ANRPC Monthly Bulletin of Rubber Statistics

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FOREWORD

The ANRPC is organizing the second *Annual Rubber Conference* on November 4, 2009. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will host the event in Ho Chi Minh City.

The Conference, with the theme "*Beyond the Crisis: Emerging Asia and Opportunities for Natural Rubber*", will have 12 papers divided into three sessions followed by a panel discussion on the topic "*Emerging Asia and the Future of Rubber Industry*". All papers have been carefully chosen with a view to providing an update of rubber industry developments in each country as well in the global arena. As speakers to the Conference, we have renowned experts to deal with topics such as rubber industry outlook, NR supply prospects, rubber development policies in producing countries, and developments in auto tyre manufacturing and latex-based industries.

This unique international meeting point of rubber industry players, policy makers and analysts from different countries, will be an ideal platform for having fruitful face-to-face interactions. I take this opportunity to extend the Association's invitation to all users of the *ANRPC Monthly Bulletin of Rubber Statistics* to attend this second annual event of the ANRPC. Participation is free of charges.

While presenting the fifth issue of this publication, I would like to place on record the supports received from all Member Countries.

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 HEADING INTO A HISTORICAL FALL

REVIEW OF 12 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 2009

Production

Global production of natural rubber (NR) is heading into a historical fall. Data for the 12 months ended June revealed a 4.5% drop in 2009, the steepest after 1952.

More than 93% of the global supply of NR comes from the seven countries - Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Vietnam, China and Sri Lanka. The total production in these seven countries in the 12 months ended June 2009 dipped to 8703 thousand tonnes from 9116 thousand tonnes in 2008 (January to December).

NR production in Thailand fell by annualized 18.0% or 230 thousand tonnes in the first five months of 2009, according to preliminary estimates of the Rubber Research Institute of Thailand. Estimate for June is not available. Rubber trees in 64 thousand hectare were replanted this year. The resultant reduction in tappable area, adverse weather, relatively lower price and export reduction commitments under the IRCo's Agreed Export Tonnage Scheme have affected the supply this year. Production during the 12 months ended May 2009 was only 2860 thousand tonnes as against 3090 thousand tonnes in 2008 (January to December). Thailand has revised down the average annual yield data for 2007 and 2008. However, the country's future production capacity of NR has increased substantially by extensive cultivation taken place in the past few years. An extent of 615 thousand hectare was additionally brought under rubber cultivation during the period 2005-2008, according to revised estimates of the Rubber Research Institute of Thailand, reported in the first week of July. This will not impact on the supply until 2011.

In Indonesia, NR output contracted 6.0% in the first half of this year from a year earlier due to shrinkage in tappable area by 76 thousand hectare, weather factors, fall in export, reduced harvesting intensity and a decline in average yield. According to revised forecasts of the Directorate General of Perennial Crops in the first week of July, the average annual yield per tapped area is anticipated to decline to 937 kg/ha this year from 994 kg/ha in the year before. Under the government's Estate Crops Revitalization Programme, rubber trees in 55 thousand hectare were replanted this year. The revised forecasts show that the production would fall to 2522 thousand tonnes in 2009, but marginally improve to 2681 thousand tonnes in 2010. Indonesia produced 2751 thousand tonnes of NR in 2008. During 2005-09 an area of 172 thousand hectare was newly planted with rubber which would start yielding after 2011.

Production of NR in Malaysia dropped 25.4% year-to-year during the first half of this year as the tappable area shrank 20,000 ha and export dropped 32.0%. The production during the 12 months ended June 2009 was 930 thousand tonnes as compared to 1072 thousand tonnes in 2008 January to December, according to preliminary data from the Malaysian Rubber Board. Rubber area in the country came down by 49 thousand hectare during the period 2005-2009 in spite of 11 thousand hectare newplanted during the same period.

