	446	444	431	463						445
<b>Myanmar</b>	Milled Rice 25%	2011	388	389	384	394	391	393	385	386	395	376	389	395	389
		2012	384	352	326	326	332	341	335	348	350	419	376	370	355
<b>Indonesia</b>	Glutinous Rice	2011	627	715	1,327	1,472	580	831	2,140	2,140	1,597	1,497	3,012	2,326	1,522
		2012	1,876	718	1,665	890	1,389	1,446	1,225	1,531	1,273	1,252	1,397	1,588	1,354
		2013	1,373	1,316	1,433	664									1,197
<b>Malaysia</b>		2011	745	1,029	947	425	740	832	967	737	914	1,174	1,529	793	903

**Table 15 CIF Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries**

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
<b>Philippines</b>	Philippines Milled Rice 5%	2011				686	572	506	544	521	586	533	512	446	545
		2012	289	282	332	302	478	502	477	463	324	327	318	353	371
	Philippines Rice 10%-25%	2011		626		620	517	459	508	512	641	555			555
		2012	276	288	305	284	464	451	426	362	331	322	310	349	347
		2013	475	571											523
	Broken rice	2011							353	639	530	656		541	483
2012		246	336	306		452	488	461	378		286			369	
<b>Malaysia</b>	Malaysia Fragrant Rice	2011	479	577	528	537	565	593	564	535	567	568	571	659	562
		2012	707	606	858	517	587	784	669	579	599				656
<b>Singapore</b>	Not specified	2011	847	814	762	779	743	733	762	730	758	799	826	805	780
		2012	755	692	689	708	700	673	698	704	704	742	767	706	712
<b>Indonesia</b>	Not specified	2011	545	532	503	524	579	563	619	589	549	549	605	603	563
		2012	576	519	524	537	824	602	559	518	475	487	466	468	546
		2013	494	538	635	514									545



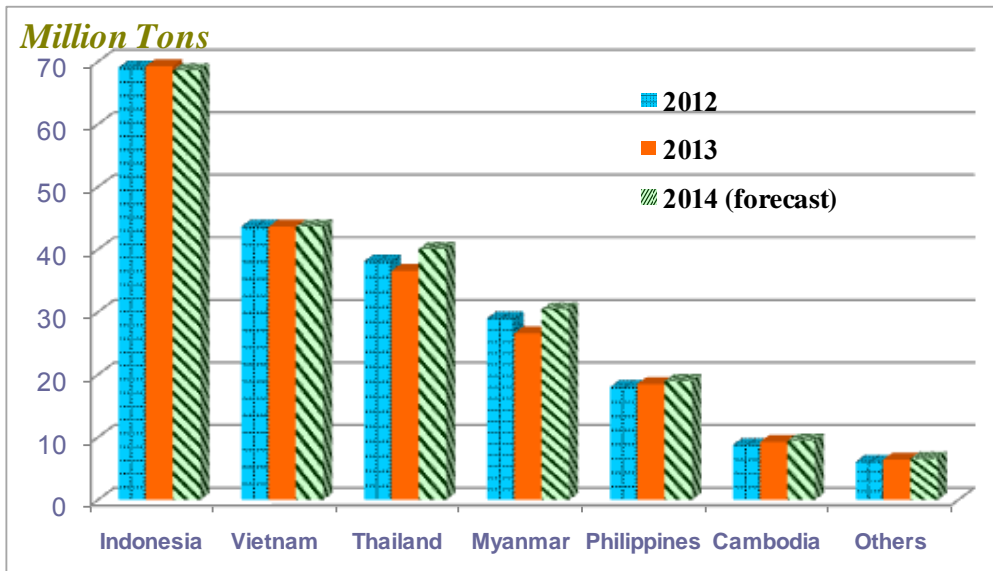


Figure 1 Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

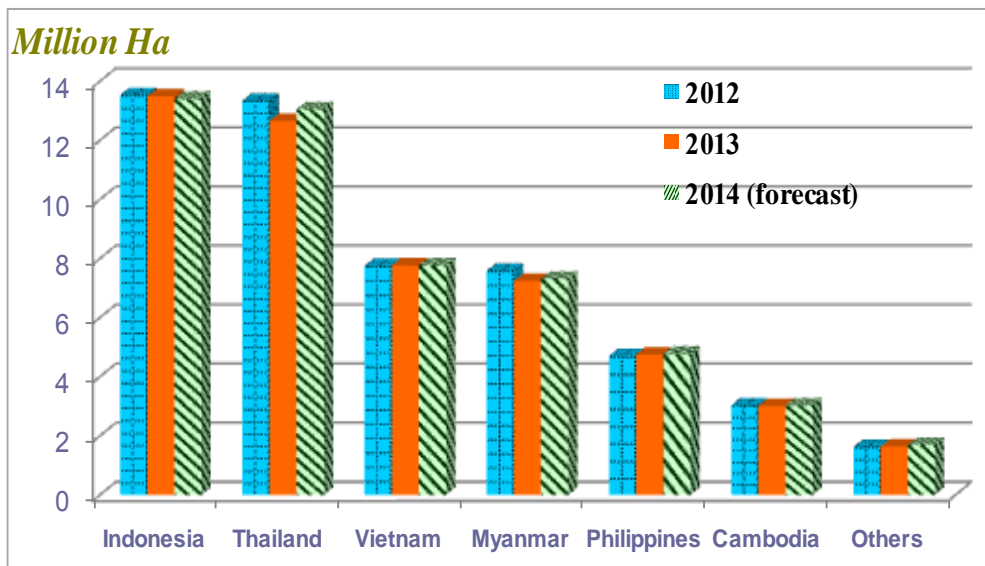


Figure 2 Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

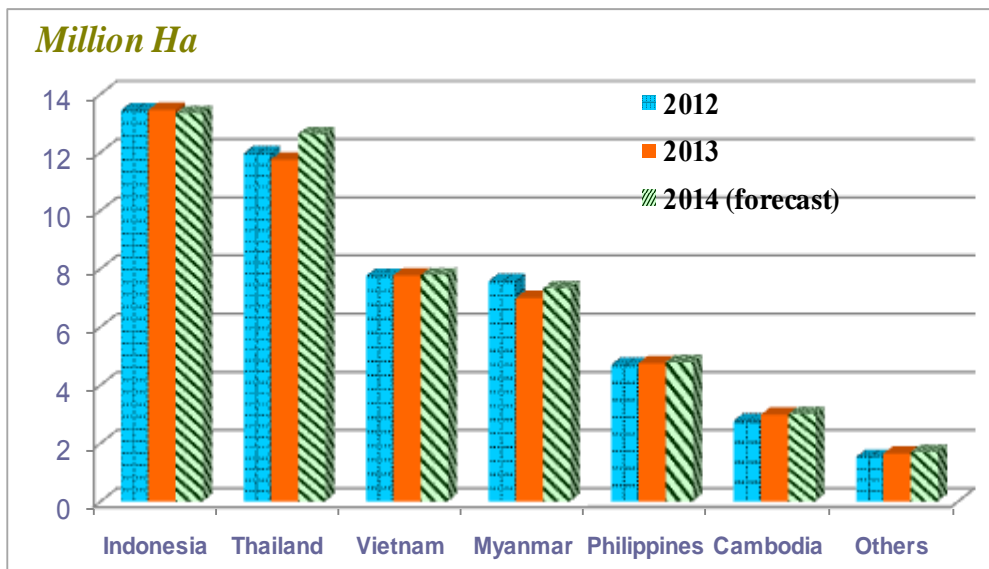


Figure 3 Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

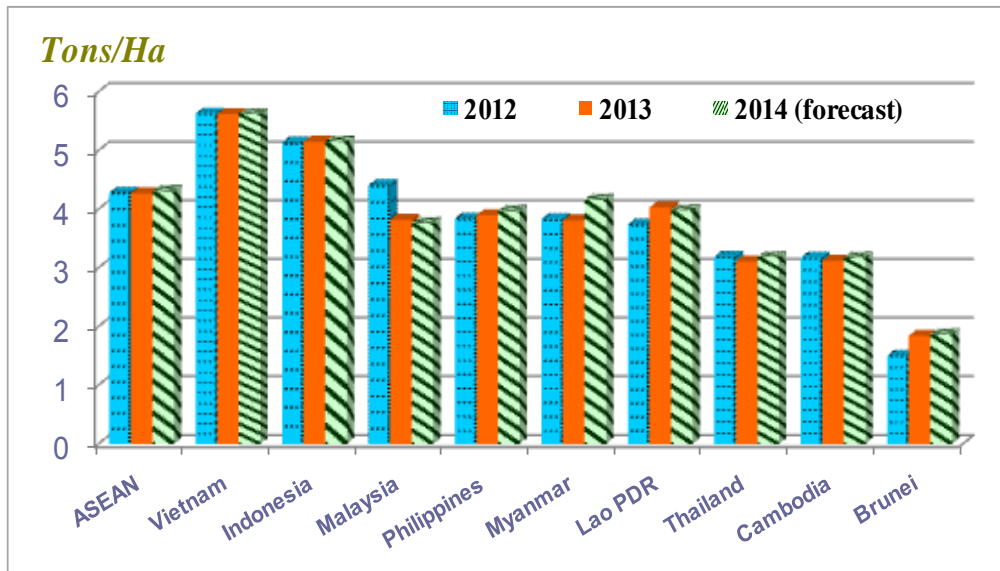


Figure 4 Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

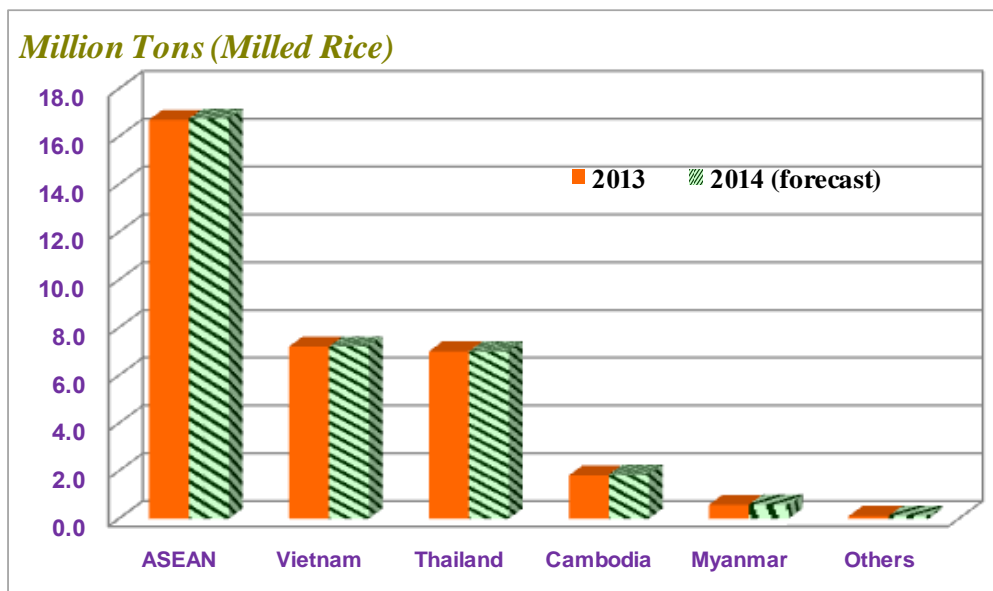


Figure 5 Amount of rice export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

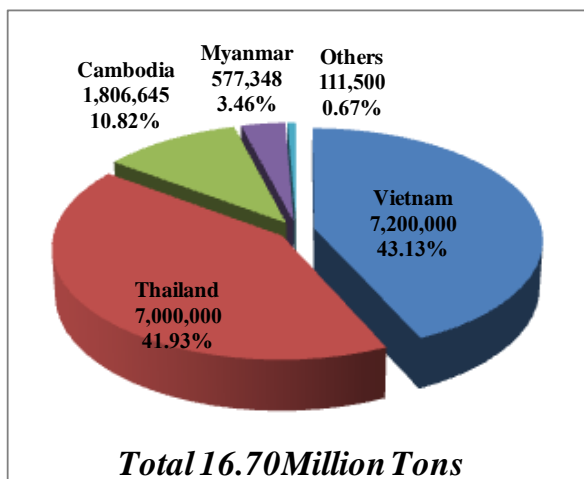


Figure 6 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

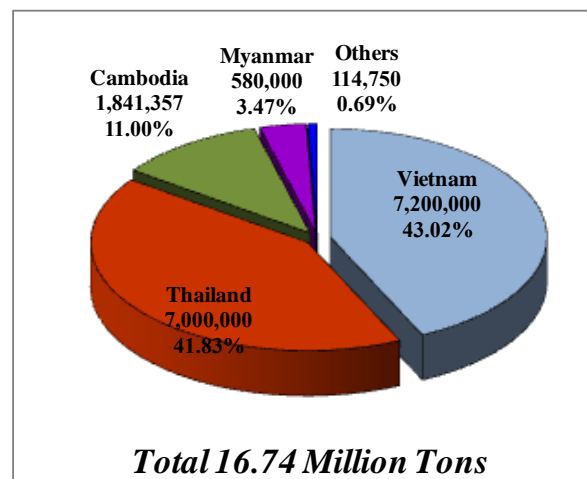


Figure 7 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

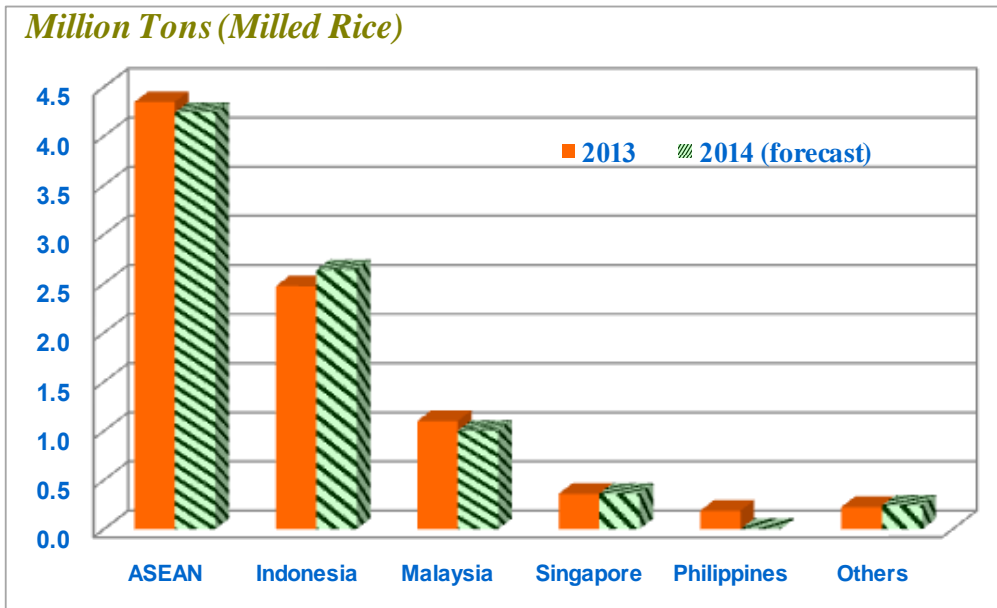


Figure 8 Amount of rice import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

