ANRPC Monthly Bulletin of Rubber Statistics

A monthly statistical bulletin of

Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
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FOREWORD

I have immense pleasure in sharing with the users of the *ANRPC Monthly Bulletin of Rubber Statistics* that the Royal Government of Cambodia is joining the ANRPC. Dr. Chan Sarun, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia on July 21 inked relevant documents and nominated H.E. Ly Phalla, Director General of the General Directorate of Rubber to be the country's official in charge.

The Republic of Philippines which has intimated the decision to join the ANRPC is in the process of completing the accession formalities. The Association's membership strength, which reached nine with the accession of Peoples Republic of China in 2007, is growing to 11 as Cambodia and Philippines complete the accession formalities.

Investments taking place in natural rubber production sector since the last few years in Cambodia and Philippines indicate the potential of the two countries to be significant players in the commodity's global supply in future. Membership of the two countries would be helpful in further widening the coverage of the data published through the monthly bulletin.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the incessant support being received from all member countries enabling timely release of each issue of the bulletin.

Prof. Dr. Djoko Said Damardjati
Secretary General

ANRPC ANNUAL RUBBER CONFERENCE 2009

November 4, 2009

NEW WORLD HOTEL SAIGON
Ho Chi Minh City
Vietnam

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NATURAL RUBBER SUPPLY CONTRACTS 4.6%

REVIEW UP TO JULY 2009

Production

Global production of natural rubber (NR) is estimated to have fallen by 4.6% as per data available up to July 2009.

In Thailand, the production in the first half of the year fell by 12.4% on an annualized basis. The production during the 12 months to June 2009 was 2906 thousand tonnes showing 6.0% fall from 2008 (January to December).

Indonesia's NR output contracted 6.0% in the first half of this year from a year earlier. The production is estimated to have fallen by 3.1% to 2665 thousand tonnes in the 12 months ended June 2009 as compared to 2008 full year.

Production in Malaysia dropped by 32.6% in the first half of this year. The production during the 12 months to June 2009 stood at 889 thousand tonnes showing 17.1% fall from the full year 2008.

India's NR output contracted 10.9% in January-July 2009 on an annualized basis. The country produced 832 thousand tonnes of NR during the 12 months to July 2009, registering 5.6% fall from 2008 (January to December). Rubber Board of India anticipates 0.4% drop in production in August to October 2009 from the same period previous year.

Vietnam witnessed 7.3% fall in production in the first seven months of the current year. The production during the 12 months to July 2009 was 645 thousand tonnes showing 2.7% drop from 2008 (January to December). Vietnam Rubber Association anticipates a 4.3% year-to-year drop in production during August-October 2009.

However, NR output rose in China and Sri Lanka which helped in cushioning the drastic fall in global NR supply to a limited extent. China posted annualized 54.6% rise in NR output in January to July 2009. The country is estimated to have produced 649 thousand tonnes of NR during the 12 months ended July 2009 with an 18.4% rise from 2008 (January to December). The sharp rise is partly a return to normality from the drastic fall in the year before. The output growth is anticipated to moderate to merely 2.7% in August-October 2009, according to China Rubber Research Institute in Hainan.

In Sri Lanka, production rose 3.6% year-to-year during January to July 2009. The country produced 132 thousand tonnes of NR during the 12 months ended July 2009, posting 2.2% rise from 2008 (January-December). Rubber Development Department of Sri Lanka anticipates that the output would stagnate in August-October 2009 on an annualized basis.

The following table consolidates the changes in NR output during 2009 from the same period previous year.

Change in Production in 2009 from 2008

	Thousand tonnes	% change
Thailand (January-June)	- 184	- 12.4 %
Indonesia (January- June)	- 86	- 6.0%
Malaysia (January-June)	- 183	- 32.6 %
India (January-July)	- 49	- 10.9 %
Vietnam (January-July)	- 18	- 7.3 %
China (January-July)	+ 102	+ 54.6 %
Sri Lanka (January-July)	+ 3	+ 3.6 %

Source: Reported by respective governments.