NR output in India dropped 9.4% in the first half of this year, according to Rubber Board of India's preliminary estimates. The southwest monsoon in the State of Kerala was unusually weak during June this year, for the second consecutive year, helping to continue harvesting without interruption. However, the resultant gain in output could not fully offset the previous months' output fall caused by severe drought in the State. The Rubber Board anticipates that the production fall would moderate to 1.9% in the third quarter of this year. According to the Board's revised forecasts in the first week of July, the production during 2009 (January to December) would be 848 thousand tonnes, or 3.7% lower compared with the previous year. While tappable area would improve marginally, average annual yield is anticipated to come down this year to 1820 kg from 1903 kg in the year before. India has scaled down the average yield anticipated for this year. During the period 2005-09, an area of 97 thousand hectare was newly planted in the country.

In Vietnam, the production fell 7.2% in the first half of 2009 from a year earlier due to the ongoing replanting programme which reduced the tappable area by 16 thousand hectare. The country produced 651 thousand tonnes of NR in the 12 months ended June 2009, against 663 thousand tonnes in 2008 January to December. A 5.8% output fall is anticipated for the third quarter of this year, according to the Vietnam Rubber Association and the Vietnam Rubber Group. The average annual yield is anticipated improve this year to 1700 kg/ha from 1661 kg/ha in 2008. Vietnam expanded rubber area to an additional area of 195 thousand hectare by newplanting during 2005-2009.

In sharp contrast to other NR producing countries, China and Sri Lanka witnessed substantial rise in NR output in the first half of 2009.

The production in China rose annualized 78.0% in the first half of 2009, as per preliminary estimates of the China Rubber Research Institute in Hainan. This sharp rise largely shadows the previous year's drastic fall in output due to adverse weather. The production during the 12 months ended June 2009 was 619 thousand tonnes as compared with 530 thousand tonnes in 2008 (January to December). A 7.6% rise in production is anticipated for the third quarter of this year. The production during January to December 2009 is anticipated to be 610 thousand tonnes which is 15.0% higher than the previous year. Although the expansion in tapped area in 2009 would be marginal, a favourable weather and the resultant improvement in average yield is anticipated to bolster the output. China's rubber area expanded by 214 thousand hectare during 2005-09 due to intensive newplanting during the period.

In Sri Lanka, the production rose 5.4% year-to-year in the first half of this year, as per provisional estimates of the Rubber Development Department. The country produced 133 thousand tonnes of NR during the 12 months ended June 2009, posting 3.1% rise from 2008 (January-December). However, the production is anticipated to drop annualized 1.8% in the third quarter this year. According to revised forecast of the Rubber Development Department in the first week of July, the production would rise to 136 thousand tonnes in 2009 (January to December), by 5.2% from the year before. Newplanting undertaken during 2005-08 expanded the country's rubber area by 10 thousand hectare.

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-May)	- 230	- 18.0 %
Indonesia (January- June)	- 86	- 6.0%
Malaysia (January-June)	- 143	- 25.4 %
India (January-June)	- 36	- 9.4 %
Vietnam (January-June)	- 12	- 7.2 %
China (January-June)	+ 89	+ 78.0 %
Sri Lanka (January-June)	+ 4	+ 5.4 %

Source: Reported by respective governments.

Trends in production of NR in each country from 2005 to 2009 are given in the following table.

Trends in Production of NR
(Thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	12 months to June 2009 (1)
Thailand	2937	3137	3056	3090	2860
Indonesia	2271	2637	2755	2751	2665
Malaysia	1126	1284	1200	1072	930
India	772	853	811	881	845
Vietnam	482	555	602	663	651
China	541	538	588	530	619
Sri Lanka	104	109	118	129	133
Total	**8233**	**9113**	**9130**	**9116**	**8703**

(1) Refer to 12 months period ended June 2009 except for Thailand. For Thailand, it refers to the 12 months ended May 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	- 7.4
Indonesia	9.9	16.1	4.5	-0.1	- 3.1
Malaysia	-3.7	14.0	-6.5	-10.7	- 13.2
India	3.9	10.5	-4.9	8.6	- 4.1
Vietnam	15	15.1	8.5	10.1	-1.8
China	-5.7	-0.6	9.3	-9.9	16.8
Sri Lanka	9.5	4.8	8.3	9.3	3.1
Aggregate	**2.3**	**10.7**	**0.2**	**-0.2**	**- 4.5**