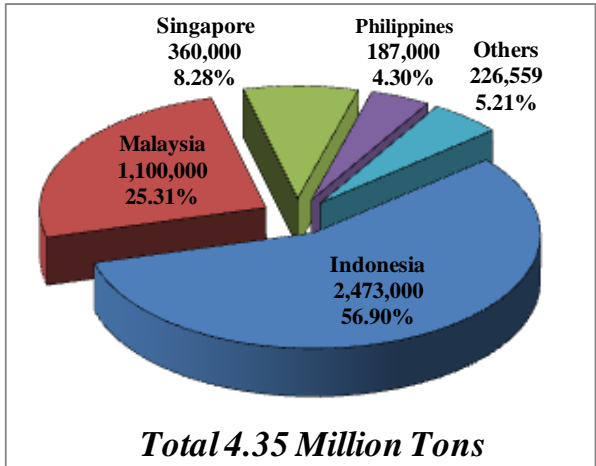


Figure 9 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

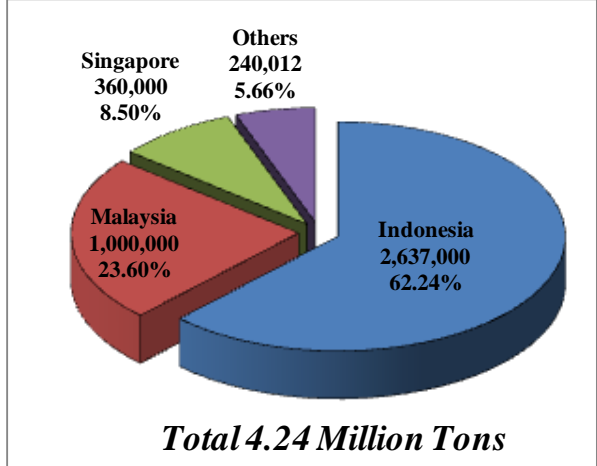


Figure 10 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

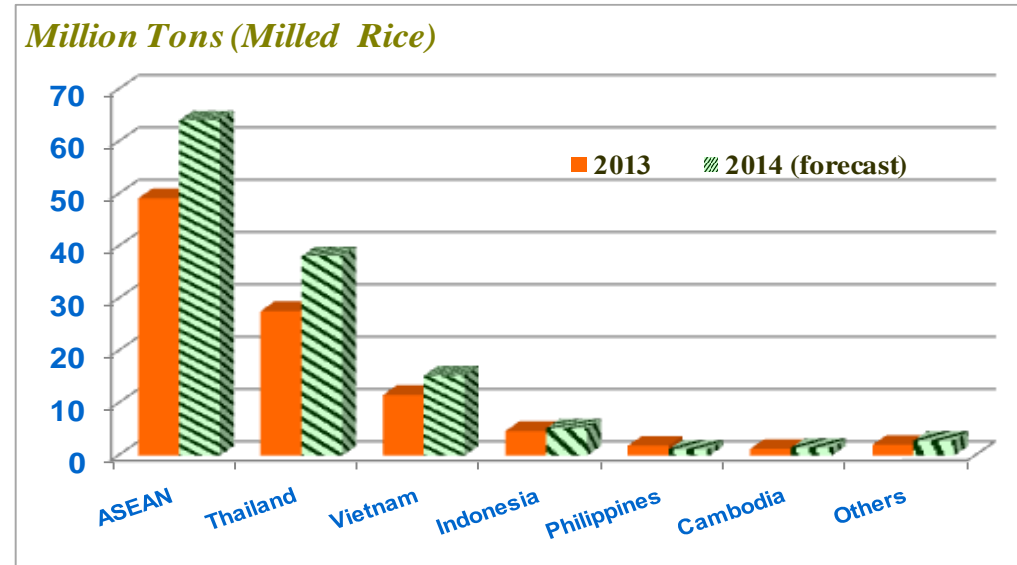


Figure 11 Amount of ending stock of rice in ASEAN countries, 2013-2014

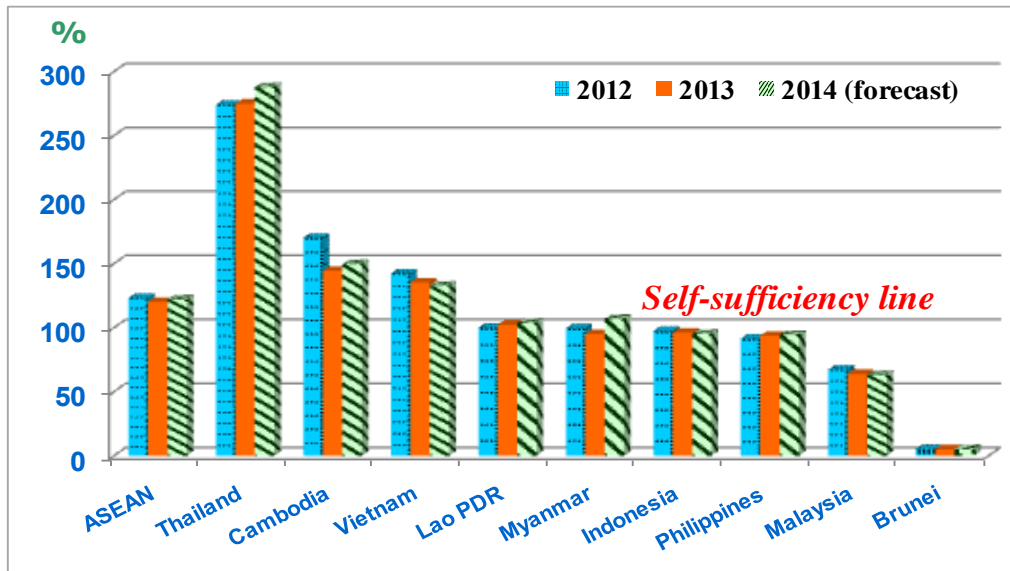


Figure 12 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

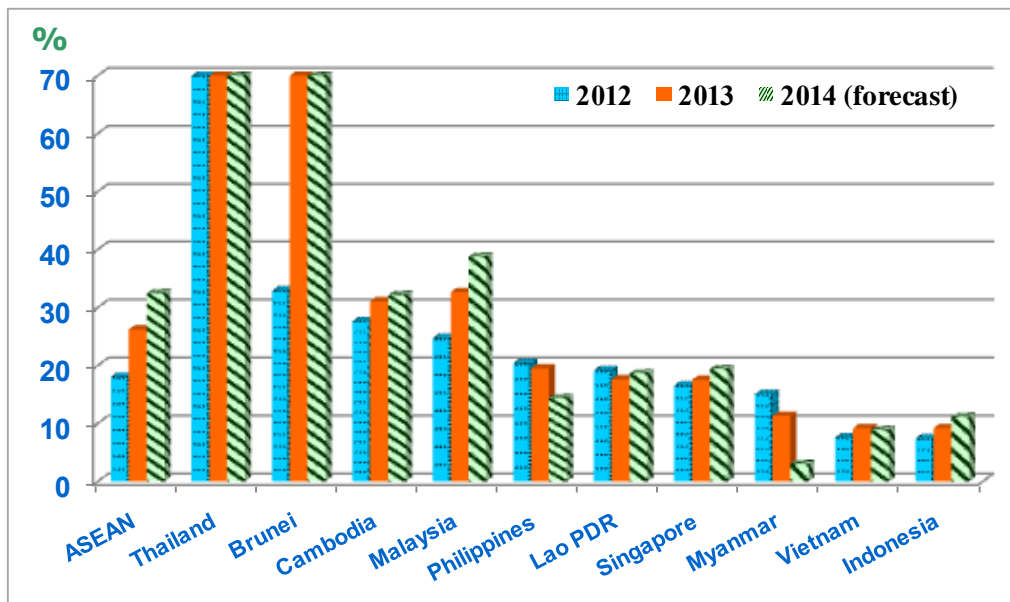


Figure 13 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

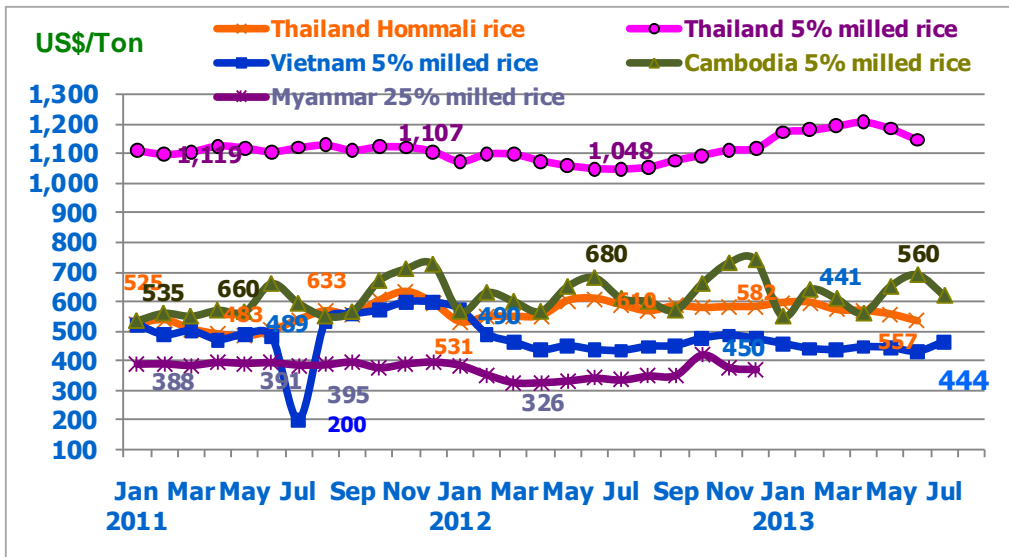


Figure 14 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013

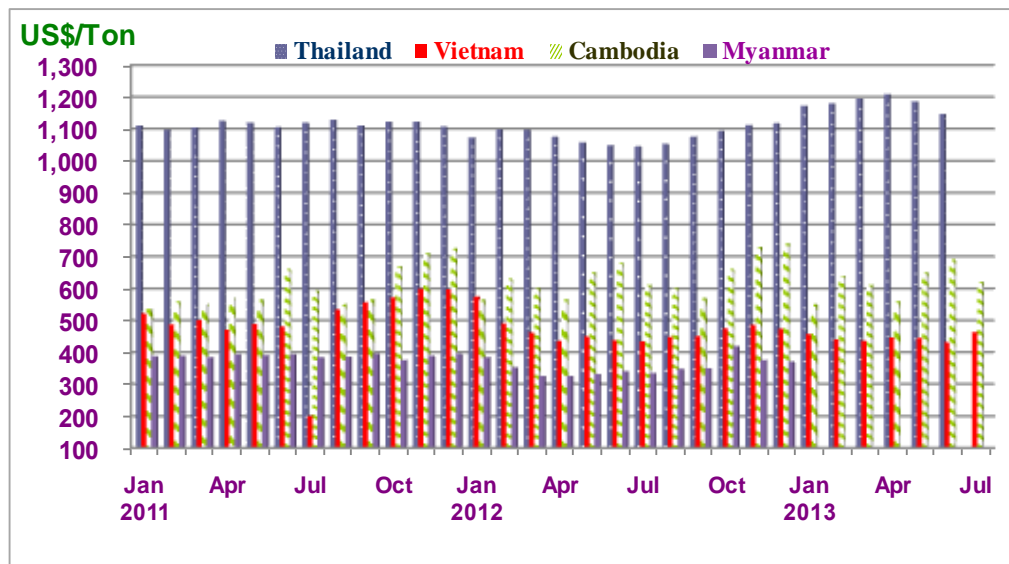


Figure 15 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013

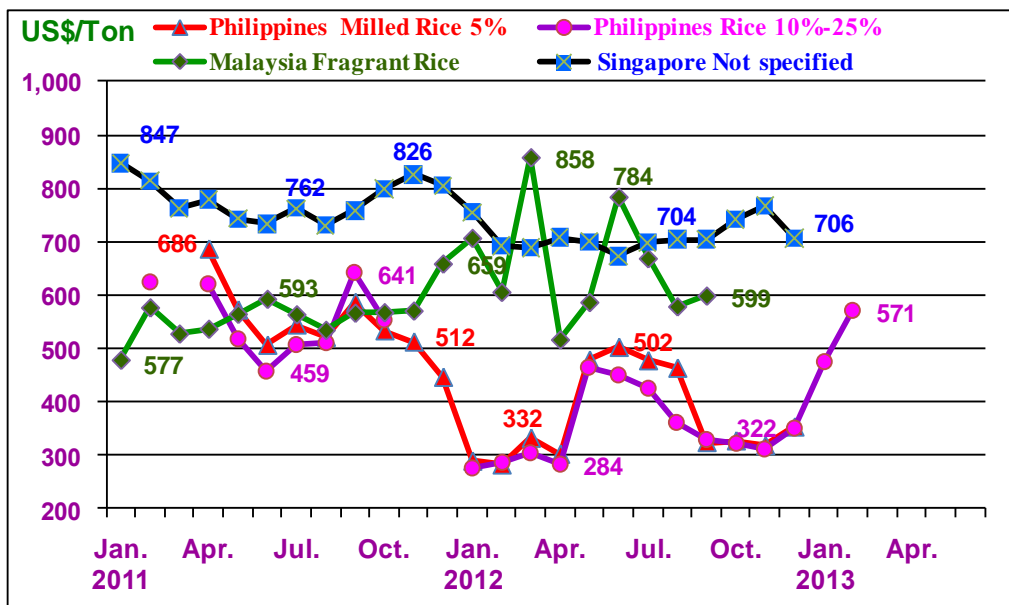


Figure 16 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013

## Highlights of Maize Outlook for 2014

- Maize supply in ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 48.78 million tons in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) to 50.27 million tons in 2014 (crop year 2013/14), an increase of 1.49 million tons or about 3 percent due to the increase in beginning stock, production and import (Table 16).
- Maize production is forecasted to increase from 39.54 million tons in 2013 to 40.92 million tons in 2014 (Table 16).
- For the demand side, it is expected to increase about 3 percent from 48.78 million tons to 50.27 million tons for the same period.
- Maize export from the ASEAN is predicted to be 1.35 million tons in 2014 compared to 1.31 million tons in 2013 which is about 3 percent increasing. For the import, it is forecast to be 3.92 million tons in 2014, an increase from 3.88 million tons or about one percent from the previous year.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) is forecasted to be about 94.24 percent which is about the same situation as in 2013.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) in 2014 is forecasted to be about 12.51 percent from 12.76 percent in 2013 which indicated that the situation is not secured enough in terms of feed supply for the region.

**Table 16 Summary of the ASEAN maize situation, 2013-2014**

Unit: Million tons

Items	2013	2014	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	48.78	50.27	1.49	3.05
Beginning stock	5.37	5.43	0.06	1.19
Production	39.54	40.92	1.38	3.50
Import	3.88	3.92	0.04	1.08
Demand (Million tons)	48.78	50.27	1.49	3.06
Domestic utilization	42.05	43.43	1.38	3.27
Export	1.31	1.35	0.04	3.21
Ending stock	5.43	5.50	0.07	1.20
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	94.04	94.24	0.20	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	12.76	12.51	-0.25	-

## ASEAN Maize Situation in 2013

### Production

The maize production in ASEAN in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was estimated at 39.62 million tons, a slightly decrease of 0.125 million tons or about 0.31 percent from 39.75 million tons in 2012. The decrease has occurred in Indonesia and Cambodia. The most increase, in terms of percentage, was found in Lao PDR. In terms of quantity, the Philippines, the second largest in maize production, has increased the most. Thailand and Vietnam, the other major maize producing countries showed slightly increase in their production (Table 17, Figure 17).

The decrease in production in **Indonesia**, the biggest maize producing country in ASEAN, came from the decline in the planted area due to the farmer responded to the increase in price of other food crops. For **the Philippines**, the increase in production derived from the increase in both area and yield. The increase in area came from the favorable weather and farmer responded to price increase while the increase in yield was due to the increase in using the improved variety. The increase in production in **Thailand** derived from the increase in area attributed to the farmer responded to the price increase while the increase in yield due to the favorable weather. For **Vietnam**, the production has increased as a result of the increase in both area and yield. The increase in the area attributed to the favorable weather while the increase in yield came from the increase in using improved variety and farmer take care the crop better. The increase in production in **Myanmar** derived from the increase in both area and yield. The increase in the area was due to the favorable weather and farmers responded to price increase. For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production was mainly due to the area expansion as a result of price increase. In **Cambodia**, the decrease in production attributed only to the decrease in area because farmer responded to the price decrease and the unfavorable weather while the yield has slightly increased (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20).

### Utilization and Stock

Maize utilization in the ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 42.05 million tons, an increase of 0.47 million tons compared to 41.58 million tons in 2012 (Table 22-23). Most of the maize production in ASEAN is used for animal feed not for making ethanol. The increase in domestic utilization of maize has occurred in most countries except in Cambodia and Indonesia.

The beginning stock of maize in the ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 5.37 million tons, an increase of 0.43 million tons or about 8.70 percent from 4.94 million tons in year 2012. The ratio of maize production to domestic utilization for

the whole ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at about 94.04 percent which is about the same as previous year (95.69 percent). This indicated that ASEAN by itself produced maize not sufficient for regional consumption (Table 25, Figure 28). On the country by country basis, Cambodia Lao PDR and Myanmar have the ratio well above 100 percent. For Thailand and the Philippines, the ratios were at the border line of self-sufficiency. For the rest of producing countries (Indonesia and Vietnam), the ratio were under 100 percent.

The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization for the ASEAN was estimated to be about 12.76 percent indicated that the region is not yet secured enough in terms of feed requirement (Table 26, Figure 29). Cambodia and Thailand are the countries in the region that have the ratio above 20 percent which, in general, considered as the optimum level for food/feed security.

## **Trade**

Although the ASEAN as a whole could not produce maize enough for regional consumption the ASEAN is still able to export some of its maize production. The maize exported from the ASEAN in 2013 was 1.31 million tons compared to 3.88 million tons of maize import. Cambodia is the major maize exporters in the region and followed by Thailand and Lao PDR respectively. The major importing countries in the regions were Indonesia and Vietnam which imported about 1.92 million tons and 1.50 million tons respectively (Table 23, Figure 21, 22, 24 and 25). The quantity and value of maize export by countries of destination and the quantity and value of import by countries of origin are given in table 27-28.

## **Prices**

The monthly FOB prices for maize exporting countries and CIF prices for importing countries between 2011- 2013 are shown in Table 29-30 and Figure 30-31. Surprisingly the annual average of Indonesia FOB prices in 2013 was higher than other countries. For Myanmar and Thailand the 2012 average FOB price were higher than in 2011. For Cambodia the average FOB prices in 2011 to 2013 were almost the same. The average CIF prices in the Philippines in 2013 are 572 US\$ /ton for in-quota and 337 US\$/ton for out-quota.

## **Damaged Area**

The damaged area of maize in 2013 was reported to be 57,090 hectares of which 47,520 hectares caused by the drought, 9,366 hectares caused by the flood and 204 hectares caused by the pests. The most affected area caused by the drought had occurred in Thailand while the most affected area by the flood had occurred in Indonesia (Table 21).



## Prospects for Maize in 2014

### Production

Maize production in 2014 in the ASEAN is forecasted to be 40.86 million tons, an increase of 1.24 million tons or 3.12 percent from 39.62 million tons in 2013. The increase in regional production came from the increase in maize production in every country. The increase in **the Philippines** is forecasted due to farmers respond to price increase and favorable weather. The increase in **Indonesia** is due to the favorable weather and the special assistant by government policy. In **Thailand**, the increase in production due to the farmers respond to the price increase and favorable weather. For **Vietnam** and **Cambodia**, the increase in production attributed to the slightly increase in area and yield. In **Myanmar**, the increases in production come from the increase in yield. For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production derive from the increase in area (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20).

### Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of maize in the ASEAN is forecasted to be 43.43 million tons in 2014, up 1.38 million tons from 42.05 million tons in 2013 (Table 23-24). Regarding the beginning stock for the year 2014, the ASEAN as a whole is estimated to carry maize stock about 5.43 million tons which is about the same as in 2013.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is expected to be 94.24 percent which is about the same as in 2013 (Table 25, Figure 28). The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is expected to be 12.51 which is about the same as in 2013 (Table 26, Figure 29).

### Trade

The maize export from the ASEAN in 2014 is projected to be 1.35 million tons compared to 1.31 million tons in 2013. For the import by the ASEAN it is forecast to increase from 3.88 million tons in 2013 to 3.92 million tons in 2014 (Table 23-24, Figure 21, 23, 24 and 26).

**Table 17 Maize production in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>39,749.09</b>	<b>39,624.12</b>	<b>-124.97</b>	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>40,860.94</b>	<b>1,236.82</b>	<b>3.12</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	950.91	840.90	-110.01	-11.57	844.34	3.44	0.41
Indonesia	19,387.02	18,838.53	-548.49	-2.83	19,222.88	384.35	2.04
Lao PDR	926.83	1,065.94	139.11	15.01	1,070.00	4.07	0.38
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1,484.97	1,525.67	40.70	2.74	1,581.42	55.75	3.65
Philippines	7,406.83	7,597.39	190.56	2.57	8,231.16	633.77	8.34
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4,788.93	4,872.35	83.41	1.74	4,984.37	112.02	2.30
Vietnam	4,803.60	4,883.35	79.75	1.66	4,926.78	43.43	0.89

**Table 18 Maize planted area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>9,628.37</b>	<b>9,599.08</b>	<b>-29.29</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>9,867.31</b>	<b>268.23</b>	<b>2.79</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	216.33	190.56	-25.77	-11.91	191.08	0.52	0.27
Indonesia	3,961.98	3,896.40	-65.58	-1.66	3,967.53	71.13	1.83
Lao PDR	176.94	205.00	28.06	15.86	213.30	8.30	4.05
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	411.64	421.85	10.21	2.48	416.13	-5.72	-1.36
Philippines	2,594.37	2,607.67	13.30	0.51	2,781.96	174.28	6.68
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,148.81	1,150.29	1.48	0.13	1,167.81	17.52	1.52
Vietnam	1,118.30	1,127.30	9.00	0.80	1,129.50	2.20	0.20

**Table 19 Maize harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>9,575.40</b>	<b>9,541.99</b>	<b>-33.41</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>9,814.30</b>	<b>272.31</b>	<b>2.85</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	215.44	189.76	-25.68	-11.92	190.38	0.62	0.33
Indonesia	3,957.60	3,890.97	-66.62	-1.68	3,959.82	68.84	1.77
Lao PDR	176.94	205.00	28.06	15.86	213.30	8.30	4.05
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	411.48	418.88	7.40	1.80	416.13	-2.75	-0.66
Philippines	2,593.83	2,606.68	12.85	0.50	2,781.96	175.28	6.72
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,101.82	1,103.39	1.58	0.14	1,123.21	19.82	1.80
Vietnam	1,118.30	1,127.30	9.00	0.80	1,129.50	2.20	0.20

**Table 20 Maize Yield in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
			<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4.15</b>		<b>4.15</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	4.41	4.43	0.02	0.45	4.44	0.01	0.23
Indonesia	4.90	4.84	-0.06	-1.22	4.85	0.01	0.21
Lao PDR	5.24	5.20	-0.04	-0.76	5.02	-0.18	-3.46
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	3.61	3.64	0.03	0.83	3.80	0.16	4.40
Philippines	2.86	2.91	0.05	1.75	2.96	0.05	1.72
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4.35	4.42	0.07	1.61	4.44	0.02	0.45
Vietnam	4.30	4.33	0.03	0.70	4.36	0.03	0.69

**Table 21 Maize damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013**

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Unspecified	Others	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>9,366</b>	<b>47,520</b>	<b>204</b>	-	-	-	<b>57,090</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	600	200	-	-	-	800
Indonesia	5,402	23	4	-	-	-	5,429
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2,968	-	-	-	-	-	2,968
Philippines	996	-	-	-	-	-	996
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	46,897	-	-	-	-	46,897
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**Table 22 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4,938,022</b>	<b>39,783,531</b>	<b>3,780,063</b>	<b>48,501,616</b>	<b>41,575,358</b>	<b>1,560,068</b>	<b>5,366,190</b>	<b>48,501,616</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	4,401	4,401	4,401	-	n.a.	4,401
Cambodia	23,966	950,909	-	974,875	161,886	673,897	139,092	974,875
Indonesia	2,393,443	19,387,022	1,889,431	23,669,896	21,196,000	70,741	2,403,155	23,669,896
Lao PDR	64,244	926,830	21,824	1,012,898	489,723	494,645	28,530	1,012,898
Malaysia				-			-	-
Myanmar	125,167	1,484,966	-	1,610,133	1,358,857	166,332	84,944	1,610,133
Philippines	165,900	7,406,830	136,269	7,708,999	7,547,678	21	161,300	7,708,999
Singapore	-	-	40,560	40,560	40,560	-	-	40,560
Thailand	1,698,680	4,823,374	197,000	6,719,054	4,670,000	122,355	1,926,699	6,719,054
Vietnam	466,622	4,803,600	1,490,578	6,760,800	6,106,253	32,077	622,470	6,760,800

**Table 23 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>5,366,190</b>	<b>39,541,003</b>	<b>3,877,181</b>	<b>48,784,374</b>	<b>42,046,215</b>	<b>1,307,677</b>	<b>5,430,482</b>	<b>48,784,374</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	4,533	4,533	4,533	-	n.a.	4,533
Cambodia	139,092	840,900	-	979,992	152,114	677,266	150,612	979,992
Indonesia	2,403,155	18,838,529	1,918,000	23,159,684	20,828,000	70,000	2,261,684	23,159,684
Lao PDR	28,530	1,065,935	15,000	1,109,465	852,748	200,000	56,717	1,109,465
Malaysia	-	-		-			-	-
Myanmar	84,944	1,525,671	-	1,610,615	1,359,417	25,563	225,635	1,610,615
Philippines	161,300	7,597,389	100,000	7,858,689	7,727,531	-	131,158	7,858,689
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	41,000	41,000	41,000	-	-	41,000
Thailand	1,926,699	4,789,229	300,648	7,016,576	4,740,000	300,648	1,975,928	7,016,576
Vietnam	622,470	4,883,350	1,498,000	7,003,820	6,340,872	34,200	628,748	7,003,820

**Table 24 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>5,430,482</b>	<b>40,923,435</b>	<b>3,918,510</b>	<b>50,272,427</b>	<b>43,425,389</b>	<b>1,352,374</b>	<b>5,494,664</b>	<b>50,272,427</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	4,669	4,669	4,669	-	n.a.	4,669
Cambodia	150,612	844,340	-	994,952	153,379	687,933	153,640	994,952
Indonesia	2,261,684	19,222,877	2,032,000	23,516,561	21,184,000	70,000	2,262,561	23,516,561
Lao PDR	56,717	1,070,000	18,000	1,144,717	859,717	220,000	65,000	1,144,717
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	225,635	1,581,416	-	1,807,051	1,524,336	27,000	255,715	1,807,051
Philippines	131,158	8,231,158	-	8,362,316	8,258,485	-	103,831	8,362,316
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	41,000	41,000	41,000	-	-	41,000
Thailand	1,975,928	5,046,864	312,841	7,335,633	4,961,412	312,841	2,061,380	7,335,633
Vietnam	628,748	4,926,780	1,510,000	7,065,528	6,438,391	34,600	592,537	7,065,528

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

**Table 25 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>39,783,531</b>	<b>41,575,358</b>	<b>95.69</b>	<b>39,541,003</b>	<b>42,046,215</b>	<b>94.04</b>	<b>40,923,435</b>	<b>43,425,389</b>	<b>94.24</b>
Brunei	-	4,401	-	-	4,533	-	-	4,669	-
Cambodia	950,909	161,886	587.39	840,900	152,114	552.81	844,340	153,379	550.49
Indonesia	19,387,022	21,196,000	91.47	18,838,529	20,828,000	90.45	19,222,877	21,184,000	90.74
Lao PDR	926,830	489,723	189.26	1,065,935	852,748	125.00	1,070,000	859,717	124.46
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1,484,966	1,358,857	109.28	1,525,671	1,359,417	112.23	1,581,416	1,524,336	103.74
Philippines	7,406,830	7,547,678	98.13	7,597,389	7,727,531	98.32	8,231,158	8,258,485	99.67
Singapore	-	40,560	-	-	41,000	-	-	41,000	-
Thailand	4,823,374	4,670,000	103.28	4,789,229	4,740,000	101.04	5,046,864	4,961,412	101.72
Vietnam	4,803,600	6,106,253	78.67	4,883,350	6,340,872	77.01	4,926,780	6,438,391	76.52

**Table 26 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4,938,022</b>	<b>41,575,358</b>	<b>11.88</b>	<b>5,366,190</b>	<b>42,046,215</b>	<b>12.76</b>	<b>5,430,482</b>	<b>43,425,389</b>	<b>12.51</b>
Brunei	n.a.	4,401	-	n.a.	4,533	-	n.a.	4,669	-
Cambodia	23,966	161,886	14.80	139,092	152,114	91.44	150,612	153,379	98.20
Indonesia	2,393,443	21,196,000	11.29	2,403,155	20,828,000	11.54	2,261,684	21,184,000	10.68
Lao PDR	64,244	489,723	-	28,530	852,748	-	56,717	859,717	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	125,167	1,358,857	9.21	84,944	1,359,417	6.25	225,635	1,524,336	14.80
Philippines	165,900	7,547,678	2.20	161,300	7,727,531	2.09	131,158	8,258,485	1.59
Singapore	-	40,560	-	-	41,000	-	-	41,000	-
Thailand	1,698,680	4,670,000	36.37	1,926,699	4,740,000	40.65	1,975,928	4,961,412	39.83
Vietnam	466,622	6,106,253	7.64	622,470	6,340,872	9.82	628,748	6,438,391	9.77

**Table 27 Quantity and Value of Maize Export by Countries of Destination in 2012**

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination														
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines		
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	
Brunei															
Cambodia															
Indonesia									1,620	865,158			50,565	19,688,975	
Lao PDR															
Malaysia				94											
Myanmar					28,333	7,857,203			7,216	2,052,402			16,138	4,408,237	
Philippines					0.24	1,057									
Singapore															
Thailand								310	79,621			3	3,217	89,950	27,826,798
Vietnam															

Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	436	303,290	1,901	1,998,860	6,569	8,814,085	61,091	31,670,368	9,651	4,544,069	70,742	36,214,437
Lao PDR			123,661	13,744,662	173,126	19,242,527	296,787	32,987,189	197,858	21,991,460	494,645	54,978,649
Malaysia								94		1,950,403		1,950,497
Myanmar	65,932	18,500,682			23,931	6,828,375	141,550	39,646,899	24,782	6,946,291	166,332	46,593,190
Philippines					11	12,972	10.94	14,029	10	75,422	21	89,451
Singapore												
Thailand					3,300	932,317	93,563	28,841,953	28,792	9,173,964	122,355	38,015,917
Vietnam												

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

**Table 28 Quantity and Value of Maize Import by Countries of Origin in 2012**

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei					2				2,944		0.5		0.3	
Cambodia														
Indonesia									5,872	5,124,184			1	6,069
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						51,441								28,190
Myanmar														
Philippines					5,001	1,626,738					7,809	2,740,551		
Singapore					375	276,170			551	261,788	1,034	284,951		
Thailand			44,739	6,207,084			152,122	17,103,860						
Vietnam			34,743	11,039,500			21,580	5,680,000						

Importing Country	Country of Origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei	7		2				2,956	n.a.	1,446	n.a.	4,401	n.a.
Cambodia												
Indonesia	1,172	343,144	1,715	5,178,899			8,760	10,652,296	1,880,670	568,149,875	1,889,431	578,802,171
Lao PDR			8,730	1,297,927	13,094	1,946,890	21,824	3,244,817			21,824	3,244,817
Malaysia		646		203,436				283,713		901,790,712	0	902,074,426
Myanmar												
Philippines			79,247	31,019,244	14	22,019	92,071	35,408,552	44,198	52,154,994	136,269	87,563,546
Singapore			30	36,283			1,990	859,192	38,570	10,921,772	40,560	11,780,964
Thailand							196,861	23,310,944		50	196,861	23,310,994
Vietnam			12,238	25,903,978			68,561	42,623,478	1,545,912	463,400,522	1,614,473	506,024,000

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



**Table 29 FOB Price of maize (feed grain) in selected ASEAN countries**

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
<b>Cambodia</b>	2011	210	240	235	250	260	250	235	260	255	250	240	230	243
	2012	218	245	227	255	265	255	230	265	245	255	235	235	244
	2013	215	247	226	265	270	260	235	270					249
<b>Indonesia</b>	2011	234	487	1,400	304	2,261	908	646	648	317	707	433	684	752
	2012	402	513	489	411	455	397	512	651	737	478	809	909	564
	2013	1,609	1,669	736	477									1,123
<b>Myanmar</b>	2011	247	247	252	263	269	285	289	287	291	289	277	286	274
	2012	279	273	313	277	280	500							320
<b>Thailand</b>	2011	251	312	313	311	323	323	308	305	297	307	298	295	304
	2012	299	310	903	297			493	286	377	344	337	326	397
	2013	323	310		400	267	296							319

**Table 30 CIF Price of maize (feed grain) in selected ASEAN countries**

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
<b>Indonesia</b>	2011	305	306	311	322	336	337	339	341	338	327	317	318	325
	2012	289	292	294	310	297	313	286	284	311	330	325	343	306
	2013	309	316	320	306									313
<b>Philippines</b> In-quota	2011	457	592	312	355	594		429			493		337	446
	2012	366	398	306	584	575	457				480	1,203	550	547
	2013			572										572
Out-quota	2011	406	311	317	312	315	557	498	985	501		235	410	441
	2012	271	398	364	567	315	667	442		449	478	564	235	432
	2013	309	365											337
<b>Singapore</b>	2011	290	292	355	359	334	339	325	409	402	323	279	304	334
	2012	270	265	285	292	286	294	259	290	327	321	285	301	290
<b>Vietnam</b>	2011	300	303	307	311	316	321	323	328	331	335	335	332	320
	2012	296	313	309	329	308	306	310	286	297	303	448	346	321
	2013	351	375	335	329	321	325							339