The following table gives the trends in production of NR in each country from 2005 to 2009:

Trends in Production of NR
(Thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	12 months to July 2009 (1)
Thailand	2937	3137	3056	3090	2906
Indonesia	2271	2637	2755	2751	2665
Malaysia	1126	1284	1200	1072	889
India	772	853	811	881	832
Vietnam	482	555	602	663	645
China	541	538	588	548	649
Sri Lanka	104	109	118	129	132
Total	**8233**	**9113**	**9130**	**9134**	**8718**

(1) Refers to 12 months period ended July 2009 except for Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. For these three countries, it refers to the 12 months ended June 2009.

Source: Reported by respective governments.

The table below gives the corresponding annual rate of growth for each country:

Annual Growth in Production of NR (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009(1)
Thailand	-1.6	6.8	-2.6	1.1	- 6.0
Indonesia	9.9	16.1	4.5	-0.1	- 3.1
Malaysia	-3.7	14.0	-6.5	-10.7	- 17.1
India	3.9	10.5	-4.9	8.6	- 5.6
Vietnam	15	15.1	8.5	10.1	-2.7
China	-5.7	-0.6	9.3	-9.9	18.4
Sri Lanka	9.5	4.8	8.3	9.3	2.2
Aggregate	**2.3**	**10.7**	**0.2**	**-0.2**	**- 4.5**

(1) Refers to 12 months period ended July 2009 except for Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, For these three countries, it refers to the 12 months period ended June 2009.

Source: Reported by respective governments.

EXPORT OF NR

The following table summarises changes in NR export in 2009 from the same period in the previous year:

Change in Export in 2009 from 2008

	Thousand tonnes	% change
Thailand (January-June)	- 147	- 11.0%
Indonesia (January-April)	- 202	- 24.8%
Malaysia (January-June)	- 162	- 32.0%
Vietnam (January-July)	+ 12	+ 4.1%
India (January-July)	- 56	- 90.3%
Singapore (January-June)	- 20	- 26.1%
Sri Lanka (January-July)	+ 10	+ 34.1%

Note: Export from China is negligible.
Source: Reported by respective governments.

AVERAGE YIELD

Average yield, measured in terms of annual production per hectare of tapped area in ANRPC Member countries, for the period from 2003 to 2009 are given in the table below:

Average Annual Yield
(Kg/ha)

Year	China	India	Indonesia	Malaysia (4)	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam
2003	1296	1654	765	1280	1067	1796	1363
2004	1268	1689	839	1300	1057	1800	1393
2005	1082	1727	862	1320	1145	1736	1441
2006	1128	1879	967	1370	1128	1800	1558
2007	1168	1767	993	1420	1247	1723	1612
2008(1)	1053	1903	994	1430	1382	1698	1661
2009(2)	1150	1820	937	1450	1319	(3)	1700

(1) Provisional.
(2) Anticipated.
(3) Not available.
(4) Rubber forests in Sabah and Sarawak States are not accounted.

Note: Given above are the yield data as reported by respective governments. They need not agree with the estimates computed by dividing production by tapped area, because some countries do not account their entire tapped area in estimating the yield.

DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS IN NATURAL RUBBER MARKET

A surprisingly quick rebound in Europe's two biggest economies, a rise in industrial output in the U.S. and acceleration in industrial output in China and India have triggered sentiments in commodity markets since mid-July. The "cash-for-clunkers" programme that lifted auto sales in Europe and the U.S. has been one of the major driving forces.

Germany, Europe's biggest economy, grew at an annualized 1.3% in the second quarter, while France, the region's second biggest economy, expanded at an annualized rate of 1.4%. The two countries which posted deep contractions for the previous four quarters, seem to have come out from recession.

"Cash-for-clunkers" programme to scrap old cars and buy new ones are playing a big role in supporting Europe's auto industry. Germany posted 27% increase in car sales for January to July 2009, from the same period previous year. Under this programme, an incentive of about $3,540 is provided for trading in a clunker.