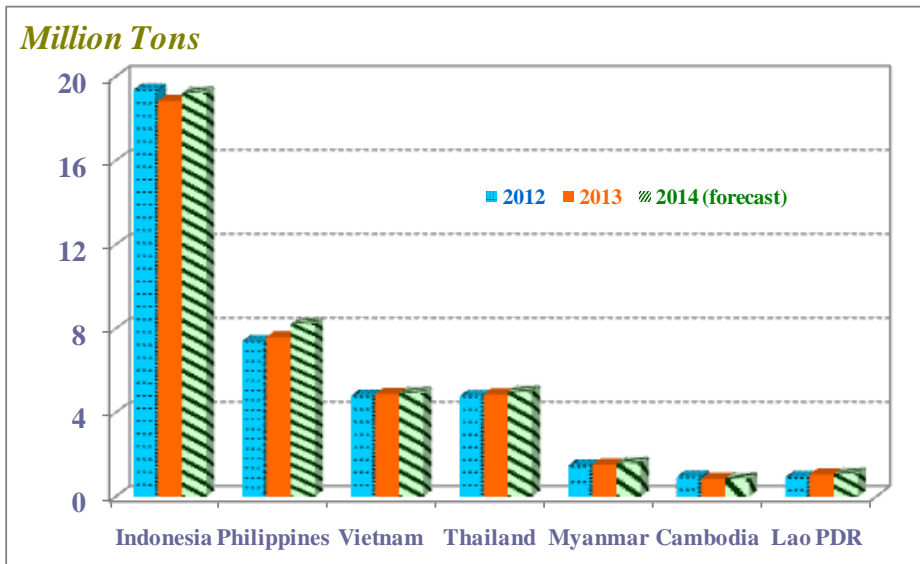


Figure 17 Maize production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

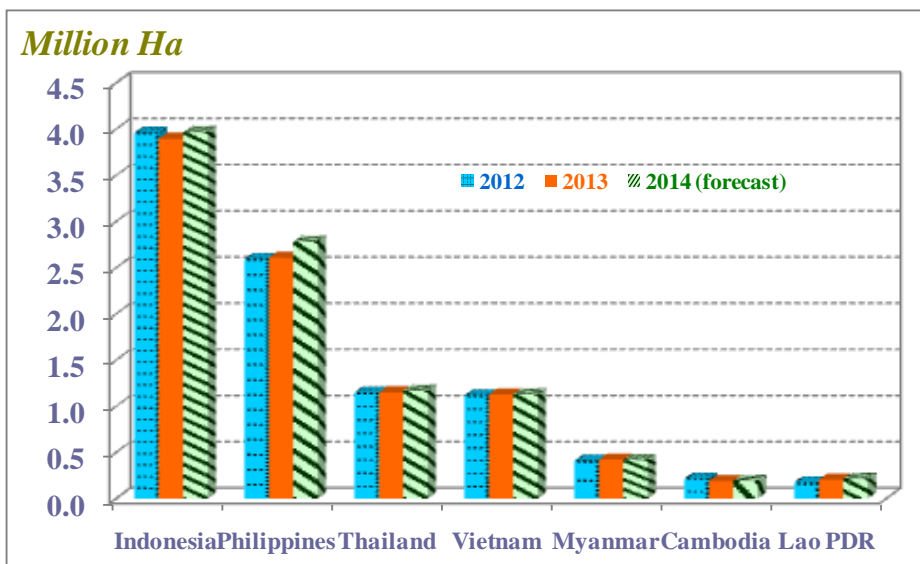


Figure 18 Maize planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

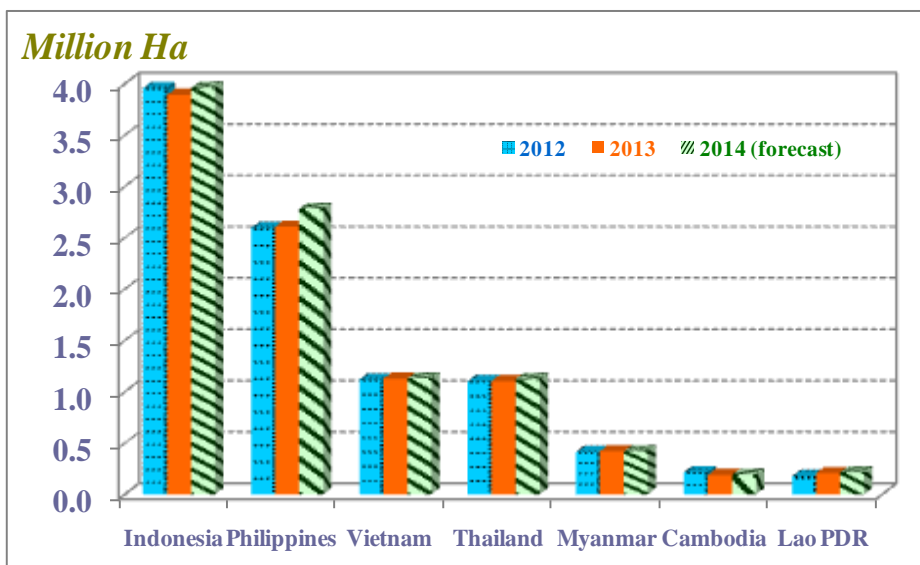


Figure 19 Maize harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

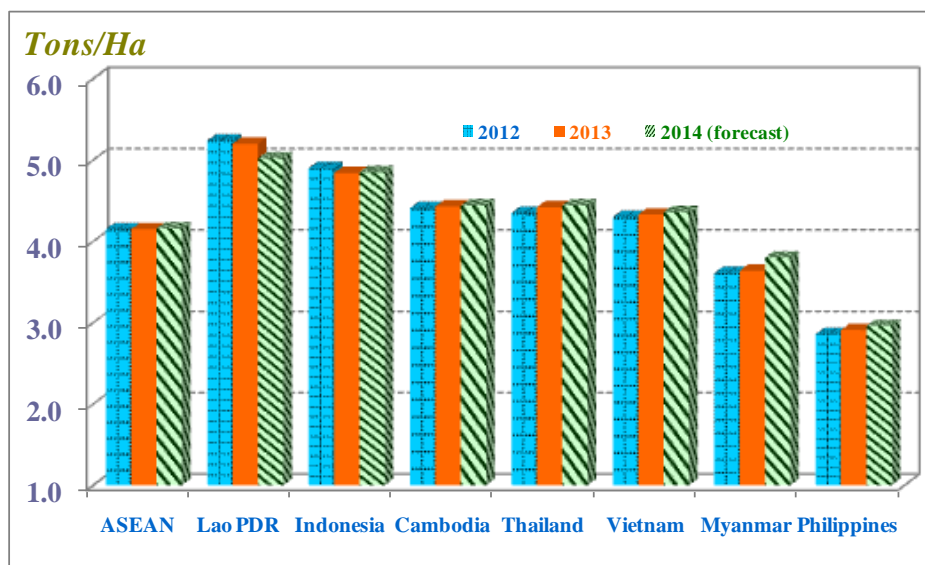


Figure 20 Maize yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

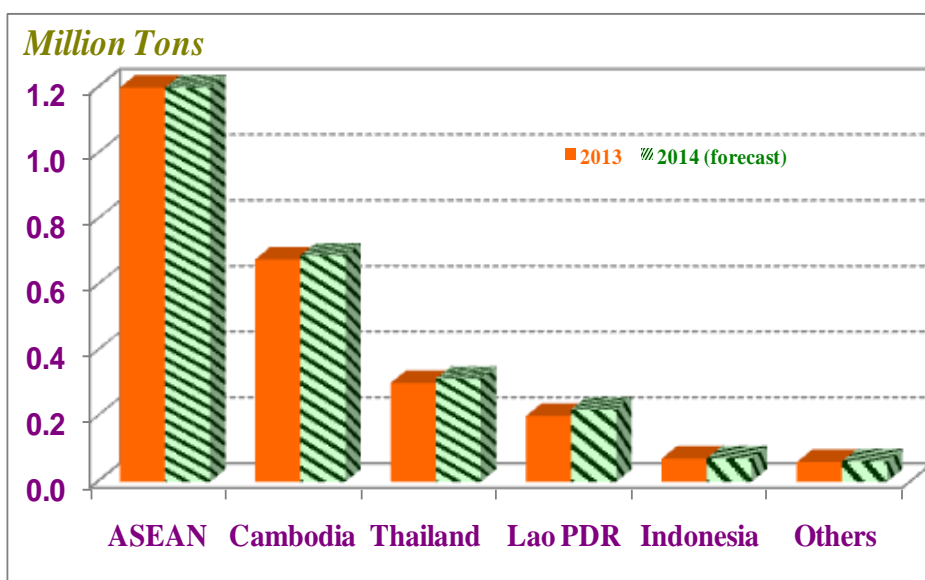


Figure 21 Amount of maize export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

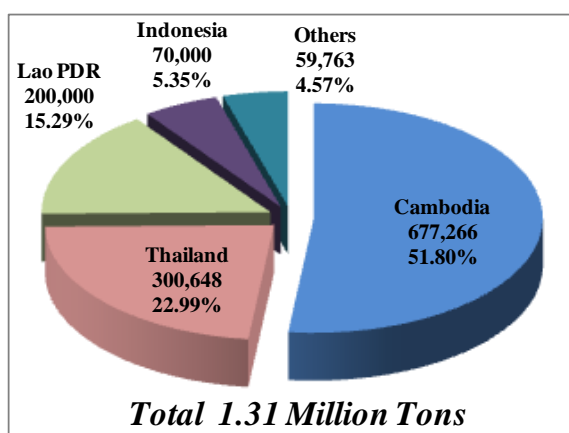


Figure 22 Share of maize export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2013

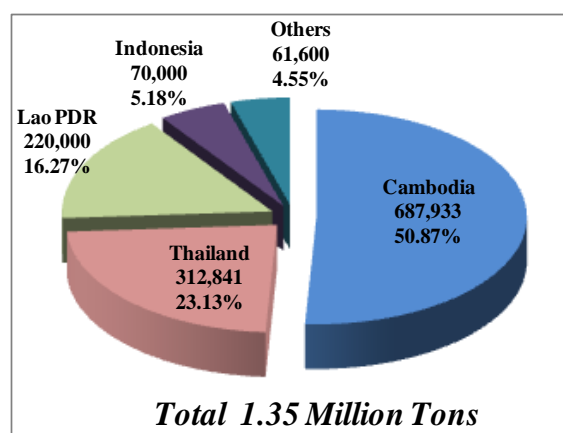


Figure 23 Share of maize export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

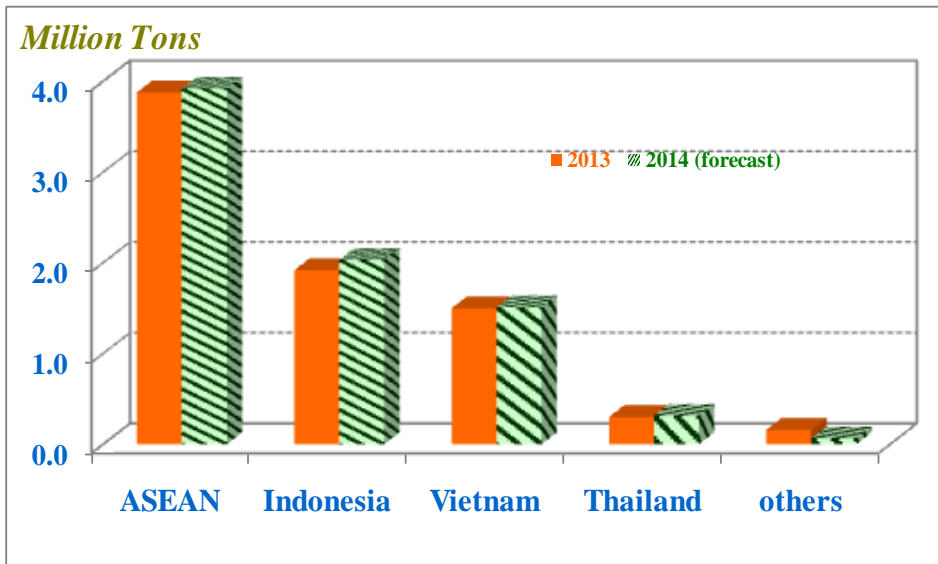


Figure 24 Amount of maize import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

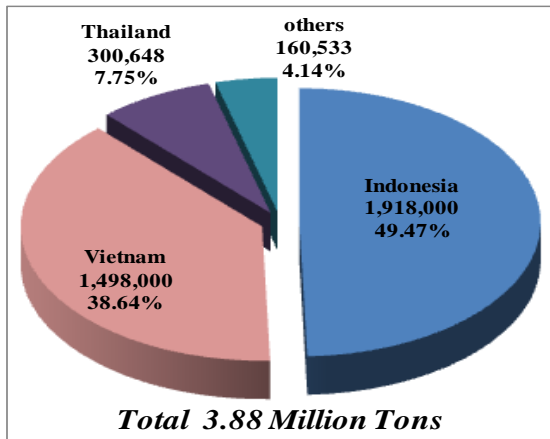


Figure 25 Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

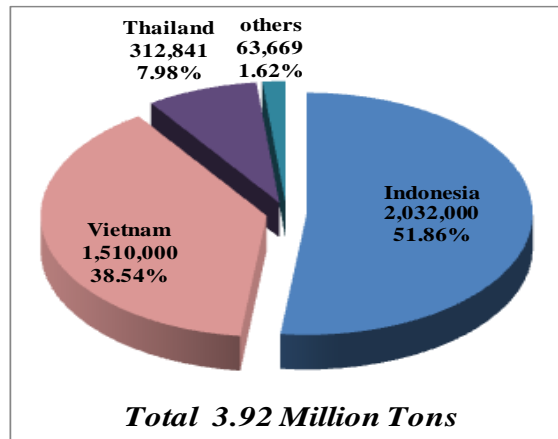


Figure 26 Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

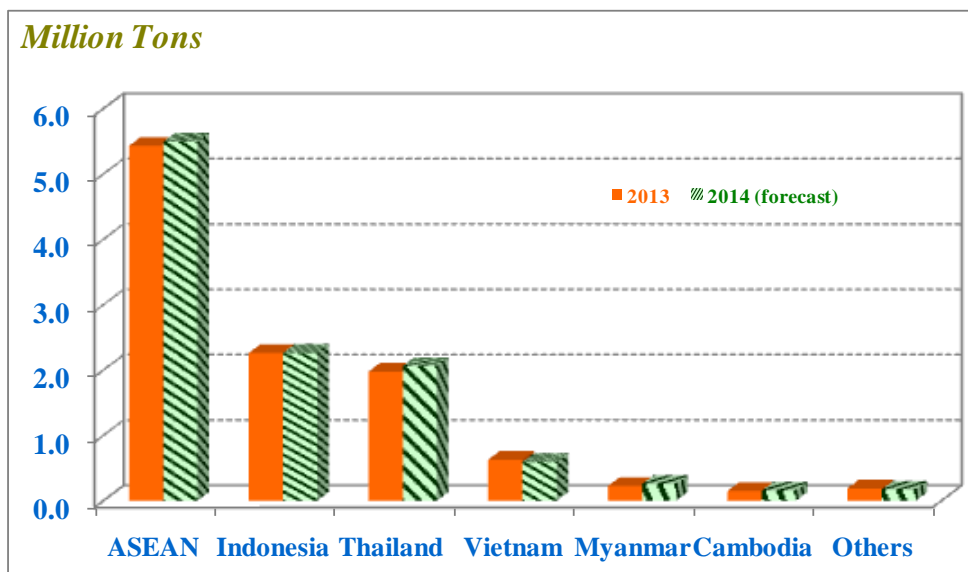


Figure 27 Amount of ending stock of maize in ASEAN countries in 2013-2014

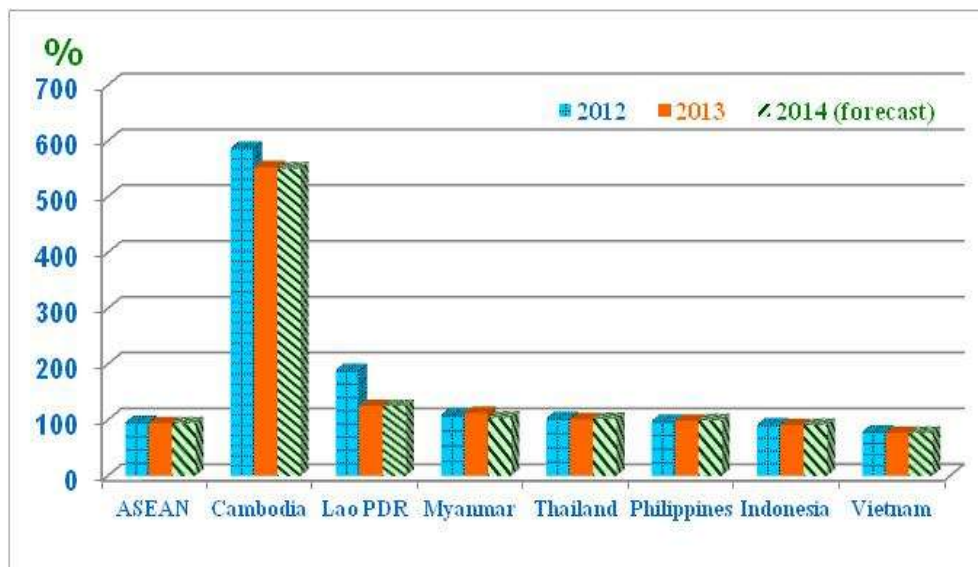


Figure 28 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

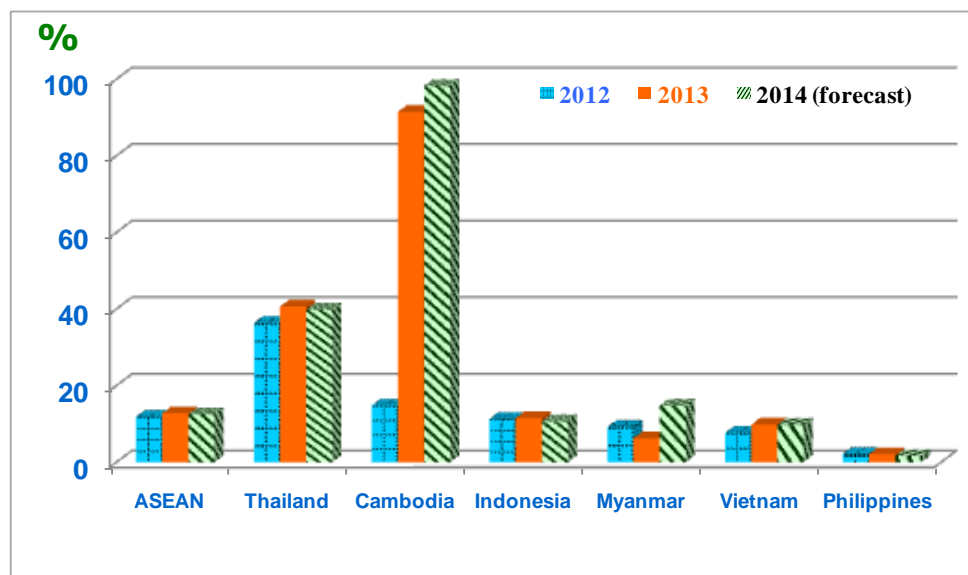


Figure 29 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

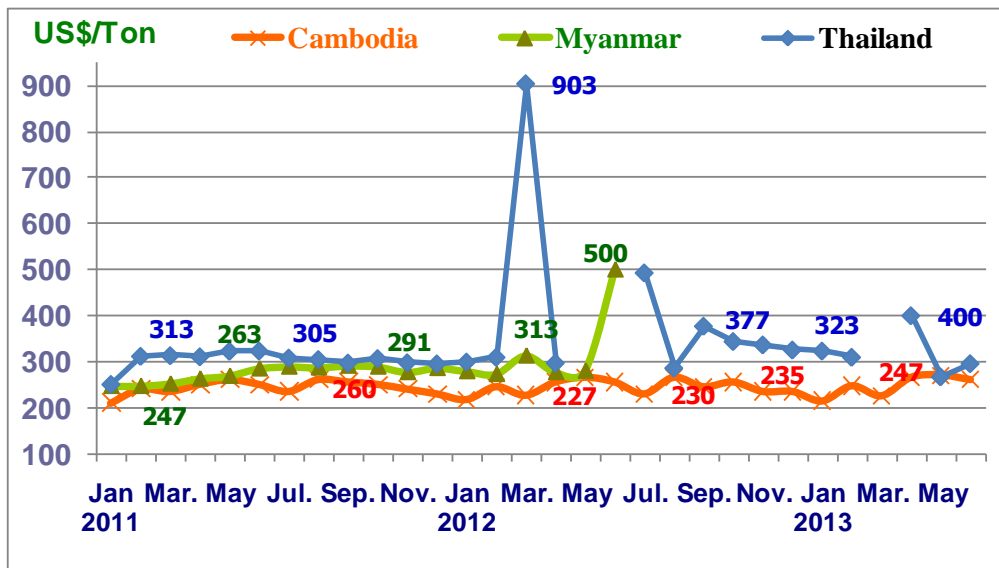


Figure 30 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013

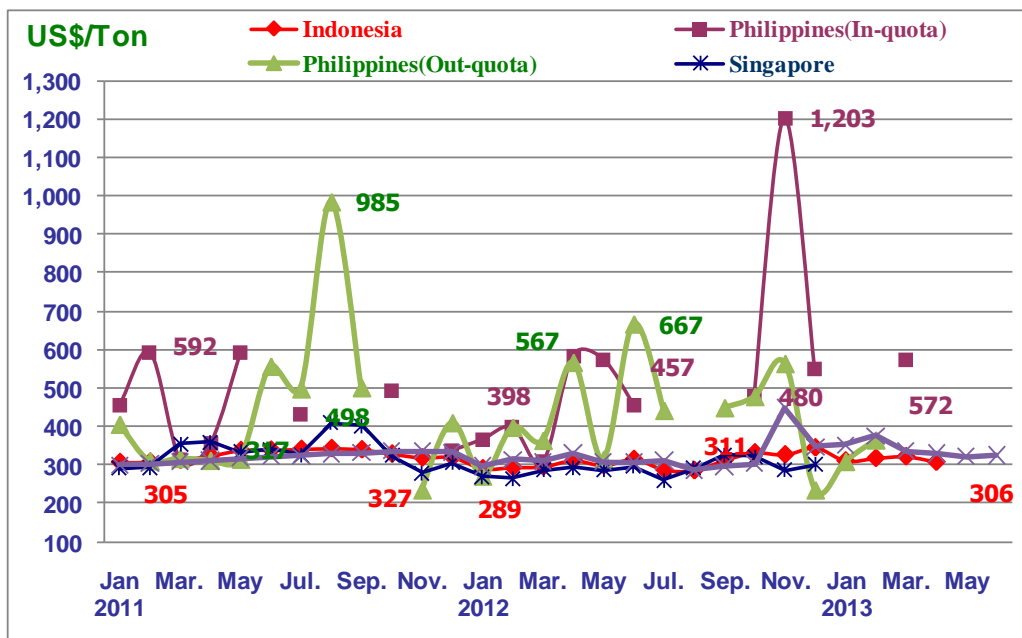


Figure 31 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013

## Highlight of Sugar Outlook for 2014

- The supply of the ASEAN sugar is forecasted to increase from 29.27 million tons in 2013 to 30.19 million tons in 2014 or about 3 percent, due to the increase in production and beginning stock (Table 31).
- The sugar production in ASEAN has increased about 3 percent from 18.45 million tons to 18.98 million tons. The increase in production attributed to the increase in both harvested area and yield. (Table 32-35).
- The beginning stock of sugar in 2014 is estimated at 7.48 million tons, up from 7.08 million tons in 2013. The ending stock is expected to slightly decrease from 7.48 million tons in 2013 to 7.25 million tons in 2014 (Table 31).
- The sugar export from the ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 8.63 million tons in 2013 to 9.25 million tons in 2014 while the import is expected to slightly decrease from 3.74 million tons to 3.73 million tons (Table 31).
- The ratio of the production to domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to be about 139 percent, compared to 140 percent in 2013. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization is forecasted to be about 55 percent in 2014, a slightly increase from about 54 percent in 2013.

**Table 31 Summary of the ASEAN sugar situation, 2013-2014**

Unit: Million tons

Items	2013	2014	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	29.27	30.19	0.92	3.13
Beginning stock	7.08	7.48	0.40	5.62
Production	18.45	18.98	0.53	2.87
Import	3.74	3.73	-0.01	-0.29
Demand (Million tons)	29.27	30.19	0.92	3.13
Domestic utilization	13.15	13.68	0.53	4.00
Export	8.63	9.25	0.62	7.17
Ending stock	7.48	7.25	-0.23	-3.03
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	140.24	138.72	-1.52	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	53.85	54.69	0.84	-

## ASEAN Sugar Situation in 2013

### Production

The sugarcane production in ASEAN in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was estimated at 174.43 million tons, an increase of 5.20 million tons which is about 3 percent from 169.23 million tons in 2012. Every country in the ASEAN, except Myanmar and Cambodia, the sugarcane production has increased. The increase in production was due to the expansion in harvested area which offset the reduction in the yield (Table 32, Figure 32).

In **Thailand**, the largest sugarcane producing country in the region, the sugarcane production has increased about 2 percent from 98.40 million tons in 2012 to 100.10 million tons in 2013. The increase in production came from both the increase in area planted and harvested due to the farmers' response to the price increase.

For **the Philippines**, the second largest sugarcane producing country in the ASEAN, the estimated production has increased from 23.77 million tons in 2012 to 25.64 million tons in 2013. The increase in production came from both the increase in area planted and yield. The increase in planted area was due to the farmer respond to price increase while the increase in yield was due to farmers use more of fertilizer.

In **Vietnam**, the increase in production derived from the increase in both area planted and yield. The expansion of planted area attributed to the response to the price increase while the increase in yield was due to farmers uses more of improved variety. Similarly, for **Indonesia**, the increase in cane production was mainly due to the increase in area planted and yield as a result of the favorable weather.

For **Myanmar**, the estimated production has reduced from 9.54 million tons in 2012 to 9.41 million tons in 2013. The reduction in planted area and yield was the result of drought. Similarly, for **Cambodia**, the reduction of sugarcane production came from the yield. The reduction in yield was the result of unfavorable weather.

For **Lao PDR**, the estimated production has increased about 66 percent from 1.06 million tons in 2012 to 1.75 million tons in 2013 .The expansion of sugarcane production came from the expansion of planted area. The planted area has jumped up about 71 percent from the year 2012. The increase in planted area due to the farmer responded to price increase (Table 32-35, Figure 32-35).



## Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of sugar in ASEAN was estimated at 13.15 million tons in 2013, showed a slightly increase of 1.63 million tons compared to 11.52 million tons in 2012 (Table 37-38). The beginning stock of sugar in 2013 was estimated at 7.08 million tons, an increase of 0.66 million tons compared to 6.42 million tons in 2012. The ending stock of sugar in 2013 was estimated at 7.48 million tons, a slightly increase from 7.08 million tons in 2012.

The ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in 2013 was estimated at 140 percent for the ASEAN. Thailand has the highest value of this ratio while Indonesia has the lowest value for sugarcane producing countries (Table 40, Figure 43).

The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization for the ASEAN in 2013 was estimated to be 54 percent, compared to 56 percent in 2012 indicated that sugar availability in the region has improved (Table 41, Figure 44).

## Trade

In 2013, the total sugar export from the ASEAN was 8.63 million tons, up 0.71 million tons or about 9 percent, compared to 7.93 million tons in 2012. Thailand, the biggest exporting country in the ASEAN, exported 7.53 million tons or about 87 percent of the ASEAN export. The major importing countries in the ASEAN in 2013 were Malaysia and Indonesia which imported 1.87 million tons and 1.36 million tons respectively (Table 37-38).

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

## Prices

The monthly FOB prices for sugar exporting countries and CIF prices for importing countries between 2011 and 2013 are shown in Table 44-45 and Figure 45-46.

For FOB prices, the data are available in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. The annual average FOB price for white sugar in 2013 in Indonesia was 129 US\$/ton, in the Philippines was 1,020 US\$/ton, and in Thailand was 506 US\$/ton respectively (Table 44).

For CIF price, the data are available in Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. The annual average CIF price for white sugar in 2013 in Indonesia was 485 US\$/ton (Table 45).

## **Damaged Area**

The sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN in 2013 was reported to be 54,806 hectares of which 45,040 hectares caused by the drought, 7,930 hectares caused by the pests, 300 hectares caused by the flood and 1,536 hectares by others. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand and mainly due to the drought. The pests were the second in terms of the damaged area has also occurred the most in Thailand (Table 36).

## **Prospects for Sugar in 2014**

### **Production**

Sugar production in ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 179.22 million tons, compared to 174.43 million tons in 2013, an increase of about 3 percent. The increase is expected in all counties. There is a positive trend in sugarcane production in ASEAN due to farmer respond to price increase. The increase in production is mainly attributed to the increase in area planted and harvested, while the yield is forecast to slightly increase (Table 32, Figure 32).

### **Utilization and Stock**

The domestic utilization of sugar in ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 13.68 million tons compared to 13.15 million tons in 2013 (Table 38-39).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to be 139 percent which is slightly decreased from 140 percent in the previous year (Table 40, Figure 43).

The beginning stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2014 is estimated at 7.48 million tons compared to 7.08 million tons in 2013. The ratio of the beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to be about 55 percent which is slightly increased from 54 percent in 2013 (Table 41, Figure 44).

### **Trade**

The sugar export from the ASEAN in 2014 is predicted to be 9.25 million tons, up from 8.63 million tons in 2013. For the import, it is predicted that the sugar import by the ASEAN will be 3.73 million tons in 2014, down very little from 3.74 million tons in 2013 (Table 38-39, Figure 36, 38, 39 and 41).

**Table 32 Sugarcane production in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>169,225.05</b>	<b>174,428.11</b>	<b>5,203.06</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>179,222.82</b>	<b>4,794.71</b>	<b>2.75</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,573.77	1,548.80	-24.97	-1.59	1,577.80	29.00	1.87
Indonesia	15,847.89	16,776.33	928.44	5.86	16,983.34	207.01	1.23
Lao PDR	1,055.68	1,750.00	694.33	65.77	2,000.00	250.00	14.29
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	9,537.43	9,413.12	-124.31	-1.30	9,523.97	110.85	1.18
Philippines	23,769.02	25,644.28	1,875.26	7.89	26,758.47	1,114.20	4.34
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	98,400.47	100,095.58	1,695.12	1.72	102,979.23	2,883.65	2.88
Vietnam	19,040.80	19,200.00	159.20	0.84	19,400.00	200.00	1.04

**Table 33 Sugarcane planted area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>2,702.97</b>	<b>2,814.08</b>	<b>111.11</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>2,868.61</b>	<b>54.53</b>	<b>1.94</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	48.59	48.70	0.11	0.23	48.80	0.10	0.21
Indonesia	461.08	469.59	8.51	1.85	480.07	10.48	2.23
Lao PDR	20.49	35.00	14.51	70.82	40.00	5.00	14.29
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	154.28	154.09	-0.19	-0.12	169.42	15.33	9.95
Philippines	412.91	434.24	21.33	5.17	437.57	3.33	0.77
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,307.72	1,374.46	66.74	5.10	1,393.25	18.79	1.37
Vietnam	297.90	298.00	0.10	0.03	299.50	1.50	0.50

**Table 34 Sugarcane harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>2,673.69</b>	<b>2,759.28</b>	<b>85.58</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>2,808.06</b>	<b>48.78</b>	<b>1.77</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	47.86	48.40	0.54	1.13	48.55	0.15	0.31
Indonesia	459.17	468.43	9.26	2.02	473.35	4.92	1.05
Lao PDR	20.49	35.00	14.51	70.82	40.00	5.00	14.29
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	153.28	153.61	0.33	0.22	169.42	15.81	10.29
Philippines	412.91	434.24	21.33	5.17	437.57	3.33	0.77
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,282.08	1,321.60	39.51	3.08	1,339.67	18.07	1.37
Vietnam	297.90	298.00	0.10	0.03	299.50	1.50	0.50

**Table 35 Sugarcane yield in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>63.29</b>	<b>63.22</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>63.82</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.95</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	32.88	32.00	-0.88	-2.68	32.50	0.50	1.56
Indonesia	34.51	35.81	1.30	3.77	35.88	0.07	0.20
Lao PDR	51.52	50.00	-1.52	-2.95	50.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	62.22	61.28	-0.94	-1.51	56.22	-5.06	-8.26
Philippines	57.56	59.06	1.50	2.61	61.15	2.09	3.54
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	76.75	75.74	-1.01	-1.32	76.87	1.13	1.49
Vietnam	63.92	64.43	0.51	0.80	64.77	0.34	0.53

**Table 36 Sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013**

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>45,040</b>	<b>7,930</b>	-	<b>1,536</b>	-	<b>54,806</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	300	-	-	-	-	-	300
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	1,166	-	1,166
Lao PDR.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	106	-	-	370	-	476
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	44,934	7,930	-	-	-	52,864
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**Table 37 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>6,422,610</b>	<b>17,550,387</b>	<b>2,560,769</b>	<b>26,533,766</b>	<b>11,524,857</b>	<b>7,925,425</b>	<b>7,083,485</b>	<b>26,533,766</b>
Brunei	6,466	-	6,132	12,598	5,477	-	7,121	12,598
Cambodia	n.a.	157,377	n.a.	157,377	157,377	n.a.	n.a.	157,377
Indonesia	1,184,099	2,438,000	494,131	4,116,230	2,977,000	1,000	1,138,230	4,116,230
Lao PDR	51,324	211,135	10,979	273,438	199,756	27,647	46,035	273,438
Malaysia	204,749	-	1,555,600	1,760,349	1,325,549	299,000	135,800	1,760,349
Myanmar	-	762,995	9,161	772,156	772,156	-	-	772,156
Philippines	542,618	2,294,737	-	2,837,355	1,765,643	553,116	518,596	2,837,355
Singapore	-	-	414,372	414,372	260,000	154,372	-	414,372
Thailand	3,991,646	10,251,360	394	14,243,400	2,461,899	6,850,290	4,931,211	14,243,400
Vietnam	441,709	1,434,783	70,000	1,946,492	1,600,000	40,000	306,492	1,946,492

**Table 38 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>7,083,485</b>	<b>18,447,034</b>	<b>3,739,189</b>	<b>29,269,708</b>	<b>13,154,144</b>	<b>8,634,264</b>	<b>7,481,300</b>	<b>29,269,708</b>
Brunei	7,121	-	5,989	13,110	5,393	-	7,717	13,110
Cambodia	n.a.	154,880	n.a.	154,880	154,880	n.a.	n.a.	154,880
Indonesia	1,138,230	2,581,039	1,359,000	5,078,269	3,971,000	1,000	1,106,269	5,078,269
Lao PDR	46,035	350,000	10,000	406,035	304,835	40,000	61,200	406,035
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	135,800	-	1,870,000	2,005,800	1,620,000	300,000	85,800	2,005,800
Myanmar	-	753,050	-	753,050	753,050	-	-	753,050
Philippines	518,596	2,510,542	-	3,029,138	1,884,986	590,503	553,649	3,029,138
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	420,000	420,000	270,000	150,000	-	420,000
Thailand	4,931,211	10,427,958	200	15,359,369	2,500,000	7,527,761	5,331,608	15,359,369
Vietnam	306,492	1,669,565	74,000	2,050,057	1,690,000	25,000	335,057	2,050,057

**Table 39 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>7,481,300</b>	<b>18,977,336</b>	<b>3,727,969</b>	<b>30,186,604</b>	<b>13,680,221</b>	<b>9,252,502</b>	<b>7,253,881</b>	<b>30,186,604</b>
Brunei	7,717	-	6,169	13,886	5,555	-	8,331	13,886
Cambodia	n.a.	157,780	n.a.	157,780	157,780	n.a.	n.a.	157,780
Indonesia	1,106,269	2,612,887	1,306,000	5,025,156	4,029,000	1,000	995,156	5,025,156
Lao PDR	61,200	400,000	10,600	471,800	346,058	50,000	75,742	471,800
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	85,800	-	1,885,000	1,970,800	1,650,000	300,000	20,800	1,970,800
Myanmar	-	761,918	-	761,918	761,918	-	-	761,918
Philippines	553,649	2,629,418	-	3,183,067	1,980,773	620,510	581,784	3,183,067
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	440,000	440,000	280,000	160,000	-	440,000
Thailand	5,331,608	10,728,376	200	16,060,184	2,719,137	8,090,992	5,250,055	16,060,184
Vietnam	335,057	1,686,957	80,000	2,102,014	1,750,000	30,000	322,014	2,102,014

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

**Table 40 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2011-2013**

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>17,550,387</b>	<b>11,524,857</b>	<b>152.28</b>	<b>18,447,034</b>	<b>13,154,144</b>	<b>140.24</b>	<b>18,977,336</b>	<b>13,680,221</b>	<b>138.72</b>
Brunei	-	5,477	-	-	5,393	-	-	5,555	-
Cambodia	157,377	157,377	-	154,880	154,880	-	157,780	157,780	-
Indonesia	2,438,000	2,977,000	81.89	2,581,039	3,971,000	65.00	2,612,887	4,029,000	64.85
Lao PDR	211,135	199,756	105.70	350,000	304,835	114.82	400,000	346,058	115.59
Malaysia	-	1,325,549	-	-	1,620,000	-	-	1,650,000	-
Myanmar	762,995	772,156	98.81	753,050	753,050	100.00	761,918	761,918	100.00
Philippines	2,294,737	1,765,643	129.97	2,510,542	1,884,986	133.19	2,629,418	1,980,773	132.75
Singapore	-	260,000	-	-	270,000	-	-	280,000	-
Thailand	10,251,360	2,461,899	416.40	10,427,958	2,500,000	417.12	10,728,376	2,719,137	394.55
Vietnam	1,434,783	1,600,000	89.67	1,669,565	1,690,000	98.79	1,686,957	1,750,000	96.40

**Table 41 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2011-2013**

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>6,422,610</b>	<b>11,524,857</b>	<b>55.73</b>	<b>7,083,485</b>	<b>13,154,144</b>	<b>53.85</b>	<b>7,481,300</b>	<b>13,680,221</b>	<b>54.69</b>
Brunei	6,466	5,477	118.06	7,121	5,393	132.04	7,717	5,555	138.92
Cambodia	n.a.	157,377	n.a.	n.a.	154,880	n.a.	n.a.	157,780	-
Indonesia	1,184,099	2,977,000	39.77	1,138,230	3,971,000	28.66	1,106,269	4,029,000	27.46
Lao PDR	51,324	199,756	25.69	46,035	304,835	15.10	61,200	346,058	17.68
Malaysia	204,749	1,325,549	15.45	135,800	1,620,000	8.38	85,800	1,650,000	5.20
Myanmar	-	772,156	-	-	753,050	-	-	761,918	-
Philippines	542,618	1,765,643	30.73	518,596	1,884,986	27.51	553,649	1,980,773	27.95
Singapore	-	260,000	-	-	270,000	-	-	280,000	-
Thailand	3,991,646	2,461,899	162.14	4,931,211	2,500,000	197.25	5,331,608	2,719,137	196.08
Vietnam	441,709	1,600,000	27.61	306,492	1,690,000	18.14	335,057	1,750,000	19.15

**Table 42 Quantity and Value of Sugar Export by Countries of Destination in 2012**

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia									220	92,692			11,555	1,273,451
Lao PDR														
Malaysia				6,758,411		21,065,698		56,634				573,483		8,065,861
Myanmar														
Philippines					6,853	3,640,610			20	24,754				
Singapore														
Thailand	8,610	6,525,189	553,464	322,550,940	1,550,429	848,935,585	82,476	48,551,342	437,603	249,081,363	46,022	28,273,254	78,528	49,954,944
Vietnam														

Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	45	70,328	109	278,829	44,922	5,416,640	56,851	7,131,940	332,024	39,058,458	388,875	46,190,398
Lao PDR									138,236	11,102,072	138,236	11,102,072
Malaysia		51,951,638		34,759				88,506,485		75,216,536		163,723,021
Myanmar												
Philippines					6,000	3,330,000	12,873	6,995,364	190,255	103,707,793	203,128	110,703,157
Singapore												
Thailand	128,108	84,670,300			310,004	181,145,652	3,195,244	1,819,688,570	3,655,046	2,112,032,466	6,850,290	3,931,721,036
Vietnam												

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



**Table 43 Quantity and Value of Sugar Import by Countries in 2012**

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia									6,834	4,775,521				
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						2,508				33,003				33,047
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore					137	82,305			79,571	52,290,362	5	4,954	4	9,808
Thailand					198	228,490				850	5	1,109		
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei			6,132				6,132				6,132	
Cambodia												
Indonesia	2,128	2,149,821	233,420	147,164,989			242,382	154,090,331	251,749	101,074,794	494,131	255,165,125
Lao PDR											54,896	2,551,197
Malaysia		129,864		259,231,342			0	259,429,765		745,469,741		1,004,899,505
Myanmar	0.18	57	2,271	1,711,529			2,271	1,711,586	6,890	5,214,300	9,161	6,925,886
Philippines												
Singapore			114,185	76,364,295	1,076	723,609	194,978	129,475,333	219,394	131,412,388	414,372	260,887,721
Thailand					0.002	5	203	230,455	357	1,043,272	559	1,273,727
Vietnam												

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

**Table 44 FOB Price of sugar in selected ASEAN countries**

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Indonesia	White Sugar	2011	175	167	179	290	1,137	136	134	159	133	117	107	161	241
		2012	133	114	96	121	115	101	113	125	127	123	117	128	118
		2013		138	121	129									
Philippines	White Sugar	2011	661			702	680		650	614	555	572	566	596	622
		2012	568	636	451	549	533	604	517	512			935		590
		2013	1,161	854	1,046		1,751	1,329							1,228
Thailand	Raw Sugar	2011	469	473	500	500	516	502	512	537	466	448	548	562	503
		2012	589	564	554	554	530	515	533	519	543	558	540	472	539
		2013	459	452	476	482	428	407	415						446
	White Sugar	2011	603	603	619	613	633	614	649	662	671	651	678	651	637
		2012	615	657	648	632	623	612	630	616	617	610	610	571	620
		2013	529	488	521	516	504	475	478						502

**Table 45 CIF Price of sugar in selected ASEAN countries**

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Indonesia	White Sugar	2011	734	679	761	756	712	667	633	668	677	647	540	676	679
		2012	362	940	656	597	371	544	729	340	324	537	554	614	547
		2013	414	234	719	574									485
Singapore	Raw Sugar	2011	780	705	813	740	712	688	760	692	761	793	719	806	747
		2012	706	710	661	675	678	633	599	614	652	576	572	574	638
Malaysia	Cane or Beet sugar, Chemically pure sucrose	2011	597	536	747	489	709	543	501	607	564	414	484	537	561
		2012	950	567	602	590	588	621	694	611	595				646

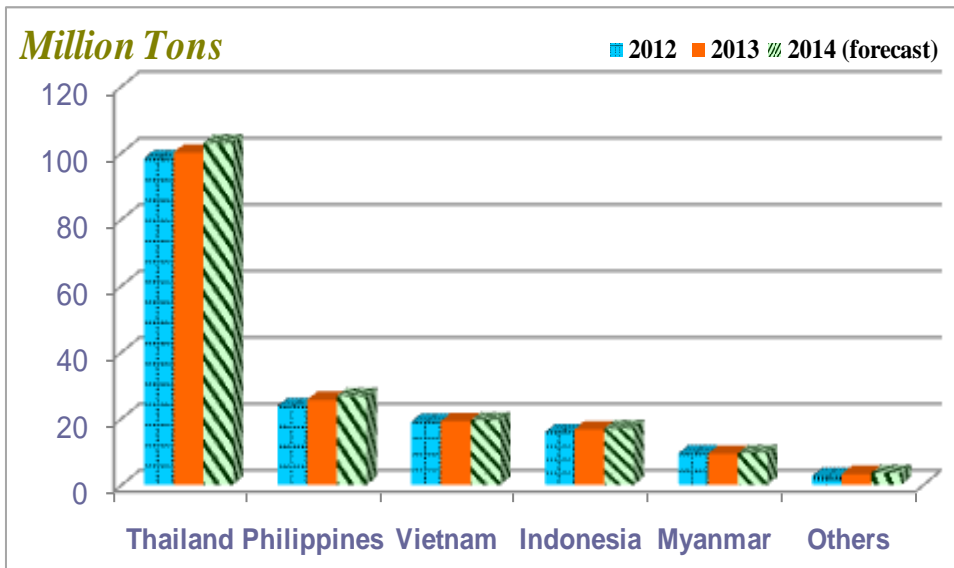


Figure 32 Sugarcane production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

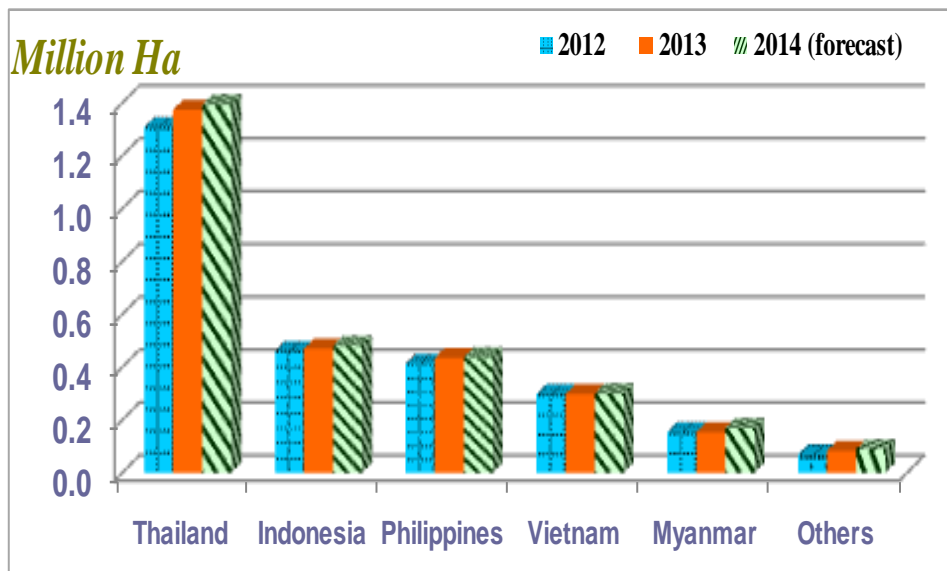


Figure 33 Sugarcane planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

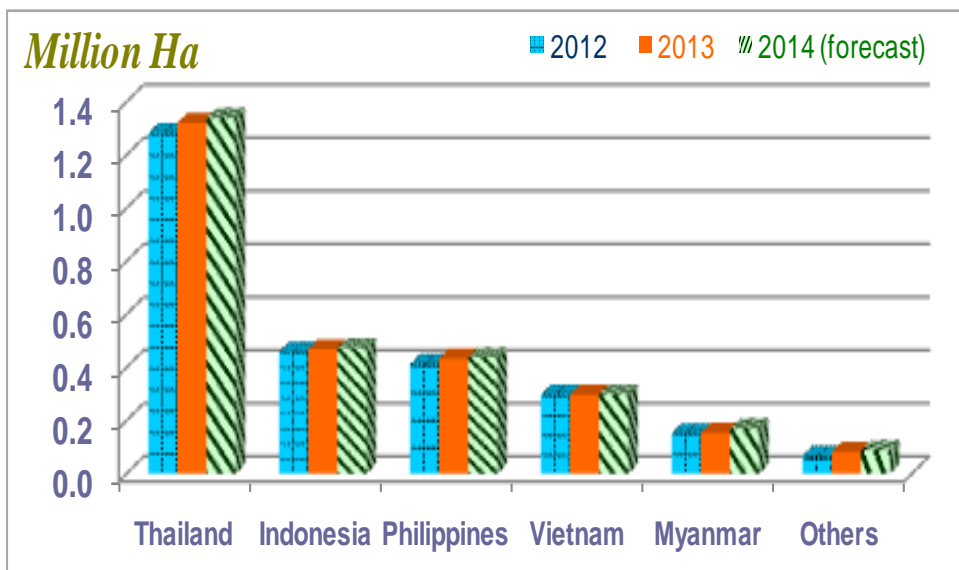


Figure 34 Sugarcane harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

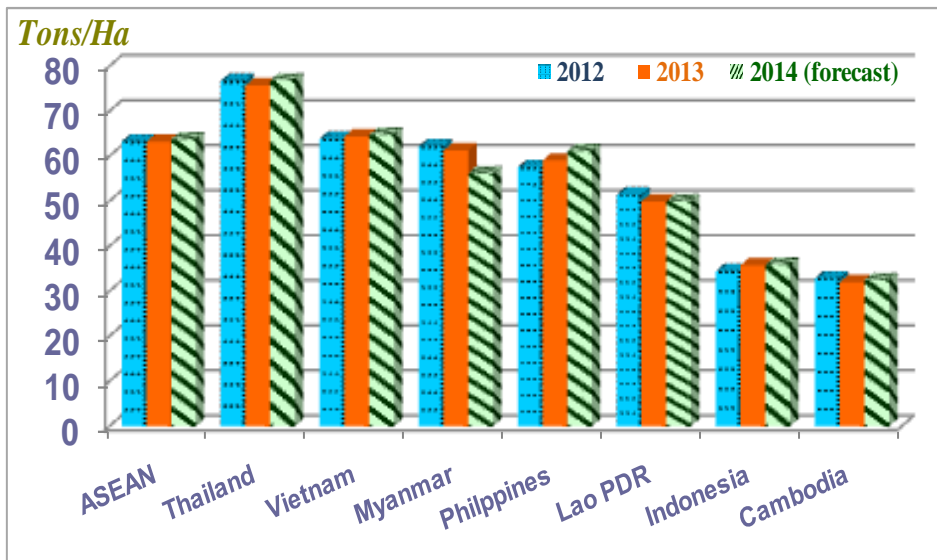


Figure 35 Sugarcane yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

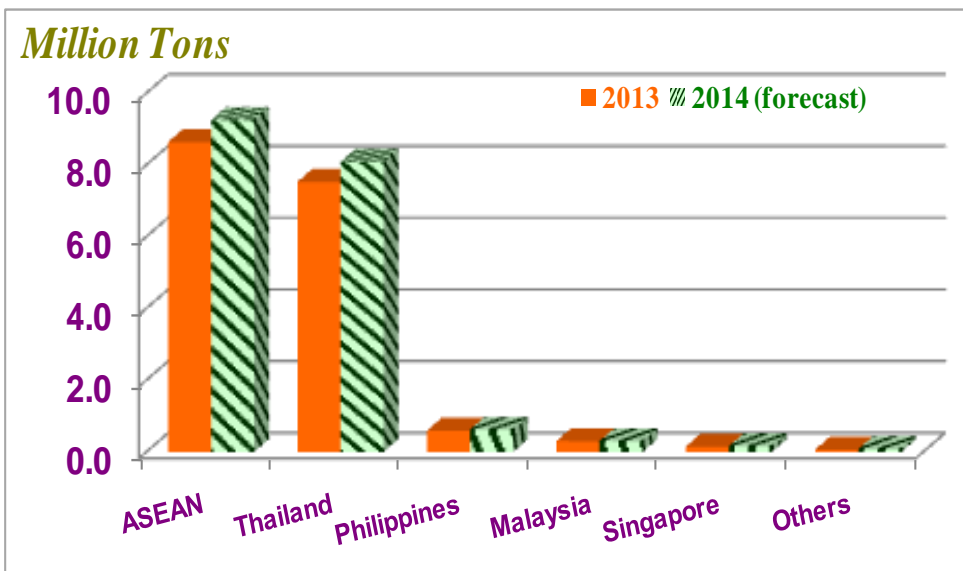


Figure 36 Amount of Sugar export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