The success of the programme in Germany has led the U.S. to emulate the same. Trading in a vehicle rated at 7.5 km/litre or less qualifies for a government voucher of $3,500 or $4,500 to buy a new car rated at 9 km/litre or more. The U.S. Department of Transportation in the first week of August reported that $1.03 billion already paid for 245,000 vehicles traded in under the programme. An additional $2 million is being provided to run the programme through November.

Industrial production in the U.S. climbed 0.5% in July, for the first time in nine months. Excluding the hurricane-related rebound in October 2008, it was the first increase since the recession began in December 2007. Manufacturing output rose 1% in July, the largest gain since December 2006.

Russia also plans to support the country's domestic car industry with a similar trade in programmes in Europe and the U.S. The Trade and Industry Ministry plans offering a rebate of $1,550 for a new car when a buyer hands in old vehicle to be scrapped.

China's factory output and commodity demand continued to rebound in July. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, China's industrial output accelerated for the third straight month, growing 10.8% in July from a year earlier, following a 10.7% rise in June and an 8.9% gain in May. Recovery in China is still driven largely by government spending and policy. A sustained recovery requires a rebound in domestic private sector investment and pickup in export markets.

India's industrial output in June grew at its fastest pace in 16 months with manufacturing sector rebounding sharply. The index of industrial production expanded 7.8% from a year earlier in June after a 2.2% rise in May, as per data from the Central Statistical Organization. Manufacturing sector which makes up for nearly 80% of the output index, expanded 7.3% from a year earlier in June. Rains are crucial to the economy as nearly 65% of India's workforce lives in rural areas and 60% of the farm land is rain-fed. Ministry of Agriculture reported that almost 80% of the country was under the threat of drought. Scant rain could hinder India's economic revival as rural demand may dry up on poor farm output.

An optimistic outlook for the global economy and a rise in stock markets supported crude petroleum oil prices since mid-July. The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude petroleum oil spot price increased from $59.62 per barrel on July 14 to $69.26 on July 31 and to $71.97 on August 5. An increase in oil price supports natural rubber (NR) prices.

Japanese yen gained a marginal strength against the U.S. dollar, from 96.40 per dollar on June 30 to 94.57 per dollar on July 31, implying that the yen's movement did not support NR prices in July. A stronger yen makes investments in commodities less attractive, depressing TOCOM rubber futures. However, NR prices improved since the second half of July helped by signs of improvement in economy, rise in crude petroleum oil price and continued fall in NR supply.

Weekly average prices of TSR, RSS and Latex in important markets from April 2009 onwards are given below:

Weekly Average Prices of Natural Rubber

(US $ per 100 kg)

End of the Week	TSR		RSS				Latex
	Kuala Lumpur SMR20 (1)	Bangkok STR20 (2)	Bangkok RSS3 (2)	Singapore RSS3 (3)	Kottayam (India) RSS4 (4)	Colombo RSS1 (5)	Malaysia Latex 60% (6)
April 4, 2009	145.54	147.66	152.43	155.43	167.89	133.09	133.24
April 11, 2009	154.36	156.63	162.12	164.13	186.48	139.04	131.68
April 18, 2009	158.86	(7)	(7)	171.79	197.39	152.84	133.25
April 25, 2009	154.62	157.64	163.77	160.15	191.09	149.06	132.76
May 2, 2009	155.10	157.65	163.69	162.28	202.55	(7)	131.46
May 9, 2009	163.95	161.92	168.94	173.50	201.61	(7)	133.63
May 16, 2009	162.58	166.56	176.37	171.00	193.34	(7)	134.38
May 23, 2009	159.03	165.58	175.80	168.32	204.54	(7)	134.35
May 30, 2009	159.98	165.39	175.97	171.87	206.98	(7)	132.76
June 6, 2009	163.72	165.56	175.64	175.41	211.74	183.01	131.60
June 13, 2009	162.72	165.92	174.52	171.28	210.63	186.96	128.63
June 20, 2009	158.96	164.66	170.54	169.05	204.73	174.41	125.56
June 27, 2009	158.60	162.58	167.20	164.91	204.99	165.32	121.99
July 4, 2009	161.03	162.14	166.98	167.54	205.55	(7)	120.50
July 11, 2009	159.88	162.42	167.26	165.83	201.04	(7)	119.56
July 18, 2009	161.34	163.48	169.49	169.73	199.65	(7)	118.78
July 25, 2009	170.11	169.51	179.51	181.58	203.82	166.20	122.46
Aug. 1, 2009	177.36	176.02	187.76	191.15	204.89	181.00	127.31

(1) FOB physical price at 5.00 p.m. quoted by buyers.