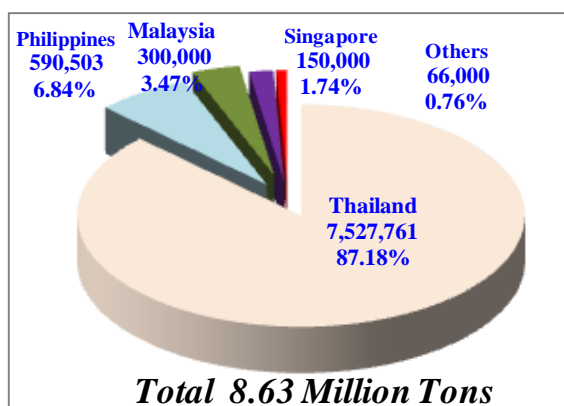


Figure 37 Share of sugar export (tons) ASEAN countries, 2013

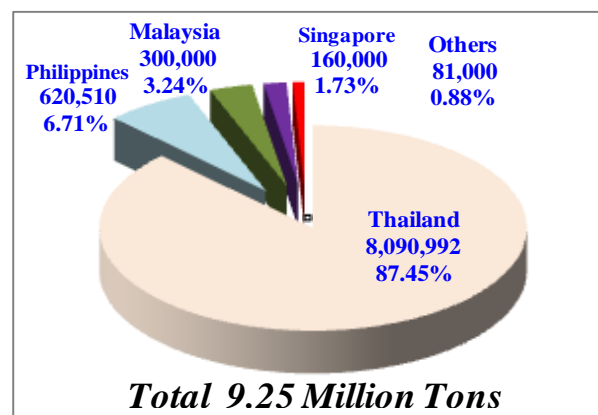


Figure 38 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

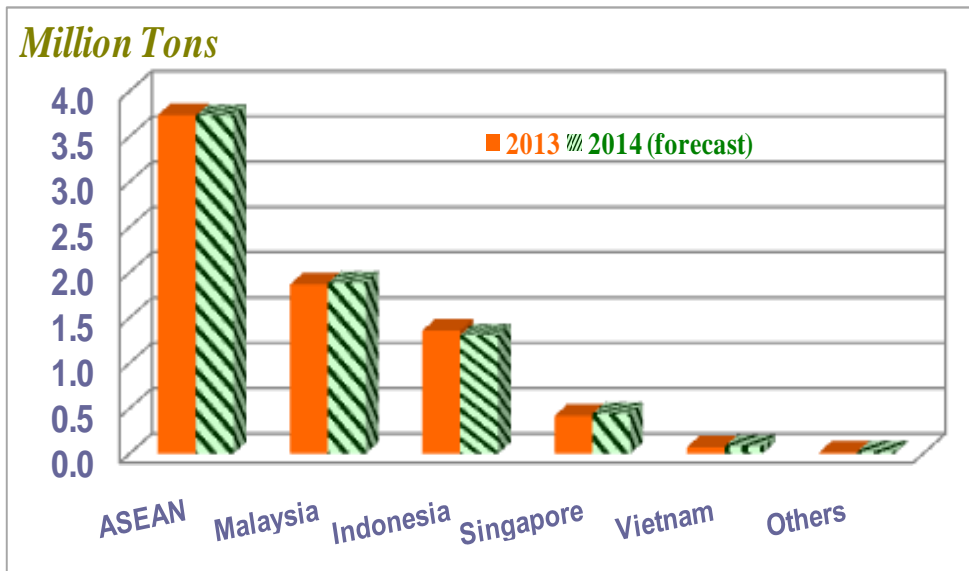


Figure 39 Amount of sugar import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

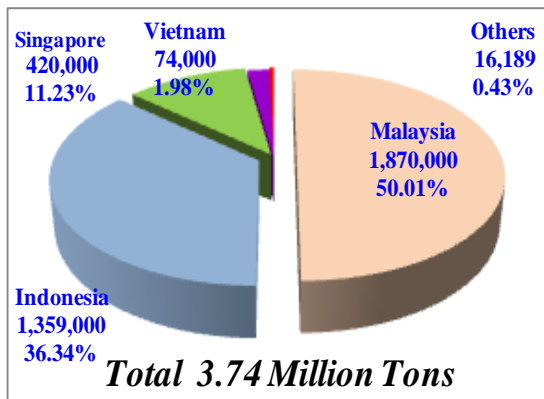


Figure 40 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2013

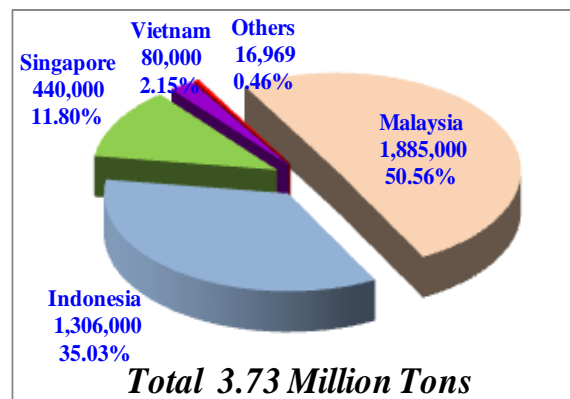


Figure 41 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

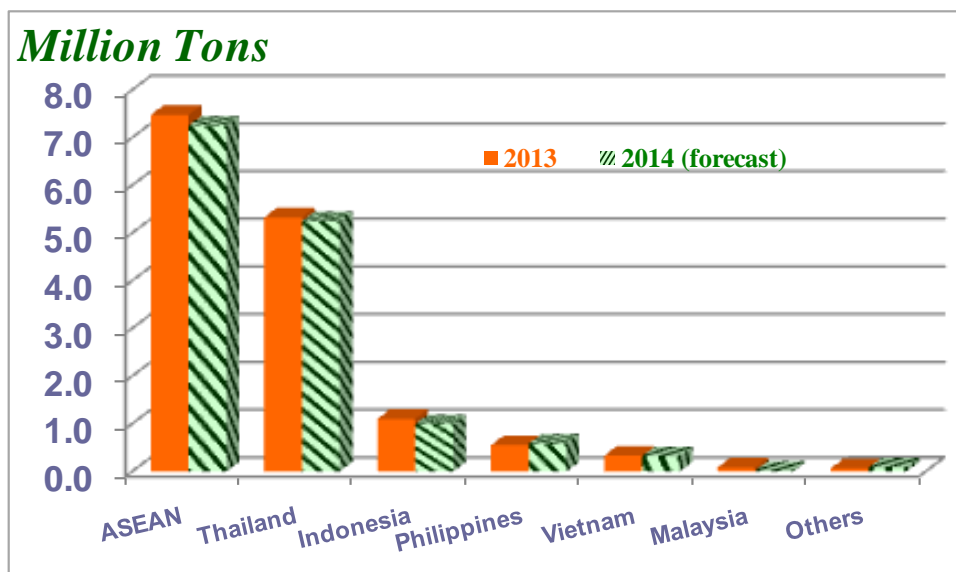


Figure 42 Amount of ending stock of Sugar in ASEAN countries

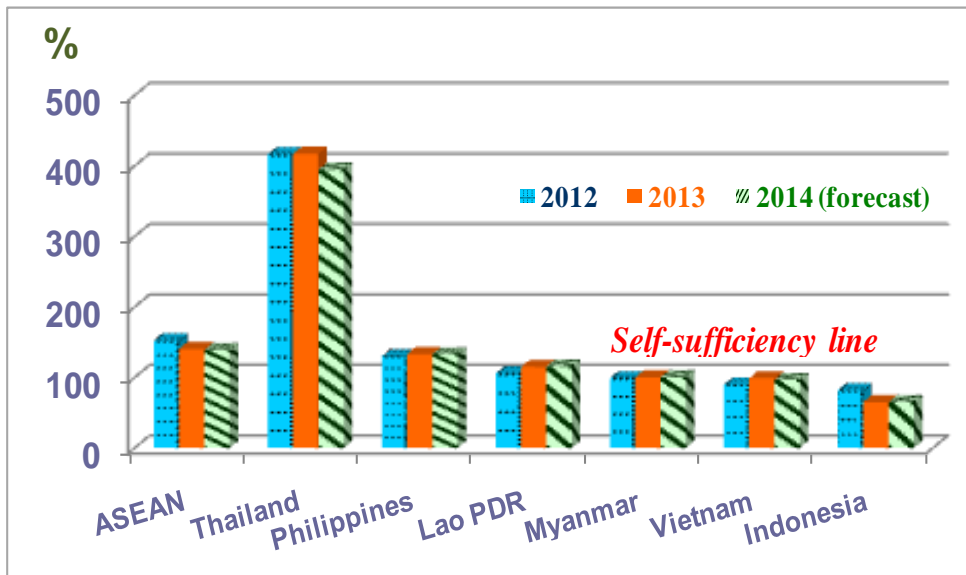


Figure 43 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries , 2012-2014

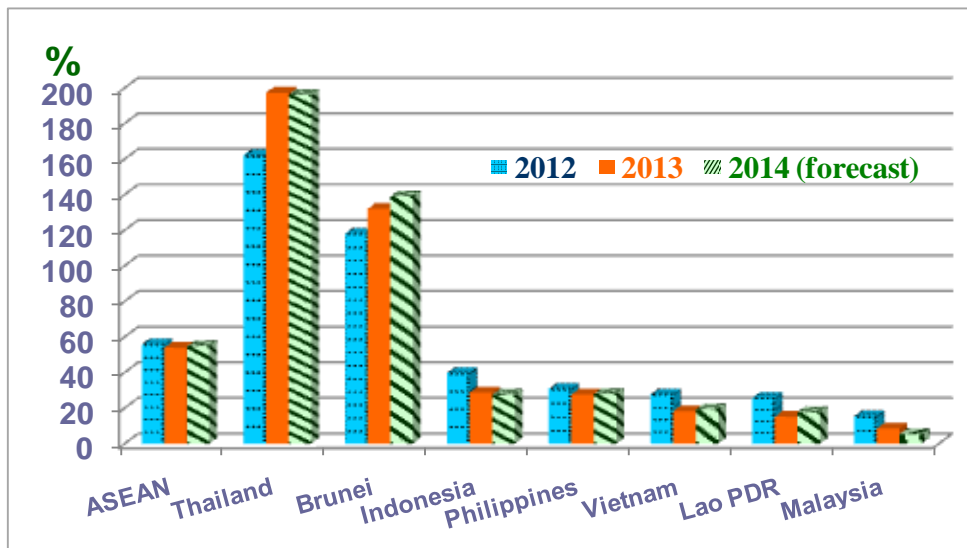


Figure 44 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries , 2012-2014

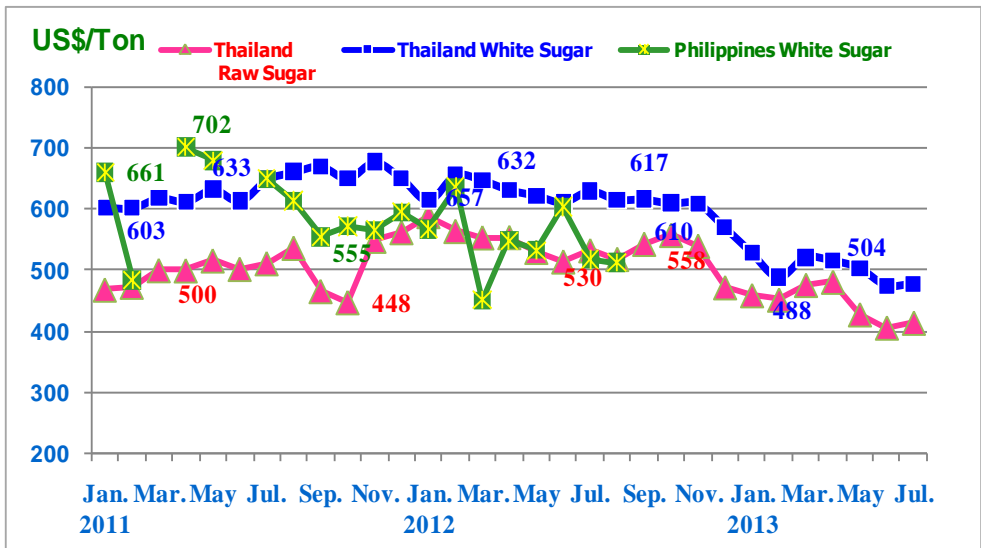


Figure 45 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013

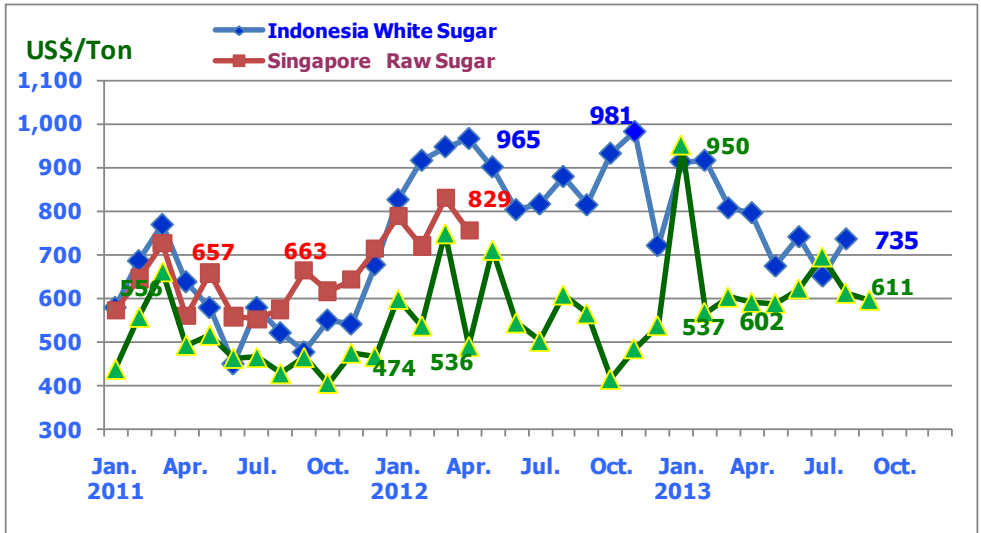


Figure 46 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013

## Highlights of Soybean Outlook for 2014

- The supply of ASEAN soybean is forecasted to increase from 8.59 million tons in 2013 to 8.65 million tons in 2014 which is about the same as in the previous year (Table 46). The increase in supply came from the increase in production and import. The production has increased a little from 1.46 million tons in 2013 to 1.47 million tons 2013, while the beginning stock is forecasted to decrease (Table 46).
- In terms of soybean demand in ASEAN in 2014, the domestic utilization is estimated at 7.72 million tons and the export of soybean from the ASEAN is forecasted to be 1.6 million tons which is about the same as in 2013.
- The beginning stock of soybean in ASEAN in 2014 is estimated at 0.94 million tons, down 0.11 million tons from 1.05 million tons in 2013. The ending stock is expected to be 0.77 million tons in 2014, a decrease of 0.17 million ton or about 18 percent from 0.94 million tons in 2013.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio in 2014 is forecasted to be 19.06 percent, a slightly decrease from 19.53 in 2013. This indicates that the soybean production in ASEAN is not sufficient for the demand within the ASEAN.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is predicted to be 12.13 percent in 2014, a slightly decrease compared to 13.98 percent in 2013.

**Table 46 Summary of the ASEAN soybean situation, 2013-2014**

Items	2013	2014	Unit: Million tons	
			Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	8.59	8.65	0.06	0.70
Beginning stock	1.05	0.94	-0.11	-10.48
Production	1.46	1.47	0.01	0.68
Import	6.08	6.24	0.16	2.63
Demand (Million tons)	8.59	8.65	0.06	0.70
Domestic utilization	7.49	7.72	0.23	3.07
Export	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
Ending stock	0.94	0.77	-0.17	-18.09
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	19.53	19.06	-0.47	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	13.98	12.13	-1.85	-



## ASEAN Soybean Situation 2013

### Production

The soybean production in ASEAN in 2013 was about the same as in 2012. It was estimated at 1.46 million tons. Both area planted and harvested and the yield were relatively the same. The different were all less than one percent (Table 47-50, Figure 47-50).

The production of soybean producing countries in ASEAN have increased in most countries in the region, except Thailand and Cambodia which the soybean production have decreased.

For **Indonesia**, the largest producing country, the estimated soybean production in 2013, has slightly increased due to the price of competing crop decrease together with the favorable weather.

For **Myanmar**, the second largest soybean producing country in ASEAN, the production estimate has slightly increased, the increase in production was due to the farmers responded to the price increase.

In **Vietnam** and **the Philippines**, the increase in production came from the farmers responded to the price increase and favorable weather.

For **Lao PDR**, even through the increase in production is very eminent but the total production is very small amount compared to other countries while Brunei and Singapore do not produce soybeans.

For **Thailand**, the decrease in production came from the reduction in planted area, harvested area and yield. The reduction was due to the farmer changed to the alternative crops which gave them a higher return. Similarly for **Cambodia**, the decrease in soybean production came from the decrease in area planted and yield.

### Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybean in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 7.49 million tons, an increase of 0.60 million tons or about 9 percent from 6.89 million tons in 2012. In 2013 the beginning stock was estimated at 1.05 million tons, an increase of about 0.71 million tons or about 109 percent from 0.34 million tons in 2012. Indonesia and Thailand kept the most of soybean stock in the region (Table 52-53).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self sufficiency ratio) of ASEAN in 2013 was 19.53 percent compared to 21.22 percent in 2012, indicated that the soybean production in ASEAN is not sufficient for the soybean demand in ASEAN. However, for Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar, the ratio equal to or above 100 percent indicating that these countries are self-sufficient in soybeans. Thailand and Vietnam ratio were estimated at 11.67 and 2.38 percent respectively which is very low (Table 55, Figure 58). The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization of ASEAN in 2013 estimated to be 13.98 percent. Most countries, except Cambodia Indonesia and Lao PDR, have the ratio very low indicated that the soybean situation in these countries are not secured enough (Table 56, Figure 59).

## **Trade**

In 2013, All ASEAN countries exported soybean about 0.16 million tons, an increase of 0.03 million tons from 0.14 million tons in 2012. Cambodia is the major exporting country in the ASEAN which exported about 0.09 million tons or about 57 percent of the total export from the ASEAN in 2013. For other countries, there was a re-export (Table 52-53, Figure 51-52).

For the import, the total soybean import in 2013 was reported to be 6.08 million tons, down for 0.19 million tons from 6.27 million tons in 2012. Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam and Malaysia are the major importing countries in the region (Table 52-53, Figure 54-55).

The quantity and value of soybean export by countries of destination and the quantity and value of soybean import by countries of origin are given in Table 57-58.

## **Prices**

The FOB prices of Cambodia and Indonesia between 2011-2013 are shown in Table 59. The CIF prices of Indonesia, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand are given in Table 60.

## **Damaged Area**

The damaged area of soybean in the ASEAN in 2013 was reported to be 3,309 hectares. The major cause of damage was the flood and affected Cambodia and Indonesia , the drought was the second cause in term of the damaged area and has also occurred the most in Thailand (Table 51).

## Prospects for Soybean in 2014

### Production

The soybean production in ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be about 1.47 million tons, a slightly increase from 1.46 million tons in 2013, an increase of less than one percent. The increase in production in most countries are mainly due to the expected increase in the farmer respond to price increase and the favorable weather. The most increase is predicted in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, while Thailand Indonesia and The Philippines are predicted to have slightly reduction in production (Table 47-50, Figure 47-50).

### Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybeans in the ASEAN is forecasted to be 7.72 million tons in 2014, an increase of about 0.23 million tons or about 3 percent from 7.49 million tons in 2013 (Table 53-54). The beginning stock in 2014 is estimated at 0.94 million tons, down 0.11 million tons or about 10 percent from the previous year. The production to domestic utilization ratio is predicted to be about 19 percent which is about the same as in 2013 (Table 55, Figure 58). For the beginning stock to the domestic utilization ratio, it is forecasted to be about 12 percent in 2014 a decrease of about 2 percent from the previous year (Table 56, Figure 59).

### Trade

In 2014, the export of soybeans from the ASEAN is forecasted to be 0.16 million tons, a decrease of less than 1 percent from 2013. However, the total export is very small compared to the total import by the ASEAN. The total import by the ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 6.24 million tons, compared to 6.08 million tons in 2013, an increase of about 3 percent (Table 53-54, Figure 51, 53, 54 and 56). Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia are the major exporting countries while Vietnam and Thailand are major importing countries.

**Table 47 Soybean production in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>1,461.70</b>	<b>1,462.02</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1,470.80</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>0.60</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	120.17	117.50	-2.67	-2.22	119.30	1.80	1.53
Indonesia	843.15	847.16	4.00	0.47	845.15	-2.00	-0.24
Lao PDR	6.31	15.36	9.05	143.50	17.08	1.73	11.23
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	236.91	237.91	1.00	0.42	249.59	11.67	4.91
Philippines	0.57	0.67	0.10	0.00	0.64	-0.03	-4.63
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	79.40	54.13	-25.28	-31.83	49.25	-4.88	-9.02
Vietnam	175.20	189.30	14.10	8.05	189.80	0.50	0.26

**Table 48 Soybean planted area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>972.19</b>	<b>977.06</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>978.49</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>0.15</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	71.34	70.50	-0.84	-1.17	70.70	0.20	0.28
Indonesia	569.11	572.18	3.07	0.54	570.96	-1.23	-0.21
Lao PDR	3.89	9.50	5.62	144.53	10.50	1.00	10.53
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	157.50	157.59	0.10	0.06	163.27	5.67	3.60
Philippines	0.43	0.50	0.06	14.18	0.47	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	49.13	38.49	-10.64	-21.65	34.00	-4.50	-11.68
Vietnam	120.80	128.30	7.50	6.21	128.60	0.30	0.23

**Table 49 Soybean harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>968.80</b>	<b>973.75</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>974.97</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>0.12</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	70.97	69.00	-1.97	-2.78	69.40	0.40	0.58
Indonesia	567.62	571.56	3.94	0.69	569.59	-1.97	-0.34
Lao PDR	3.89	9.50	5.62	144.53	10.50	1.00	10.53
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	157.50	157.59	0.09	0.06	163.27	5.68	3.60
Philippines	0.43	0.50	0.06	14.18	0.47	-0.03	-5.05
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	47.59	37.30	-10.29	-21.61	33.14	-4.17	-11.17
Vietnam	120.80	128.30	7.50	6.21	128.60	0.30	0.23

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

**Table 50 Soybean yield in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
			<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>1.509</b>		<b>1.501</b>	<b>-0.01</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1.693	1.703	0.01	0.58	1.719	0.02	0.95
Indonesia	1.485	1.482	0.00	-0.22	1.484	0.00	0.11
Lao PDR	1.623	1.616	-0.01	-0.42	1.627	0.01	0.64
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1.504	1.510	0.01	0.36	1.529	0.02	1.26
Philippines	1.308	1.354	0.05	3.52	1.360	0.01	0.45
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1.668	1.451	-0.22	-13.04	1.486	0.04	2.43
Vietnam	1.450	1.475	0.03	1.73	1.476	0.00	0.03

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

**Table 51 Soybean damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013**

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,309</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Indonesia	618	-	-	-	-	-	618
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	948	169	72	-	-	1,189
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 52 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>338,500</b>	<b>1,461,705</b>	<b>6,269,271</b>	<b>8,069,477</b>	<b>6,887,392</b>	<b>135,087</b>	<b>1,046,998</b>	<b>8,069,477</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	569	569	569	-	n.a.	569
Cambodia	7,020	120,165	-	127,185	27,032	92,860	7,293	127,185
Indonesia	17,804	843,153	2,128,763	2,989,721	2,200,688	26,900	762,133	2,989,721
Lao PDR	2,902	6,306	2	9,210	5,080	183	3,947	9,210
Malaysia	-	-	593,000	593,000	580,000	13,000	-	593,000
Myanmar	-	236,912	-	236,912	236,732	180	-	236,912
Philippines	n.a.	567	57,782	58,349	58,345	4	n.a.	58,349
Singapore	-	-	19,214	19,214	19,214	-	-	19,214
Thailand	159,751	79,402	2,119,941	2,359,094	2,173,519	1,918	183,657	2,359,094
Vietnam	151,023	175,200	1,350,000	1,676,223	1,586,213	42	89,968	1,676,223

**Table 53 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>1,046,998</b>	<b>1,462,021</b>	<b>6,079,336</b>	<b>8,588,355</b>	<b>7,486,991</b>	<b>164,979</b>	<b>936,385</b>	<b>8,588,355</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	586	586	586	-	n.a.	586
Cambodia	7,293	117,500	-	124,793	26,814	93,324	4,655	124,793
Indonesia	762,133	847,157	1,752,690	3,361,980	2,650,619	49,270	662,091	3,361,980
Lao PDR	3,947	15,355	-	19,302	14,330	-	4,972	19,302
Malaysia	-	-	600,000	600,000	580,000	20,000	-	600,000
Myanmar	-	237,914	-	237,914	237,559	355	-	237,914
Philippine <sup>SI/</sup>	n.a.	670	60,000	60,670	60,670	n.a.	n.a.	60,670
Singapore	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Thailand	183,657	54,125	2,226,060	2,463,842	2,274,491	2,000	187,351	2,463,842
Vietnam	89,968	189,300	1,420,000	1,699,268	1,621,922	30	77,316	1,699,268

**Table 54 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>936,385</b>	<b>1,470,803</b>	<b>6,240,063</b>	<b>8,647,251</b>	<b>7,716,644</b>	<b>163,711</b>	<b>766,896</b>	<b>8,647,251</b>
Brunei	n.a.	-	604	604	604	-	n.a.	604
Cambodia	4,655	119,300	-	123,955	27,720	92,077	4,158	123,955
Indonesia	662,091	845,154	1,815,230	3,322,475	2,788,460	49,270	484,745	3,322,475
Lao PDR	4,972	17,080	-	22,052	16,159	-	5,893	22,052
Malaysia <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	600,000	600,000	580,000	20,000	-	600,000
Myanmar	-	249,585	-	249,585	249,285	300	-	249,585
Philippines <sup>1/</sup>	n.a.	639	60,000	60,639	60,639	n.a.	n.a.	60,639
Singapore	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Thailand	187,351	49,245	2,244,229	2,480,825	2,306,623	2,029	172,173	2,480,825
Vietnam	77,316	189,800	1,500,000	1,767,116	1,667,154	35	99,927	1,767,116

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

**Table 55 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>1,461,705</b>	<b>6,887,392</b>	<b>21.22</b>	<b>1,462,021</b>	<b>7,486,991</b>	<b>19.53</b>	<b>1,470,803</b>	<b>7,716,644</b>	<b>19.06</b>
Brunei	-	569	-	-	586	-	-	604	-
Cambodia	120,165	27,032	444.53	117,500	26,814	438.20	119,300	27,720	430.38
Indonesia	843,153	2,200,688	38.31	847,157	2,650,619	31.96	845,154	2,788,460	30.31
Lao PDR	6,306	5,080	124.13	15,355	14,330	107.15	17,080	16,159	105.70
Malaysia	-	580,000	-	-	580,000	-	-	580,000	-
Myanmar	236,912	236,732	100.08	237,914	237,559	100.15	249,585	249,285	100.12
Philippines	567	58,345	0.97	670	60,670	1.10	639	60,639	1.05
Singapore	-	19,214	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	79,402	2,173,519	3.65	54,125	2,274,491	2.38	49,245	2,306,623	2.13
Vietnam	175,200	1,586,213	11.05	189,300	1,621,922	11.67	189,800	1,667,154	11.38

**Table 56 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>338,500</b>	<b>6,887,392</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>1,046,998</b>	<b>7,486,991</b>	<b>13.98</b>	<b>936,385</b>	<b>7,716,644</b>	<b>12.13</b>
Brunei	n.a.	569	-	n.a.	586	-	n.a.	604	-
Cambodia	7,020	27,032	25.97	7,293	26,814	27.20	4,655	27,720	16.79
Indonesia	17,804	2,200,688	0.81	762,133	2,650,619	28.75	662,091	2,788,460	23.74
Lao PDR	2,902	5,080	57.13	3,947	14,330	27.54	4,972	16,159	30.77
Malaysia	-	580,000	-	-	580,000	-	-	580,000	-
Myanmar	-	236,732	-	-	237,559	-	-	249,285	-
Philippines	n.a.	58,345	-	n.a.	60,670	-	n.a.	60,639	-
Singapore	-	19,214	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	159,751	2,173,519	7.35	183,657	2,274,491	8.07	187,351	2,306,623	8.12
Vietnam	151,023	1,586,213	9.52	89,968	1,621,922	5.55	77,316	1,667,154	4.64



**Table 57 Quantity and Value of Soybean Export by Countries of Destination in 2012**

Quantity: Tons Values : US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia	368	588,726							844	1,223,720	142	225,140	260	303,862
Lao PDR														
Malaysia		23,887				14,547,471								
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand			81	32,234	100	116,134	661.03	458,899	47.79	29,032	0.43	2,549		
Vietnam														

Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	614	838,119			15	23,758	2,243	3,203,325	31,706	32,675,611	33,950	35,878,936
Lao PDR					110	27,112	110	27,112	73	18,075	183	45,187
Malaysia		516,606				127,822		15,215,786		172,954		15,388,740
Myanmar	132	92,180			48	32,640	180	124,820			180	124,820
Philippines									4	6,567	4	6,567
Singapore												
Thailand	16	30,382			475.2	391,956	1,382	1,061,186	537	551,690	1,918	1,612,876
Vietnam												

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

**Table 58 Quantity and Value of Soybean Import by Countries of Origin in 2012**

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei									6					
Cambodia														
Indonesia									66,866	58,240,294				
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						72,183								
Myanmar														
Philippines									19	4,760				
Singapore					26	60,795			742	673,600		345		
Thailand			24,450	12,550,700						64	72	24,558		
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei	83						89		480		569	
Cambodia												
Indonesia	1,766	2,671,004	618	581,815			69,250	61,493,113	2,059,514	1,278,470,486	2,128,763	1,339,963,599
Lao PDR			2				2				2	
Malaysia		1,727						73,909		350,423,173	0	350,497,083
Myanmar												
Philippines	1,363	683,831					1,382	688,591	56,400	27,623,652	57,782	28,312,243
Singapore			10	19,502			778	754,242	18,436	14,160,459	19,214	14,914,701
Thailand							24,522	12,575,322	2,095,419	1,273,805,210	2,119,941	1,286,380,532
Vietnam									1,289,900	777,300,000	1,289,900	777,300,000

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

**Table 59 FOB Price of soybean in selected ASEAN countries**

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Cambodia	2011	520	530	510	525	515	510	515	525	500	480	460	475	505
	2012	497	525	530	534	542	520	525	530	510	480	465	470	511
	2013	500	510	540	525	540	530	525	530	520				524
Indonesia	2011	1,249	1,281	1,352	1,290	1,314	1,434	1,270	1,243	1,376	1,475	1,167	1,248	1,308
	2012	965	1,214	1,347	1,172	1,384	1,251	1,211	1,059	1,221	1,178	1,193	1,295	1,208
	2013	1,241	1,286	1,413	1,444									1,346

**Table 60 CIF Price of soybean in selected ASEAN countries**

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Indonesia	2011	553	572	666	627	621	653	632	615	657	605	635	567	617
	2012	559	537	551	562	609	620	644	653	723	745	675	671	629
	2013	653	635	628	629									636
Malaysia	2011	603	668	632	630	596	614	590	708	654	584	602	483	614
	2012	539	514	555	561	580	606	617	643	715				592
Philippines	2011	505	457	602	587	589	610	566	575	578	565	571	503	559
	2012	211	535	555	587	561	609	616						525
Singapore	2011	696	705	747	732	744	777	760	819	775	785	771	765	756
	2012	772	742	731	754	768	763	769	757	786	795	835	840	776
Vietnam	2012	529	533	526	575	603	579	617	657	678	741	568	630	603
Thailand	2011	517	574	586	594	574	574	583	578	566	566	537	530	565
	2012	516	561	524	553	564	585	597	634	678	681	686	673	604
	2013	695	661	689	630	571	562							635

*Million Tons*

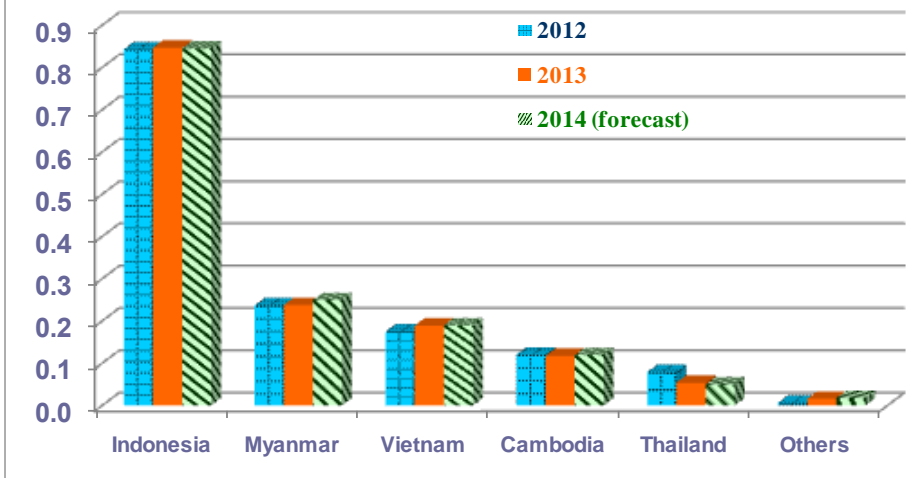


Figure 47 Soybean production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

*Million Ha*

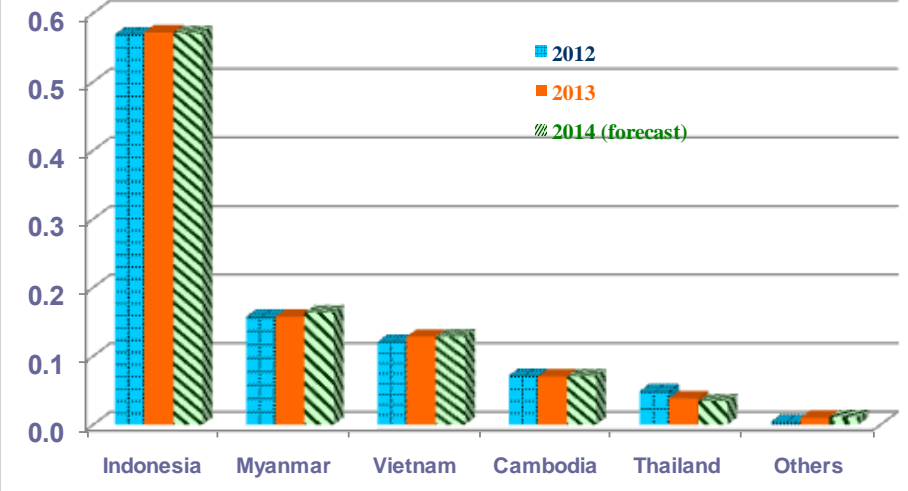


Figure 48 Soybean planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

*Million Ha*

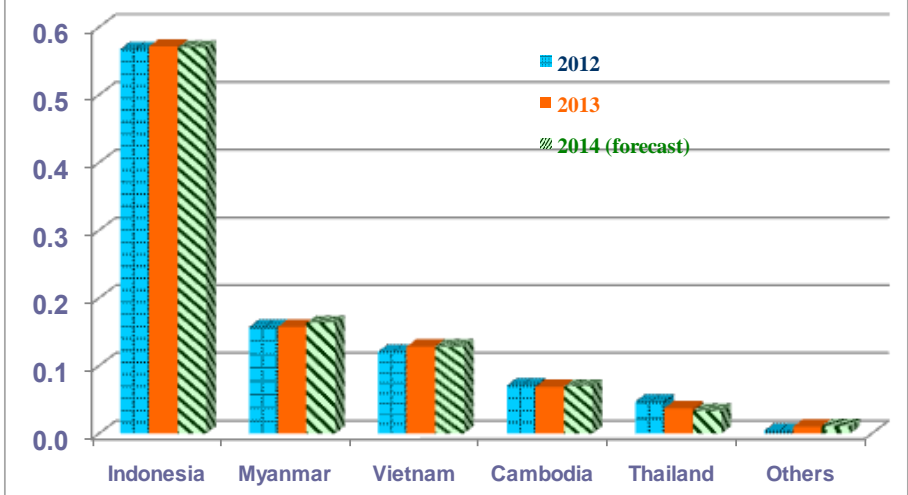


Figure 49 Soybean harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

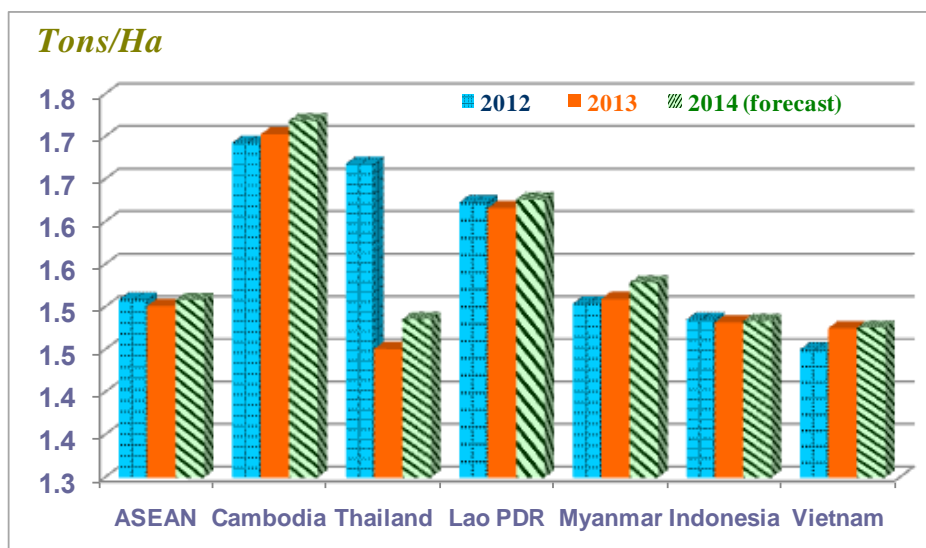


Figure 50 Soybean yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014



Figure 51 Amount of Soybean export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013 -2014

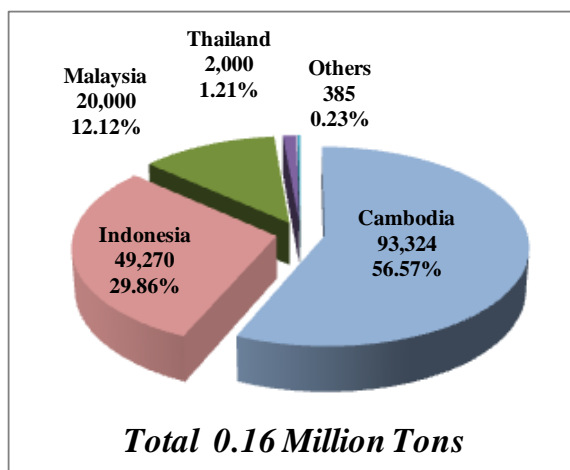


Figure 52 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2013

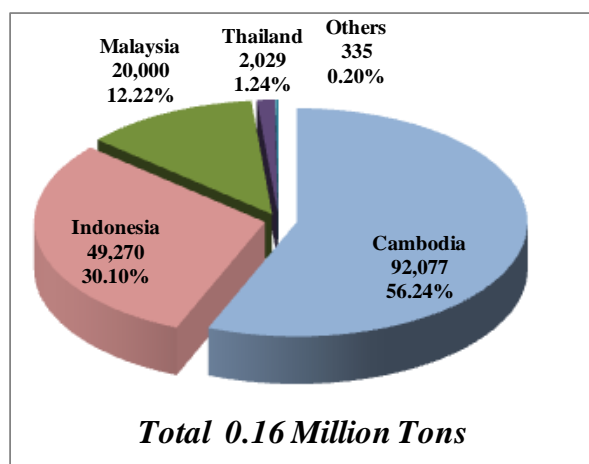


Figure 53 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

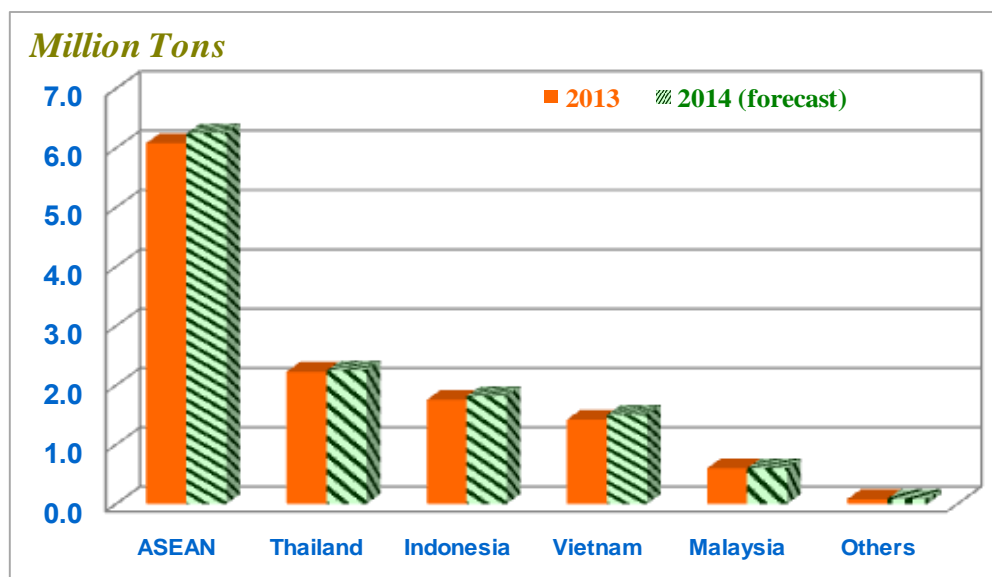


Figure 54 Amount of soybean import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

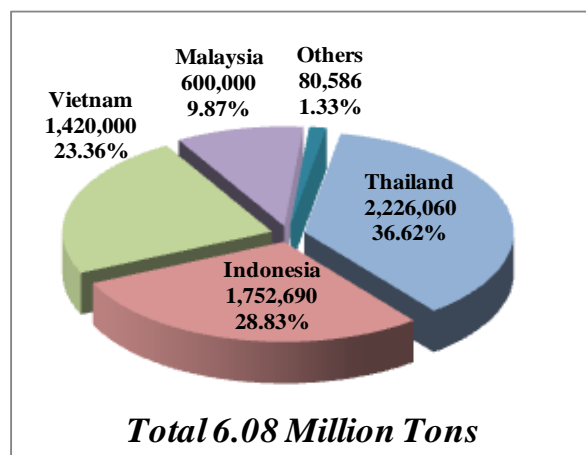


Figure 55 Share of Soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2013

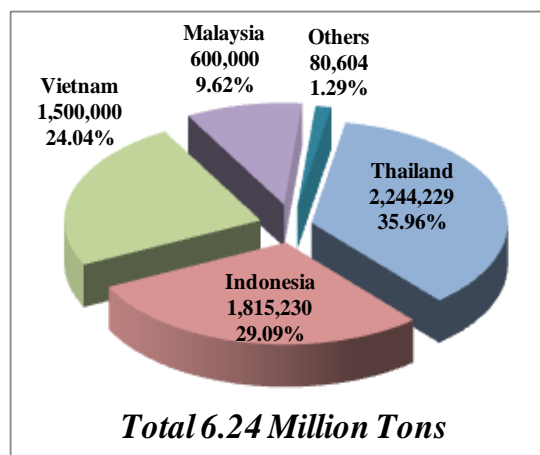


Figure 56 Share of Soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

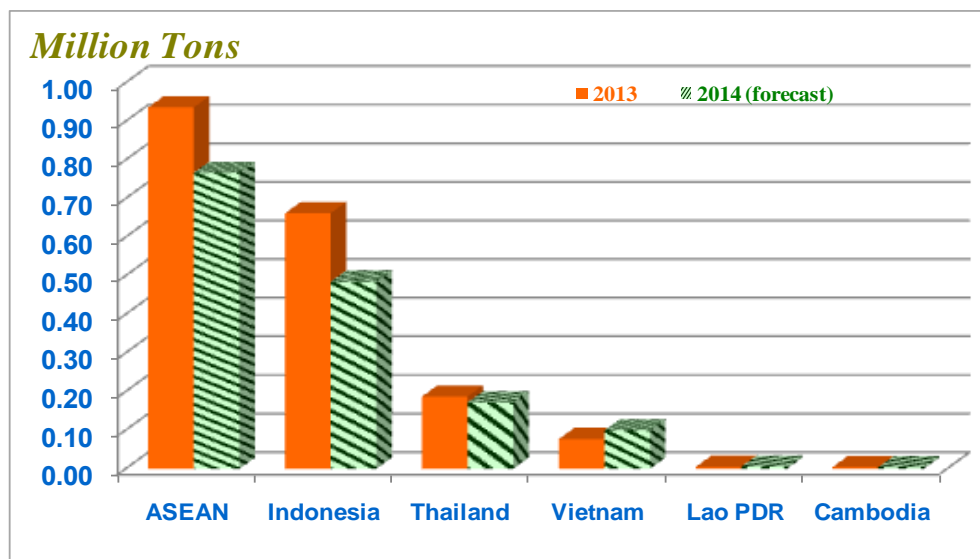


Figure 57 Amount of ending stock of soybean in ASEAN countries in 2013-2014

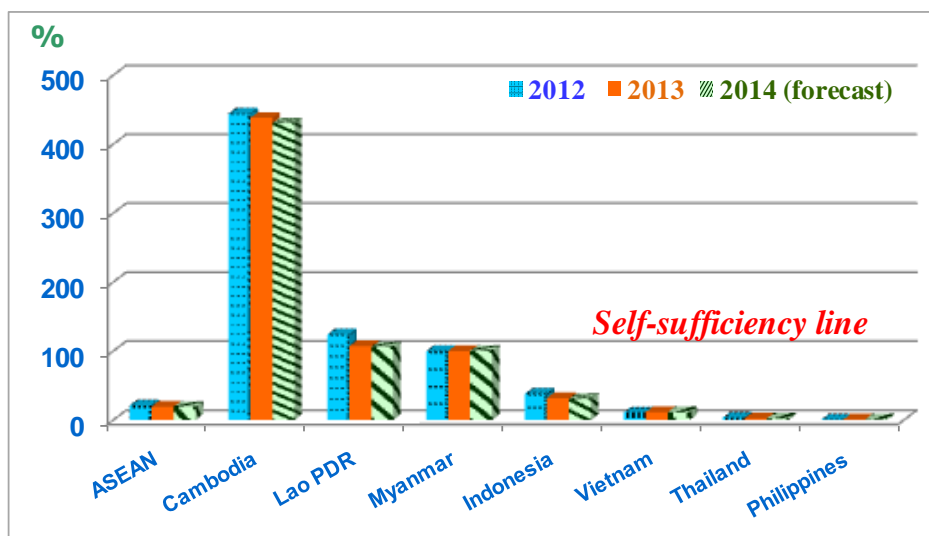


Figure 58 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012 - 2014

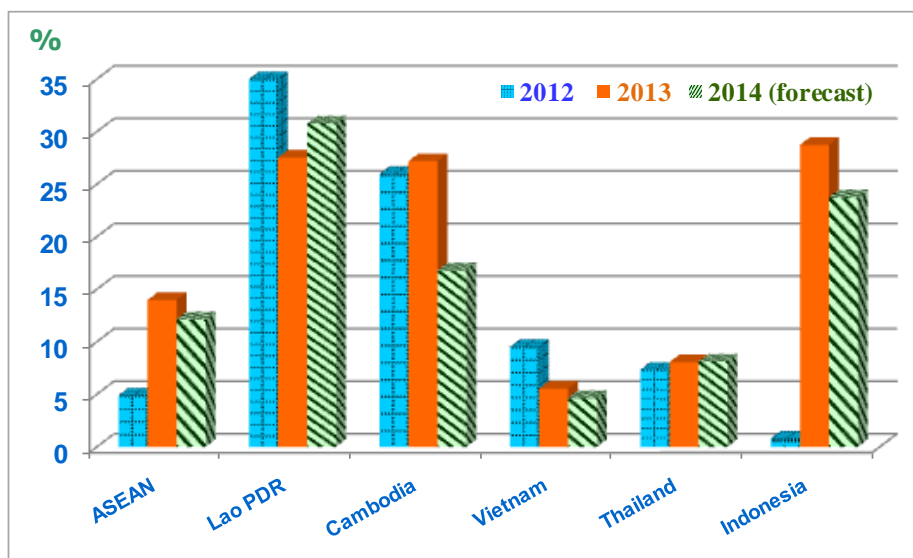


Figure 59 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

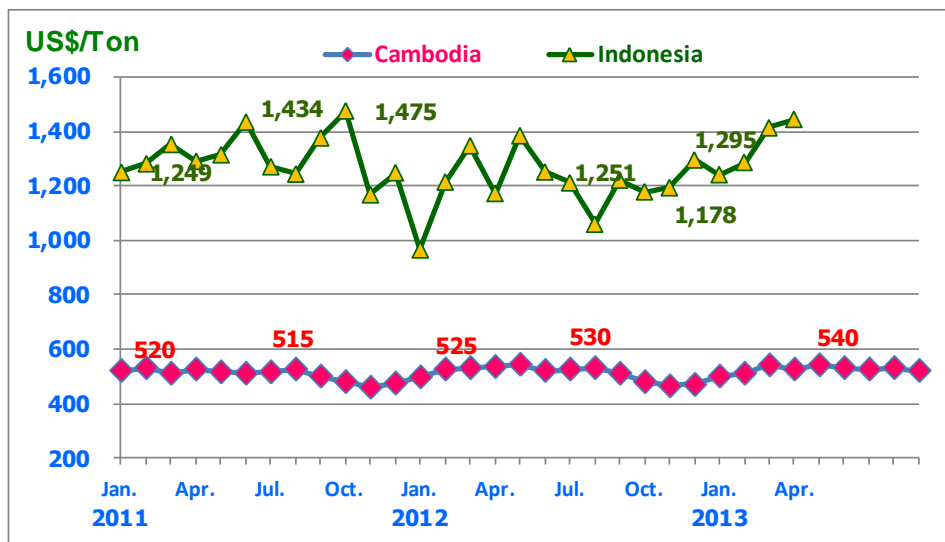


Figure 60 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013

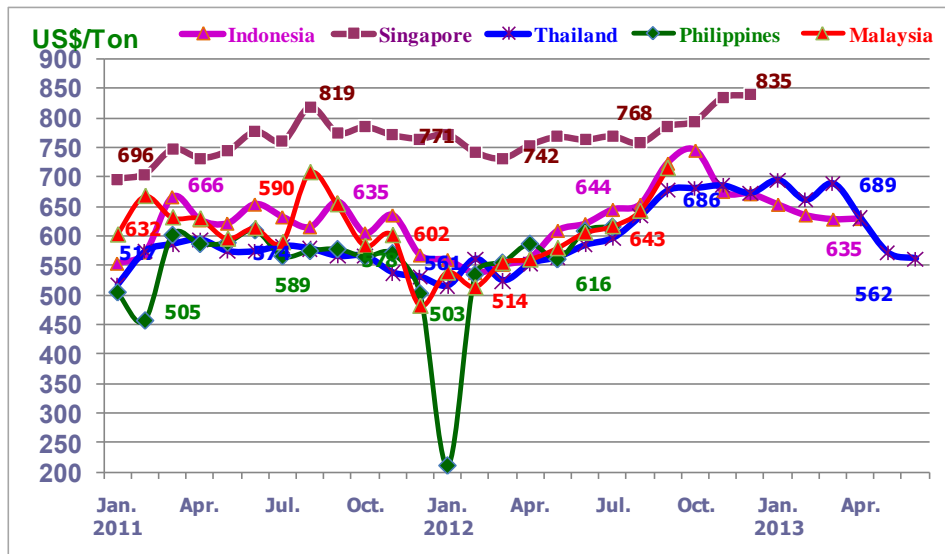


Figure 61 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013



## Highlights of Cassava Outlook for 2014

- The supply of cassava in ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 83.24 million tons in 2013 to 86.61 million tons in 2014, an increase of 3.37 million tons or about 4 percent. The increase in supply due to the increase in beginning stock, production and import (Table 61).
- The increase in production attributed to the increase in yield. The factors contributing to the increase, in most countries, are the price increase, use more of improved variety and the weather condition (Table 62).
- The export of cassava is expected to increase from 30.97 million tons in 2013 to 31.86 million tons in 2014, an increase of about 0.89 million tons or about 3 percent.
- The import of cassava is forecasted to increase from 3.99 million tons to 4.5 million tons during the same period.
- The beginning stock of cassava in 2014 is estimated at 6.41 million tons, up from 5.66 million tons in 2013 due to the increase in stock of Indonesia. The ending stock in 2014 is forecast to be 7.53 million tons, up from 6.41 million tons in 2013.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to be 160 percent, which is about the same as in 2013. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to be about 14 percent increase from about 12 percent in 2013.