(2) FOB physical price reported by Rubber Research Institute of Thailand.

(3) FOB physical price at 12.00 noon quoted by buyers in SICOM.

(4) Average spot price (not including taxes or duties) reported by the Rubber Board.

(5) Average rate pertaining to Colombo Auction.

(6) Average farm-gate prices in North, Central and South Malaysia for dry rubber content.

(7) Not available.

CRUDE OIL PRICE PROJECTED TO AVERAGE AT $70 IN 2009 Q4

Crude petroleum oil prices continue to be very volatile. The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude petroleum oil spot price fell from $71.47 on June 29 to $59.62 on July 14 and then increased to $71.59 by August 3.

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. government in its Short Term Energy Outlook released on August 11 anticipates the WTI crude oil to stay roughly flat at an average of $70 per barrel in the fourth quarter of 2009, an increase of about $27 compared with the average for the first quarter of the year. The WTI spot price is projected to rise slowly as economic conditions improve, to an average of about $72 per barrel in 2010.

Average prices of WTI crude petroleum oil are given in the table below.

Average WTI Spot FOB Price of Crude Petroleum Oil
(US$/barrel)

	US dollar per barrel
Year 2003	31.08
Year 2004	41.51
Year 2005	56.64
Year 2006	66.05
Year 2007	72.34
Year 2008	99.67
Week ended May 2, 2009	50.20
Week ended May 9, 2009	55.96
Week ended May 16, 2009	57.94
Week ended May 23, 2009	60.32
Week ended May 30, 2009	64.32
Week ended June 6, 2009	68.11
Week ended June 13, 2009	70.85
Week ended June 20, 2009	70.62
Week ended June 27, 2009	68.58
Week ended July 4, 2009	69.32
Week ended July 11, 2009	61.48
Week ended July 18, 2009	61.29
Week ended July 25, 2009	65.28
Week ended August 1, 2009	67.03
Week ended August 8, 2009	71.58
On August 11, 2009	69.46

Source: Energy Information Administration, The U.S. government. (1 Barrel = 42 US gallons = 159 litre)

Table 1: Production of Natural Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries ('000 tonnes)

Year	China		India		Indonesia		Malaysia		Papua New Guinea		Sri Lanka		Thailand		Vietnam	
2005	541.0		772		2271		1126		4.7		104.4		2937		481.6	
2006	538.0		853		2637		1284		4.5		109.2		3137		555.4	
2007	588.0		811		2755		1200		*		117.6		3056		601.7	
2008	548.0		881		2751		1072		*		129.2		3090		662.9	
2009(1)	610.0		848		2522		1023		*		136.0		3070		650.0	
Month	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)
January	2.0	1.3	104	92	229	214	126.1	73.4	*	*	12.0	12.2	326	285	62.6	44.7
February	0.0	0.0	55	48	210	182	115.1	72.4	*	*	13.1	12.8	273	249	10.4	10.7
March	0.3	12.0	47	48	206	171	76.9	47.4	*	*	11.8	13.0	251	152	3.0	1.5
April	9.3	49.0	57	52	216	221	73.7	50.1	*	*	9.8	11.4	226	198	8.9	5.8
May	43.2	65.2	60	54	263	257	82.2	57.0	*	*	9.9	10.4	200	173	25.3	23.6
June	62.0	78.1	62	54	303	296	87.4	78.0	*	*	10.5	10.9	212	247	51.7	64.0
July	69.2	81.9	63	51	266	*	102.4	*	*	*	10.8	10.1	286	*	78.0	72.0
August	77.5	83.0	73	72	186	*	103.6	*	*	*	10.9	12.2	283	*	63.0	65.0
September	82.7	84.0	80	79	175	*	106.2	*	*	*	11.5	10.3	301	*	82.0	75.0
October	83.7	83.5	84	85	226	*	66.5	*	*	*	9.4	*	330	*	85.0	80.0
November	78.6		96		230		70.2		*		9.4		183		91.0	
December	39.3		100		241		62.1		*		10.1		219		102.0	

(1) Anticipated; (2) Actual data up to April, provisional data for May to July and anticipated data for rest of the year; * Not reported by the government. *Source*: Reported by respective governments.