**Table 61 Summary of the ASEAN cassava situation, 2012-2014**

Items	2013	2014	Unit: Million tons	
			Change Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	83.24	86.61	3.37	4.04
Beginning stock	5.66	6.41	0.75	13.21
Production	73.59	75.69	2.11	2.86
Import	3.99	4.50	0.51	12.77
Demand (Million tons)	83.24	86.61	3.37	4.04
Domestic utilization	45.86	47.22	1.36	2.96
Export	30.97	31.86	0.89	2.87
Ending stock	6.41	7.53	1.12	17.46
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	160.45	160.30	-0.15	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	12.34	13.57	1.23	-

## ASEAN Cassava situation in 2013

### Production

The estimated cassava (root fresh) in ASEAN in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was 73.58 million tons, an increase of 1.39 million tons or about 2 percent, compared to 2012. Even though the regional production has increased, there are two countries, namely, Indonesia and Myanmar, the production has decreased. Thailand and Indonesia are the only two major cassava producing countries in the region (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

The estimated cassava production in 2013 for **Thailand**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in both harvested area and yield in response to the price increase as a result of the government mortgage scheme. In **Indonesia**, the second largest cassava producing country, has decreased about 2 percent due to the decrease in harvested area as a result of price of competitive crops increase. In **Vietnam**, the increase in production came from the increase in both harvested area and yield.

### Utilization and Stock

Cassava root in ASEAN, in general, can be used for human food, animal feed and making ethanol. The domestic utilization of cassava for all purposes in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 45.86 million tons, an increase of 2 million tons, compared to 43.86 million tons in 2012 (Table 67-68).

The beginning stock in 2013 was estimated at 5.66 million tons, compared to 4.93 million tons in 2012. The ending stock of cassava in 2013 is estimated to be 6.41 million tons, an increase of 0.75 million tons compared to 2012.

The ratio of the production to the domestic utilization in 2013 was estimated to be 160.45 percent, compared to 164.59 percent in 2012, indicated that, aggregately, the cassava production in the ASEAN is sufficient for the demand within the ASEAN (Table 70, Figure 73).

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization for The ASEAN in 2013 was estimated to be 12.34 percent increase from 11.24 percent in 2012 (Table 71, Figure 74).

## **Trade**

The cassava exported from the ASEAN in 2013 was 30.97 million tons, a slightly increase from 30.14 million tons in 2012. The cassava imported by the ASEAN in 2013 was reported to be 3.99 million tons, a substantial increase from 2.54 million tons in 2012. Thailand is the number one exporter and importer in the region (Table 67-68, Figure 66, 67, 69, 70).

The quantity and value of cassava export by countries of destination and the quantity and value of import by counties of origin are given in Table 72 and 73.

## **Prices**

The FOB prices of cassava in the form of flour, shredded and pellets of Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines Vietnam and Thailand between 2011 - 2013 and the CIF prices in Indonesia, the Philippines Malaysia and Singapore are shown in Table 74 – 75.

## **Damaged Area**

The cassava damaged area in 2013 in the ASEAN was reported to be 145,076 hectares of which 101,469 hectares or about 70 percent has occurred in Thailand .The pests were the major cause of the damage.

## Prospects for Cassava in 2014

### Production

The cassava production in the ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 75.69 million tons which is about 3 percent increase from 73.58 million tons in 2013. The increase in production is forecasted in every country. The increase mostly came from the increase in both area and yield. However, for Thailand, the increase in production attributed to the increase in yield only while the harvested area is forecast to decrease (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

### Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of cassava is predicted to increase from 45.86 million tons in 2013 to 47.22 million tons in 2014, an increase of 1.36 million tons or about 3 percent. The beginning stock in 2014 is forecasted to be 6.41 million tons, substantial increase from 5.66 million tons in 2013. The ending stock in 2014 is predicted to be 7.53 million tons, an increase of 1.12 million tons or 17.47 percent, compared to 2013.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for 2014 is forecasted to be 160 percent, compared to 160 percent in 2013 indicated that the self-sufficiency in cassava in the ASEAN is stable (Table 70). The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2014 is predicted to be 14 percent, compared to 12 percent in 2013 indicated that the cassava supply situation in the ASEAN is increasing slightly (Table 71).

### Trade

The cassava export from the ASEAN is expected to increase from 30.97 million tons in 2013 to 31.86 million tons in 2014. For the import, it is expected to increase from 3.99 million tons in 2013 to 4.50 million tons in 2014 (Table 68-69, Figure 66, 68, 69 and 71)

**Table 62 Cassava production in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>72,192.74</b>	<b>73,584.87</b>	<b>1,392.13</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>75,693.40</b>	<b>2,108.53</b>	<b>2.87</b>
Brunei	0.14	0.15	0.00	3.04	0.15	0.00	3.02
Cambodia	7,613.70	8,382.00	768.30	10.09	8,700.00	318.00	3.79
Indonesia	24,177.37	23,627.96	-549.42	-2.27	23,902.67	274.71	1.16
Lao PDR	1,060.88	1,100.00	39.12	3.69	1,400.00	300.00	27.27
Malaysia	41.00	43.05	2.05	5.00	45.20	2.15	4.99
Myanmar	729.92	578.64	-151.28	-20.73	734.32	155.68	26.90
Philippines	2,223.14	2,346.23	123.08	5.54	2,456.54	110.31	4.70
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	26,601.09	27,456.86	855.77	3.22	28,219.54	762.68	2.78
Vietnam	9,745.50	10,050.00	304.50	3.12	10,235.00	185.00	1.84

**Table 63 Cassava planted area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>3,700.50</b>	<b>3,789.67</b>	<b>89.17</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>3,750.30</b>	<b>-39.38</b>	<b>-1.04</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	361.85	393.00	31.15	8.61	394.00	1.00	0.25
Indonesia	1,129.69	1,091.95	-37.74	-3.34	1,110.82	18.87	1.73
Lao PDR	43.98	45.00	1.03	2.33	50.00	5.00	11.11
Malaysia	3.05	3.21	0.15	4.98	3.37	0.16	4.99
Myanmar	56.54	73.71	17.17	30.37	45.60	-28.11	-38.13
Philippines	217.26	220.50	3.24	1.49	222.47	1.97	0.89
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,337.54	1,406.32	68.78	5.14	1,365.05	-41.27	-2.93
Vietnam	550.60	556.00	5.40	0.98	559.00	3.00	0.54

**Table 64 Cassava harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>3,604.23</b>	<b>3,644.60</b>	<b>40.37</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>3,655.89</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>0.31</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	337.80	379.90	42.10	12.46	382.00	2.10	0.55
Indonesia	1,129.69	1,091.95	-37.74	-3.34	1,110.82	18.87	1.73
Lao PDR	43.98	45.00	1.03	2.33	50.00	5.00	11.11
Malaysia	2.56	2.80	0.24	9.27	2.94	0.14	5.01
Myanmar	56.54	43.61	-12.92	-22.86	45.60	1.99	4.56
Philippines	217.26	220.50	3.24	1.49	222.47	1.97	0.89
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,265.81	1,304.85	39.04	3.08	1,283.07	-21.78	-1.67
Vietnam	550.60	556.00	5.40	0.98	559.00	3.00	0.54

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

**Table 65 Cassava yield in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>20.03</b>	<b>20.19</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>20.70</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>2.53</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	22.54	22.06	-0.48	-2.13	22.77	0.71	3.22
Indonesia	21.40	21.64	0.24	1.12	21.52	-0.12	-0.55
Lao PDR	24.12	24.44	0.32	1.33	28.00	3.56	14.57
Malaysia	16.03	15.40	-0.63	-3.93	15.40	0.00	0.00
Myanmar	12.91	13.27	0.36	2.79	16.10	2.83	21.33
Philippines	10.23	10.64	0.41	4.01	11.04	0.40	3.76
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	21.02	21.04	0.02	0.10	21.99	0.95	4.52
Vietnam	17.70	18.08	0.38	2.15	18.31	0.23	1.27

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

**Table 66 Cassava damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013**

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>86,249</b>	<b>15,220</b>	<b>30,097</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>145,076</b>
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,000	7,100	-	-	-	-	13,100
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	410	410
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	30,097	-	30,097
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	86,249	15,220	-	-	101,469
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**Table 67 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012 (Cassava roots fresh)**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4,928,747</b>	<b>72,192,743</b>	<b>2,539,588</b>	<b>79,661,078</b>	<b>43,863,169</b>	<b>30,137,154</b>	<b>5,660,755</b>	<b>79,661,078</b>
Brunei	-	142	8	150	150	-	-	150
Cambodia	-	7,613,697	-	7,613,697	6,114,012	1,499,685	-	7,613,697
Indonesia	2,576,684	24,177,372	856,126	27,610,182	22,677,446	47,890	4,884,846	27,610,182
Lao PDR	45,333	1,060,880	9,204	1,115,417	791,606	277,798	46,013	1,115,417
Malaysia	85	40,998	200	41,283	40,826	329	128	41,283
Myanmar	-	729,920	-	729,920	712,051	17,869	-	729,920
Philippines	-	2,223,144	72,605	2,295,749	2,222,633	583	72,533	2,295,749
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	1,445	1,445	1,445	-	-	1,445
Thailand	2,306,395	26,601,090	1,600,000	30,507,485	6,532,000	23,372,000	603,485	30,507,485
Vietnam	250	9,745,500	-	9,745,750	4,771,000	4,921,000	53,750	9,745,750

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**Table 68 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013 (Cassava roots fresh)**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>5,660,755</b>	<b>73,584,871</b>	<b>3,993,235</b>	<b>83,238,861</b>	<b>45,862,967</b>	<b>30,967,258</b>	<b>6,408,636</b>	<b>83,238,861</b>
Brunei	-	146	9	155	155	-	-	155
Cambodia	-	8,382,000	-	8,382,000	6,224,555	2,157,445	-	8,382,000
Indonesia	4,884,846	23,627,955	856,126	29,368,927	23,462,501	47,890	5,858,536	29,368,927
Lao PDR	46,013	1,100,000	15,000	1,161,013	811,043	280,000	69,970	1,161,013
Malaysia	128	43,048	100	43,276	42,000	300	976	43,276
Myanmar	-	578,636	-	578,636	567,813	10,823	-	578,636
Philippines <sup>1/</sup>	72,533	2,346,228	20,000	2,438,761	2,350,000	700	88,061	2,438,761
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	2,000	2,000	1,900	100	-	2,000
Thailand	603,485	27,456,858	3,100,000	31,160,343	7,553,000	23,470,000	137,343	31,160,343
Vietnam	53,750	10,050,000	-	10,103,750	4,850,000	5,000,000	253,750	10,103,750

**Table 69 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014 (Cassava roots fresh)**

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>6,408,636</b>	<b>75,693,402</b>	<b>4,503,408</b>	<b>86,605,446</b>	<b>47,221,065</b>	<b>31,856,535</b>	<b>7,527,847</b>	<b>86,605,446</b>
Brunei	-	150	10	161	161	-	-	161
Cambodia	-	8,700,000	-	8,700,000	6,224,555	2,157,445	318,000	8,700,000
Indonesia	5,858,536	23,902,669	856,126	30,617,332	23,918,504	47,890	6,650,938	30,617,332
Lao PDR	69,970	1,400,000	16,500	1,486,470	998,430	395,000	93,040	1,486,470
Malaysia	976	45,197	100	46,273	43,000	300	2,973	46,273
Myanmar	-	734,315	-	734,315	723,515	10,800	-	734,315
Philippines <sup>1/</sup>	88,061	2,456,536	28,671	2,573,268	2,500,000	1,000	72,268	2,573,268
Singapore <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	2,000	2,000	1,900	100	-	2,000
Thailand	137,343	28,219,535	3,600,000	31,956,878	7,776,000	24,044,000	136,878	31,956,878
Vietnam	253,750	10,235,000	-	10,488,750	5,035,000	5,200,000	253,750	10,488,750

Note: <sup>1/</sup> The value is estimated by AFSIS



**Table 70 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>72,192,743</b>	<b>43,863,169</b>	<b>164.59</b>	<b>73,584,871</b>	<b>45,862,967</b>	<b>160.45</b>	<b>75,693,402</b>	<b>47,221,065</b>	<b>160.30</b>
Brunei	141.60	150	94.53	145.90	155	94.19	150.3	161	93.59
Cambodia	7,613,697	6,114,012	124.53	8,382,000	6,224,555	134.66	8,700,000	6,224,555	139.77
Indonesia	24,177,372	22,677,446	106.61	23,627,955	23,462,501	100.71	23,902,669	23,918,504	99.93
Lao PDR	1,060,880	791,606	134.02	1,100,000	811,043	135.63	1,400,000	998,430	140.22
Malaysia	40,998	40,826	100.42	43,048	42,000	102.50	45,197	43,000	105.11
Myanmar	729,920	712,051	102.51	578,636	567,813	101.91	734,315	723,515	101.49
Philippines	2,223,144	2,222,633	100.02	2,346,228	2,350,000	99.84	2,456,536	2,500,000	98.26
Singapore	-	1,445	-	-	1,900	-	-	1,900	-
Thailand	26,601,090	6,532,000	407.24	27,456,858	7,553,000	363.52	28,219,535	7,776,000	362.91
Vietnam	9,745,500	4,771,000	204.27	10,050,000	4,850,000	207.22	10,235,000	5,035,000	203.28

**Table 71 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014**

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4,928,747</b>	<b>43,863,169</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>5,660,755</b>	<b>45,862,967</b>	<b>12.34</b>	<b>6,408,636</b>	<b>47,221,065</b>	<b>13.57</b>
Brunei	-	150	-	-	155	-	-	161	-
Cambodia	-	6,114,012	-	-	6,224,555	-	-	6,224,555	-
Indonesia	2,576,684	22,677,446	11.36	4,884,846	23,462,501	20.82	5,858,536	23,918,504	24.49
Lao PDR	45,333	791,606	5.73	46,013	811,043	5.67	69,970	998,430	7.01
Malaysia	84.84	40,826	0.21	128	42,000	0.30	976	43,000	2.27
Myanmar	-	712,051	-	-	567,813	-	-	723,515	-
Philippines	-	2,222,633	-	72,533	2,350,000	3.09	88,061	2,500,000	3.52
Singapore	-	1,445	-	-	1,900	-	-	1,900	-
Thailand	2,306,395	6,532,000	35.31	603,485	7,553,000	7.99	137,343	7,776,000	1.77
Vietnam	250	4,771,000	0.01	53,750	4,850,000	1.11	253,750	5,035,000	5.04

**Table 72 Quantity and Value of Cassava Export by Countries of Destination in 2012**

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia	33	114,704							437	254,463			1,037	439,470
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar					4,900	1,470,000			3,843	1,029,410				
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand	1,195	145,361	1,611	286,548	3,136,721	339,622,561	16,180	1,635,475	1,210,826	134,101,822	5,418	892,415	296,281	36,974,608
Vietnam														

Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	28	34,927	25	20,045	2	1,559	1,562	865,168	46,328	14,696,718	47,890	15,561,886
Lao PDR			55,560	3,464,598	83,339	5,196,898	138,899	8,661,496	138,899	8,661,496	277,798	17,322,992
Malaysia		87,734		271				88,005		19,181	0	107,186
Myanmar	628	170,400					9,371	2,669,810	8,498	2,661,900	17,869	5,331,710
Philippines									583	967	583	967
Singapore												
Thailand	237,311	25,628,801			45,507	8,919,533	4,951,050	548,207,124	18,421,271	2,158,051,461	23,372,322	2,706,258,585
Vietnam												

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member

**Table 73 Quantity and Value of Cassava Import by Countries of Origin in 2012**

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei									8					
Cambodia														
Indonesia									400	165,950	6,140	2,525,696		
Lao PDR														
Malaysia						107,603								
Myanmar														
Philippines					1,104	414,693			117	52,866				
Singapore					18	13,742			1,416	362,407				
Thailand			1,374,529	80,410,359	1,173	117,893	47,888	3,746,273	128	72,233	4,213	509,840	12	7,743
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of Origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei							8				8	
Cambodia												
Indonesia			753,840	342,236,073	89,073	37,776,212	849,453	382,703,931	6,673	1,949,573	856,126	384,653,504
Lao PDR			9,204	27,363			9,204	27,363			9,204	27,363
Malaysia				8,827		109	0	116,539		197,068	0	313,607
Myanmar										0		
Philippines	166	48,606	42,148	18,883,451	28,148	11,655,538	71,683	31,055,154	922	336,600	72,605	31,391,754
Singapore			3	2,303			1,437	378,452	8	7,984	1,445	386,436
Thailand	173	56,686			1,638	131,384	1,429,753	85,052,410	63,933	21,562,496	1,493,686	106,614,906
Vietnam												

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member

**Table 74 FOB Price of Cassava in selected ASEAN countries**

Unit : US\$/Ton

Country	Product	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average	
<b>Cambodia</b>	Flour	2011	430	450	450	430	525	560	605	655	640	530	535	510	527	
		2012	470	480	510	530	600	650	620	660	650	545	540	520	565	
		2013	460	470	500	540	620	670	630	700					574	
	Shredded	2011	228	229	238	239	236				190	200	210		295	229
		2012	215	235	240	241	245				200	210	210		300	233
		2013	216	240	237	245	250				210					233
<b>Indonesia</b>	Flour	2011	333	456	482	530	489	537	503	324	276	339	308	293	406	
		2012	663	753	668	722	639	544	698	904	962	282	261	264	613	
		2013	732	326	500	478									509	
<b>Philippines</b>	Pellets	2011	1,560	1,340	1,520	1,460	1,510	1,470	1,400	1,510	1,430	1,390	1,620	1,450	1,472	
		2012	1,410	1,660	1,680	1,670	1,680	1,660	1,610	1,720	1,670	1,690	1,480	960	1,574	
		2013	1,700	1,630	620										1,317	
	Flour	2011											1,500		1,500	
		2012				2,240	2,420								2,330	
<b>Vietnam</b>		2012	263	250	232	229	242	247	248	243	253	264	202	236	242	
		2013	238	238	245	253	261	263							249	
<b>Thailand</b>	Starch	2011	539	548	560	568	576	526	489	468	439	427	430	441	501	
		2012	532	456	432	427	422	432	434	439	442	438	445	449	446	
		2013	453	445	506	459	457	480							467	
	Pellets	2011	234	241	257	227	273	271	316	252	264	252	254	235	256	
		2012	253	315	231	221	206	181	216	208	229	226	1,872	222	365	
		2013	233	225	229	237	225	303							242	
	Shredded	2011	242	251	267	274	273	264	263	262	249	249	267	256	260	
		2012	247	252	232	225	223	226	222	227	230	231	231	232	232	
		2013	233	222	232	236	228	225							229	

**Table 75 CIF Price of Cassava in selected ASEAN countries**

Unit : US\$/Ton

Country	Product	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average	
<b>Indonesia</b>	Flour	2011	549	562	574	561	571	578	519	490	479	460	466	456	522	
		2012	461	466	452	444	443	436	454	463	437	439	460	456	451	
		2013	467	462	462	466										464
<b>Philippines</b>	Pellets	2011		470											470	
		2012							280							280
		2013			360											360
	Flour	2011	280	290										180		250
		2012			490											490
		2013		290												290
	Starch	2011	610	590	600	570	560	580	460	520	530	470	480	470	470	537
		2012	480	480	460	450	470	470	480	470	490	460	460	460	460	469
		2013	460	530	500											497
	Cassava residue	2011											170			170
		2012				140	140	160	170	210	160	160	160	1,490	300	326
		2013	240	300	290											277
<b>Malaysia</b>	Pellets	2011	991		2,503	808					1,343			1,161	1,361	
		2012		804		809	4,933	1,310	1,562	463						1,647
<b>Singapore</b>		2011	231	275	248	239	234	224	250	260	306	248	328	254	258	
		2012	269	244	256	272	269	253	277	279	281	278	263	266	267	

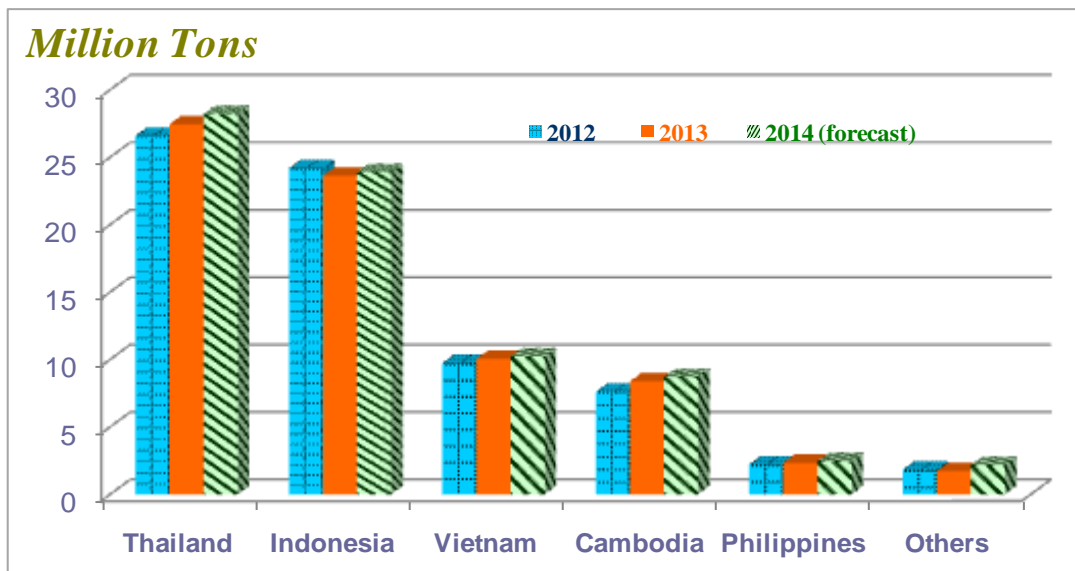


Figure 62 Cassava production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014



Figure 63 Cassava planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014



Figure 64 Cassava harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

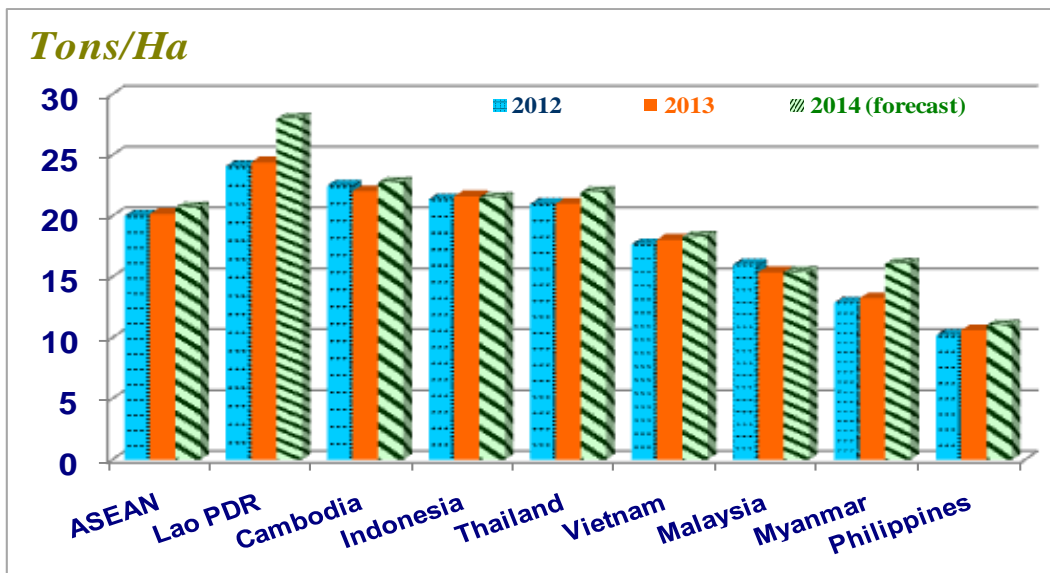


Figure 65 Cassava yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

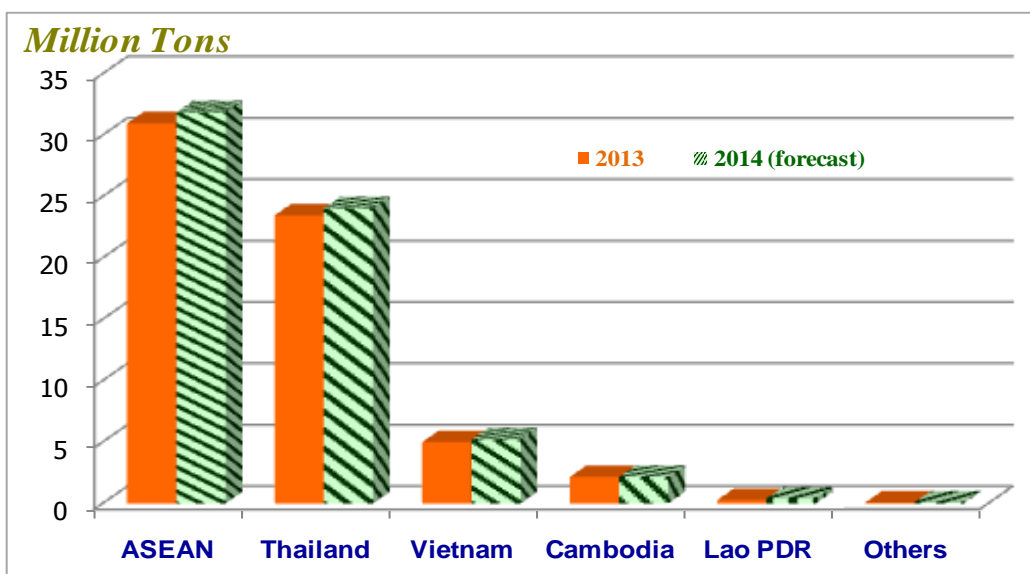


Figure 66 Amount of cassava export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

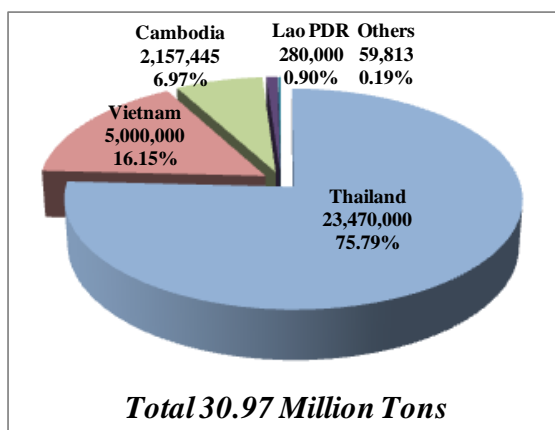


Figure 67 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

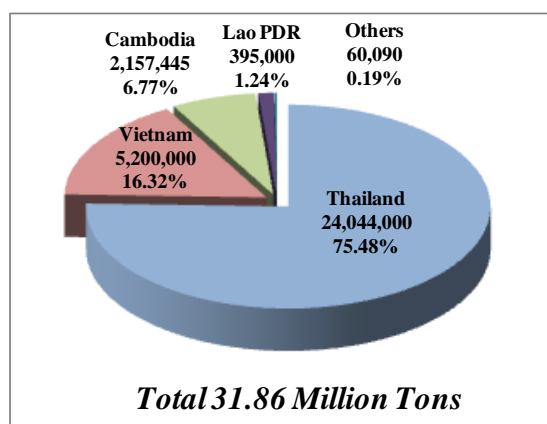


Figure 68 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

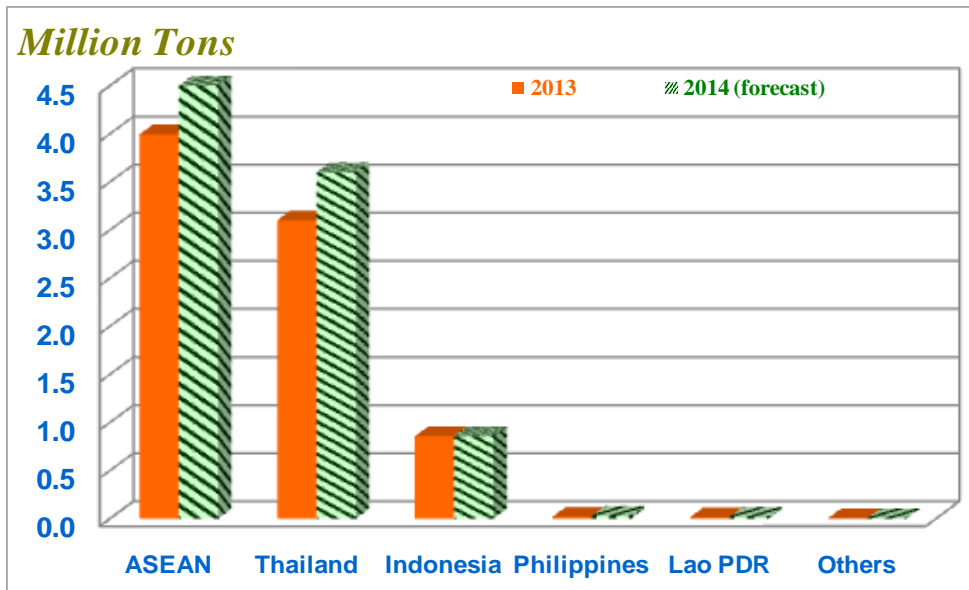


Figure 69 Amount of cassava import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

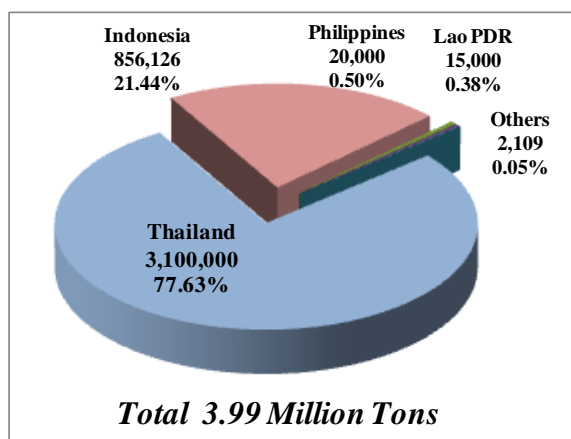


Figure 70 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

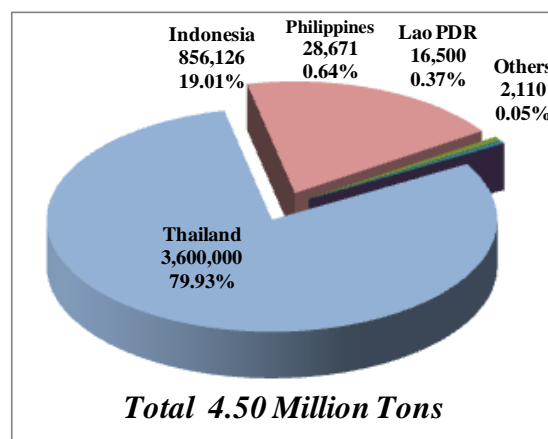


Figure 71 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

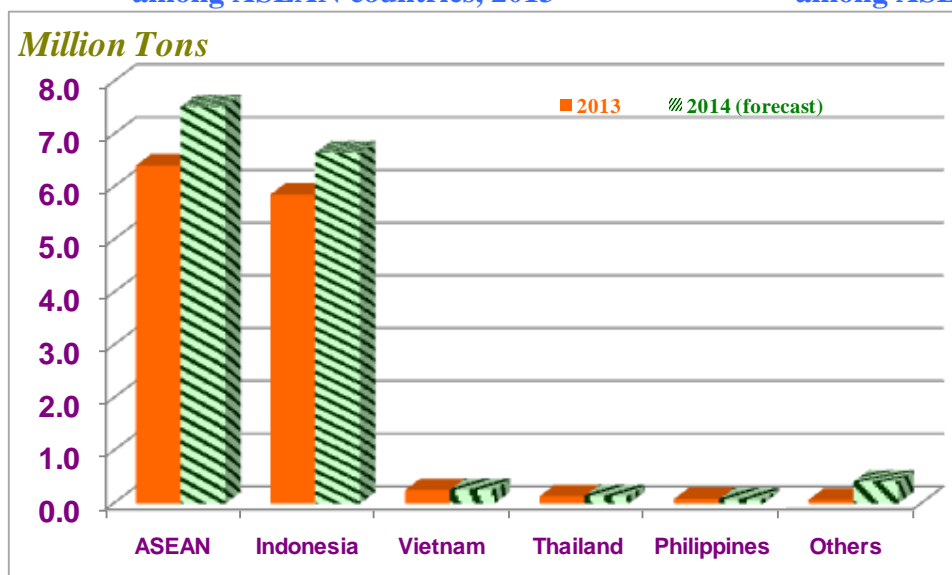


Figure 72 Amount of ending stock of cassava in ASEAN countries in 2013-2014



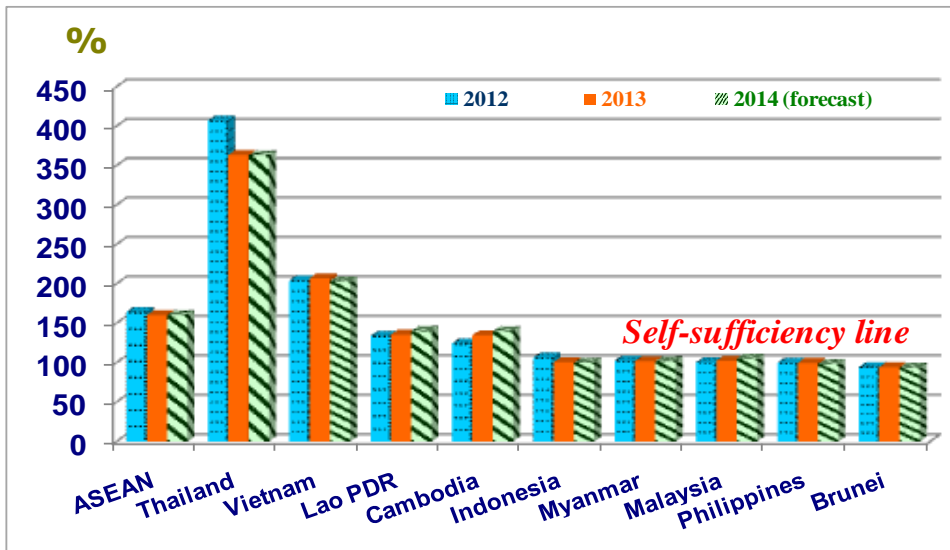


Figure 73 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

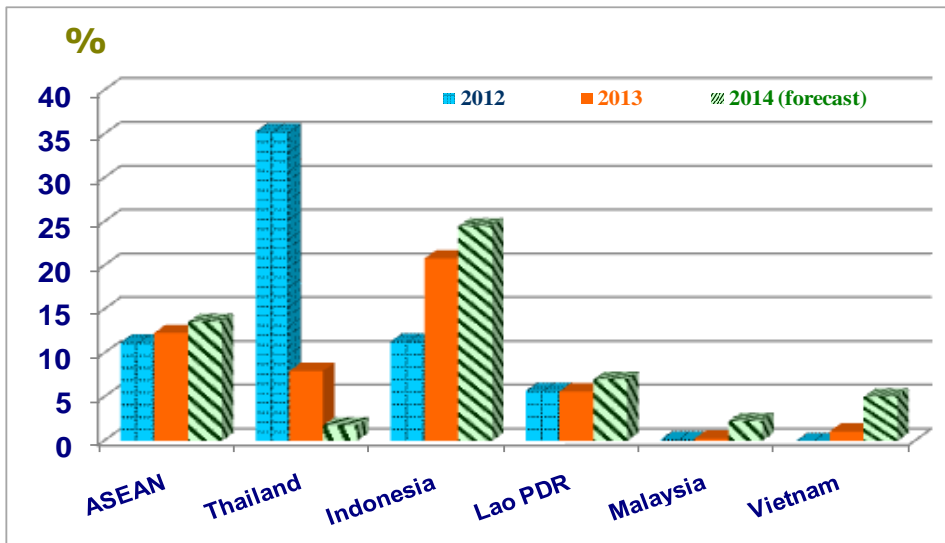


Figure 74 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

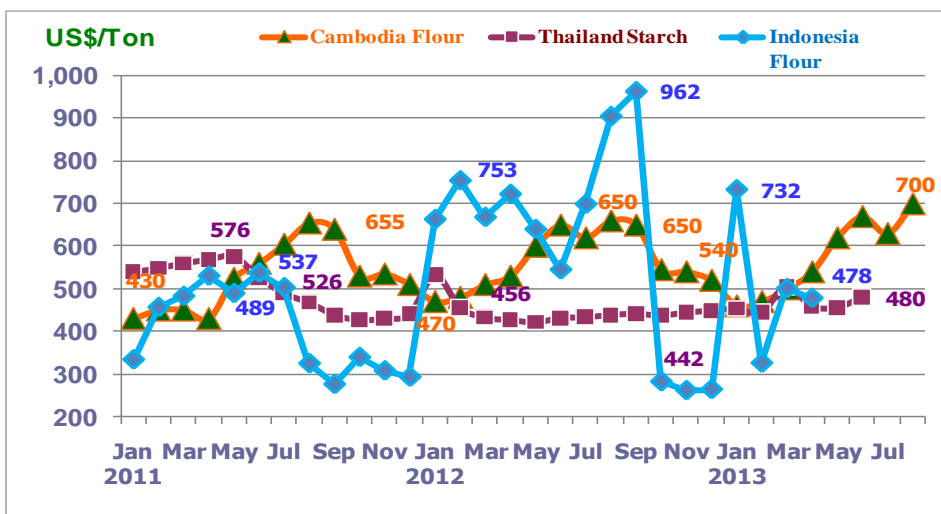


Figure 75 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava flour of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013

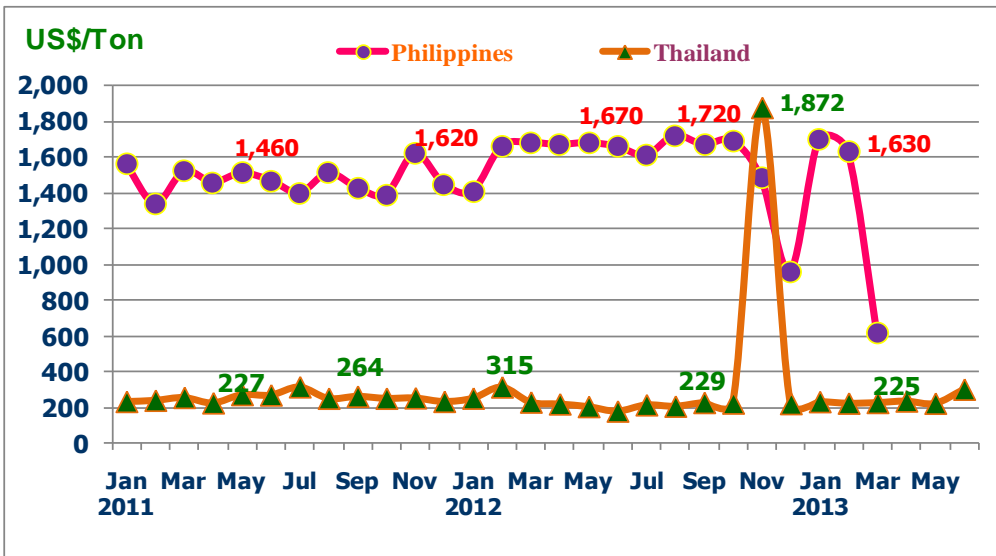


Figure 76 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava pellets of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013

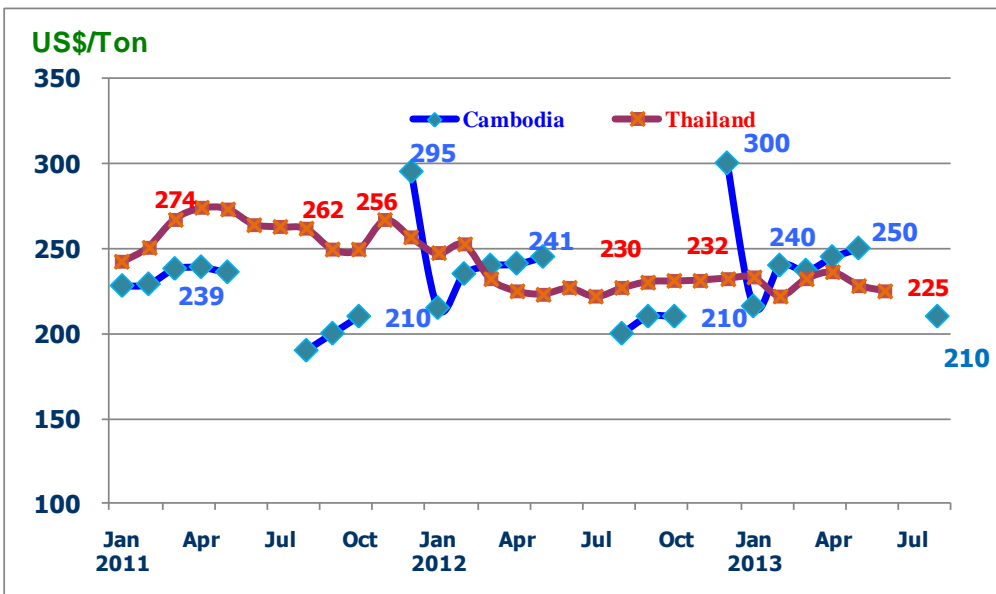


Figure 77 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava shredded of selected countries in ASEAN in 2011-2013

## Explanatory notes

### Production of Paddy for 2014

#### Brunei:

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

#### Cambodia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2013.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2014.

#### Indonesia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during January to April and September to December 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during May to August 2014.

#### Lao PDR:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during September 2013 to January 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2014.

#### Malaysia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during December 2013 to June 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during July to November 2014.

#### Myanmar:

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

#### Philippines:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during July to December 2013.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2014.

#### Thailand:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August 2013 to April 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to October 2014.

#### Vietnam:

##### Spring-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during June to July 2014.
- South refers to the crop harvested during March to May 2014.

##### Autumn-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during August to September 2014.
- South refers to the crop harvested during July to September 2013.

##### Winter-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during October to November 2014.
- South refers to the crop harvested during October 2014 to January 2015.

## **Production of Maize for 2014**

### Cambodia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to October 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to March 2014.

### Indonesia:

- 1<sup>st</sup> crop harvested during January to April 2014.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> crop harvested during May to August 2014.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> crop harvested during September to December 2014.

### Lao PDR:

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

### Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to November 2013.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2014.

### Philippines:

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

### Thailand:

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

### Vietnam:

- 1<sup>st</sup> crop harvested during January to March 2014.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> crop harvested during April to September 2014.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> crop harvested during July 2014 to January 2015.

## **Production of Sugarcane for 2014**

### Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during October to December 2014.

### Indonesia:

- The crop harvested during January to December 2014.

### Lao PDR:

- The crop harvested during December 2013 to June 2014.

### Myanmar:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to March 2014.

### Philippines:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to June 2014.

Thailand:

- The crop harvested during November 2013 to May 2014.

Vietnam:

- The crop harvested during November 2013 to May 2014.

## **Production of Soybeans for 2014**

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during November to December 2014.

Indonesia:

- 1<sup>st</sup> crop harvested during January to April 2014.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> crop harvested during May to August 2014.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> crop harvested during September to December 2014.

Lao PDR:

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

Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2013.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2014.

Philippines:

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

Thailand:

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

Vietnam:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2013.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during August to November 2013.

## Production of Cassava for 2013

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during half November to December 2014.

Indonesia:

- 1<sup>st</sup> crop harvested during January to April 2014.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> crop harvested during May to August 2014.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> crop harvested during September to December 2014.

Lao PDR:

- The crop harvested during December 2013 to February 2014.

Malaysia:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to December 2014.

Myanmar:

- The crop harvested during November 2013 to February 2014.

Philippines:

- 1<sup>st</sup> crop harvested during January to June 2014.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> crop harvested during July to December 2014.

Thailand:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to September 2014.

Vietnam:

- North refers to the crop harvested during February to March 2014.
- South refers to the crop harvested during September to October 2014.

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

**n.a. : 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 (2014)

Country	Paddy	Rice
ASEAN	1	0.70
Brunei	1	0.65
Cambodia	1	0.64
Indonesia	1	0.58
Lao PDR	1	0.60
Malaysia	1	0.63
Myanmar	1	0.63
Philippines	1	0.65
Thailand	1	0.66
Vietnam	1	1.00

### Extraction rate of Sugar (2014)

Country	Sugarcane	Sugar
ASEAN	1,000	105.89
Cambodia	1,000	100.00
Indonesia	1,000	153.85
Lao PDR	1,000	200.00
Myanmar	1,000	80.00
Philippines	1,000	98.26
Thailand	1,000	104.18
Vietnam	1,000	86.96

Rice crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-10 report

Country	2013					2014												2015			
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Brunei	Wet season					←→															
	Dry season												←→								
Cambodia	Wet season	←→																			
	Dry season					←→															
Indonesia	Wet season					←→								←→							
	Dry season									←→											
Lao PDR	Wet season	←→																			
	Dry season					←→															
Malaysia	Wet season					←→															
	Dry season												←→								
Myanmar	Wet season	←→																			
	Dry season					←→															
Philippines	Wet season	←→																			
	Dry season					←→															
Thailand	Wet season	←→																			
	Dry season					←→															
Vietnam	Spring							← South				← North									
	Autumn												← North								
	Winter														← North		← South				



Maize crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-10 report

Country	Crop	2013					2014										2015					
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		
Cambodia	Wet season	█	█	█	█	█															█	█
	Dry season	█	█	█	█	█															█	█
Indonesia	1st	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
	2nd	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
	3rd	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
Lao PDR	Wet season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
	Dry season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
Myanmar	Wet season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
	Dry season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
Philippines	Wet season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
	Dry season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
Thailand	Wet season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
	Dry season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
Vietnam	1st	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
	2nd	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
	3rd	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	

Sugarcane crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-10 report

Country	Crop	2013				2014												2015		
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
Cambodia																				
Indonesia																				
Lao PDR																				
Myanmar																				
Philippines																				
Thailand																				
Vietnam																				



Soybean crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-10 report

Country	Crop	2013					2014												
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Cambodia																			
Indonesia	1st						↔												
	2nd										↔								
	3rd														↔				
Lao PDR	Wet season														↔				
	Dry season						↔												
Myanmar	Wet season	↔																	
	Dry season						↔												
Philippines	Wet season													↔					
	Dry season						↔												
Thailand	Wet season													↔					
	Dry season						↔												
Vietnam	Wet season							↔											
	Dry season													↔					

Cassava crop calendar(harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-10 report

Country	Crop	2013				2014														
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Cambodia																		↔		
Indonesia	1st					↔														
	2nd										↔									
	3rd														↔					
Lao PDR						↔														
Malaysia						↔														
Myanmar						↔														
Philippines	1st					↔														
	2nd													↔						
Thailand						↔														
Vietnam	North						↔													
	South														↔					