Table 2: Consumption of Natural Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries ('000 tonnes)

Year	China		India		Indonesia		Malaysia		Papua New Guinea		Sri Lanka		Thailand		Vietnam	
2005	*		789		221		386		*		72.7		335		60.0	
2006	*		815		355		383		*		63.1		321		65.0	
2007	*		851		391		450		*		73.9		374		80.0	
2008	*		881		414		461		*		80.1		398		100.0	
2009(1)	*		866		389		466		*		85.0		*		110.0	
Month	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)
January	*	*	71	64	*	*	41.4	34.4	*	*	7.0	7.4	33	30	9.0	10.0
February	*	*	74	72	*	*	38.3	35.1	*	*	7.3	7.3	35	30	8.0	10.0
March	*	*	74	74	*	*	40.0	37.3	*	*	7.3	4.4	36	30	8.0	9.0
April	*	*	70	73	*	*	38.7	37.1	*	*	6.1	6.5	30	30	8.0	9.0
May	*	*	71	71	*	*	39.3	40.7	*	*	7.3	5.5	35	30	9.0	9.0
June	*	*	74	74	*	*	37.4	37.0	*	*	7.6	6.2	35	30	9.0	9.0
July	*	*	78	78	*	*	37.7	*	*	*	7.7	7.3	34	*	9.0	9.0
August	*	*	76	72	*	*	38.9	*	*	*	6.2	8.6	34	*	8.0	9.0
September	*	*	76	74	*	*	37.5	*	*	*	7.0	6.5	34	*	8.0	9.0
October	*	*	76	74	*	*	36.0	*	*	*	5.5	*	35	*	8.0	9.0
November	*		73		*		38.4		*		4.5		30		8.0	
December	*		68		*		37.5		*		6.6		27		8.0	

(1) Anticipated; (2) Actual up to April, provisional data for May to July and anticipated data for rest of the year; * Not reported by the government. *Source*: Reported by respective governments.

Table 3: Gross Export of Natural Rubber from ANRPC Member Countries ('000 tonnes)

Year	China		India		Indonesia		Malaysia		Papua New Guinea		Singapore		Sri Lanka		Thailand		Vietnam	
2005	5.0		60		2024		1128		4.7		350.9		31.6		2632		566.5	
2006	4.0		71		2287		1134		4.5		238.4		46.3		2772		673.4	
2007	4.0		29		2407		1018		*		153.0		51.4		2704		681.9	
2008	3.0		77		2295		916		*		138.2		48.6		2675		619.3	
2009[1]	3.0		35		2100		1100		*		*		61.0		2310		600.0	
Month	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]
January	Negl.	Negl.	8	1	181.6	118.1	79.3	49.5	*	*	10.4	3.1	5.1	4.8	263	214	49.7	34.6
February	Negl.	Negl.	15	2	227.1	137.3	83.3	59.2	*	*	15.1	10.9	5.8	5.5	242	210	28.9	38.2
March	Negl.	Negl.	13	2	206.7	184.4	100.5	48.8	*	*	14.0	11.5	5.2	7.7	226	202	36.7	49.7
April	Negl.	Negl.	4	1	198.9	172.9	89.2	45.7	*	*	11.2	13.2	4.0	4.6	206	181	37.1	23.1
May	Negl.	Negl.	3	Negl.	209.7	*	77.7	47.4	*	*	11.8	9.2	2.5	5.6	191	170	28.3	42.7
June	Negl.	Negl.	10	Negl.	199.6	*	74.8	60.0	*	*	15.8	10.0	2.2	4.5	206	210	48.0	57.6
July	Negl.	Negl.	9	0	212.8	*	82.5	*	*	*	14.7	*	3.0	4.7	249	*	67.4	62.3
August	Negl.	*	3	2	198.1	*	82.7	*	*	*	13.5	*	3.8	3.7	254	*	64.9	64.0
September	Negl.	*	2	4	217.4	*	83.5	*	*	*	10.0	*	4.2	6.8	257	*	67.5	65.0
October	Negl.	*	3	6	167.7		64.9	*	*	*	9.0	*	3.9	*	250	*	64.9	68.8
November	Negl.		4		144.3		52.8		*		5.6		3.9		161		56.9	
December	Negl.		3		131.4		44.4		*		7.1		5.0		170		69.2	

(1) Anticipated; (2) Actual up to April, provisional data for May to July 2009 and anticipated data for rest of the year; * Not reported by the government. *Source*: Reported by respective governments.

Table 4: Gross Import of Natural Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries ('000 tonnes)

Year	China		India		Indonesia		Malaysia		Singapore		Sri Lanka		Thailand		Vietnam	
2005	1407.0		62		6.6		462		228		10.3		1.6		141.0	
2006	1612.0		50		6.9		512		184		7.2		1.2		185.0	
2007	1647.0		114		9.8		605		158		9.1		1.9		130.0	
2008	1585.0		83		12.6		523		138		3.6		4.5		150.0	
2009[1]	1400.0		87		7.3		500		*		4.5		*		130.0	
Month	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]	2008	2009[2]
January	158	53	9	6	1.3	0.5	71.3	43.4	15.5	9.2	0.0	0.4	Negl.	Negl.	8.2	6.5
February	126	111	5	3	1.1	0.5	48.6	52.0	14.9	12.3	0.0	0.2	Negl.	Negl.	7.1	12.5
March	175	179	4	7	1.0	*	46.4	47.6	16.6	12.6	0.2	0.1	Negl.	Negl.	6.6	16.1
April	134	170	4	10	0.6	*	42.0	51.4	13.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	Negl.	Negl.	5.9	13.2
May	97	135	10	20	1.4	*	35.0	59.0	12.2	7.3	0.2	0.1	Negl.	Negl.	26.6	15.4
June	102	127	7	20	1.0	*	42.5	45.0	9.5	8.8	1.4	1.2	Negl.	Negl.	47.3	9.0
July	124	130	2	20	1.2	*	38.7	*	12.9	*	0.3	0.4	Negl.	Negl.	10.5	10.4
August	146	125	4	6	0.9	*	36.9	*	12.3	*	0.1	0.2	Negl.	*	10.1	10.0
September	163	125	13	5	1.3	*	38.7	*	10.9	*	0.6	0.5	Negl.	*	7.6	10.0
October	147	130	16	4	0.7		40.3	*	7.3	*	0.6	*	Negl.	*	7.3	10.0
November	114		5		0.8		46.9		5.3		0.2		Negl.		8.1	
December	99		4		1.2		35.5		6.9		0.0		Negl.		4.9	

(1) Anticipated; (2) Actual up to April, provisional data for May to July and anticipated data for rest of the year; * Not reported by the government. *Source*: Reported by respective governments.

Table 5: Closing Stock of Natural Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries ('000 tonnes)

Year	China		India		Indonesia(3)		Malaysia		Papua New Guinea		Singapore		Sri Lanka		Thailand		Vietnam	
2005	*		117		57		164		*		12.4		19.0		204		108.1	
2006	169.0		142		60		188		*		2.4		18.7		250		109.9	
2007	177.0		192		26		153		*		*		11.0		230		80.0	
2008	250.0		210		80		156		*		2.5		14.6		252		173.8	
2009(1)	*		259		120		*		*		*		16.0		*		188.7	
Month	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)	2008	2009(2)
January	*	*	225	242	*	*	181.1	167.7	*	*	4.7	4.2	11.0	14.6	260	293	92.2	180.4
February	*	*	198	220	*	*	204.9	160.9	*	*	6.4	8.1	11.0	14.6	257	301	72.8	155.4
March	*	*	164	200	*	*	177.4	126.8	*	*	6.7	10.0	10.2	13.8	246	222	37.7	114.3
April	*	*	153	188	*	*	150.5	102.5	*	*	10.0	7.5	9.9	13.5	237	207	7.4	101.2
May	*	*	149	190	*	*	133.6	107.0	*	*	13.7	5.9	9.9	14.1	211	171	22.0	88.5
June	*	*	136	190	*	*	119.0	*	*	*	9.6	3.7	10.6	13.9	182	*	64.0	94.9
July	*	*	115	183	*	*	128.9	*	*	*	7.0	*	10.7	15.7	186	*	76.1	106.0
August	*	*	114	204	*	*	132.9	*	*	*	4.3	*	11.6	15.8	183	*	76.3	108.0
September	*	*	130	210	*	*	143.0	*	*	*	4.1	*	12.0	13.2	194	*	90.5	119.0
October	*	*	152	219	*	*	144.5	*	*	*	3.8	*	12.0	*	239	*	109.9	132.0
November	*		177		*		148.5		*		3.6		13.0		230		144.1	
December	250.0		210		*		156.3		*		2.5		14.6		252		173.8	

(1) Anticipated; (2) Actual up to April, provisional data for May to July and anticipated data for rest of the year; (3) Stock with Estates; * Not reported by the government. *Source*: Reported by respective governments.

Table 6: Total Planted Area and Tapped Area in ANRPC Member Countries ('000 hectares)

Year	China		India		Indonesia		Malaysia		Papua New Guinea		Sri Lanka		Thailand		Vietnam	
	Total area	Tapped area	Total area	Tapped area	Total area	Tapped area	Total area	Tapped area	Total area	Tapped area	Total area	Tapped area	Total area	Tapped area	Total area	Tapped area
2005	741.0	471.0	598	447	3279	2634	1271	1174	*	*	116.1	91.2	2190	1692	482.7	334.2
2006	776.0	495.0	615	454	3346	2726	1264	1153	*	*	117.7	96.8	2297	1743	522.0	356.4
2007	875.0	503.0	635	459	3414	2776	1248	1146	*	*	119.5	94.3	2458	1774	556.3	373.3
2008	932.0	520.0	662	463	3424	2769	1247	760	*	*	122.1	93.6	2675	1819	618.6	399.0
2009(1)	955.0	513.0	677	466	3435	2693	1222	740	*	*	124.0	93.0	*	*	648.6	382.3

(1) Anticipated; * Not reported by the government. *Source*: Reported by respective governments.

Table 7: Area Planted during each Year in ANRPC Member Countries ('000 hectares)

Year	China		India		Indonesia		Malaysia		Papua New Guinea		Sri Lanka		Thailand		Vietnam	
	New-planted	Re-planted	New-planted	Re-planted	New-planted	Re-planted	New-planted	Re-planted	New-planted	Re-planted	New-planted	Re-planted	New-planted	Re-planted	New-planted	Re-planted
2005	44.2(3)		14.8	7.5	17.1	5.0	0.0	20.6	*	*	1.0	2.5	122.6	50.4	28.6	3.7
2006	58.2(3)		19.3	8.4	67.0	44.9	0.0	20.2	*	*	1.9	4.4	109.6	40.3	39.5	4.6
2007	65.1(3)		20.5	8.5	67.3	50.0	0.0	23.1	*	*	2.0	5.2	161.4	35.2	34.1	7.0
2008(1)	49.1(3)		27.5	9.0	10.5	40.0	11.0	20.7	*	*	2.4	6.1	221.2	31.9	62.3	8.0
2009(2)	63.0(3)		15.0	11.0	10.5	55.0	*	20.0	*	*	3.1	3.6	*	64.0	30.0	9.0

(1) Provisional; (2) Anticipated; (3) Total area newplanted or replanted during the year; * Not reported by the government. *Source*: Reported by respective governments.