(1) Refer to 12 months period ended June 2009 except for Thailand. For Thailand, it refers to the 12 months period ended May 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-May)	- 151	- 13.4%
Indonesia (January-April)	- 202	- 24.8%
Malaysia (January-June)	- 162	- 32.0%
Vietnam (January-June)	+ 14	+ 6.0%
India (January-June)	- 47	- 89.0%
Singapore (January-March)	- 14	- 35.4%
Sri Lanka (January-June)	+ 9	+ 35.7%

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)	1000	1903	994	1430	1360	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

Commodity markets have been bearish since the second half of June caused by reports raising new concerns on the global economic recovery. While there have been indications supporting the view that the worst of the global economic contraction has passed, there have also been reports cautioning that a sustained recovery remains far off.

Rising unemployment and weakening household spending in the U.S. and Europe supports the view that a sustained upturn might take longer than expected. The U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics reported 467,000 job losses in the country in June 2009 alone, making the total since the start of recession at 7.2 million. More disturbing news from the U.S. is the government's annual deficit reaching 13% of the country's GDP, the biggest since the end of World War II in 1945, when it reached 21.5%. The surging deficit could threaten any nascent economic recovery by undermining the dollar and driving up interest rates. This could also tie the administration's hands in responding to economy's problems.

However, in European Union, industrial production marginally rose in May 2009 for the first time since August last year. Eurostat, the European Union's official statistical agency, reported that the industrial production rose 0.5% in May from April, helping the year-to-year decline to slow to 17%. In U.K., the housing market showed signs of improvement although there are views that this would be short-lived.

While all advanced economies are expected to contract this year, developing countries such as China are coming out as a bigger driver of global economic growth. Chinese economy has turned around in recent months on the back of government's massive stimulus program. Although the state-driven growth spurt has accelerated the county's industrial output, commodity imports and bank lending, the sustainability of the growth remains uncertain.

The Indian economy, which depends far less on exports than many countries in Asia, has weathered the global downturn relatively better. The GDP grew 6.7% in the year ended Mach 31, 2009, slowing from a 9% expansion in the previous year. The new government's budget aims to reach 9% GDP growth in the medium term. For achieving this growth rate on a sustained basis, the country will need a lot more in the way of infrastructure spending. The new budget would seek to spend 9% of GDP on infrastructure development by 2014.

A pessimistic economic outlook for the U.S. and the E.U., providing evidences supporting a weaker-than-expected recovery, has affected sentiments in crude oil market since the last week of June. The WTI spot prices of crude petroleum oil, which hovered around 70 dollar per barrel in June, entered into a bearish phase in the last week of June, taking a further downswing since July 3 to hit 59.93 dollar on July 10. NR prices usually track oil price movements.

Another factor which could have exerted a slight downward pressure on NR market was a marginal gain in Japanese yen against the dollar. When the yen becomes stronger, investors move away from commodities to yen, depressing TOCOM rubber futures. The yen's value against the dollar improved 6.5% from June 15 to July 10.

Although the global economic outlook, oil price and the yen remained unfavourable to rubber prices in the second half of June 2009, NR prices did not register any considerable fall as the market could have received support from the low supply situation.

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

(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 for DRC in North, Central and South Malaysia.
(7) Not available.

TRENDS IN CRUDE PETROLEUM OIL PRICE AND SHORT TERM OUTLOOK

Spot prices of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil hovered around 70 dollar per barrel through most of June. The prices entered into a bearish phase in the last week of June, taking a further downswing since July 3 to hit 59.93 dollar on July 10. The price was 59.62 dollar on July 14. Average prices of WTI crude petroleum oil are given in the table below.

As per the Short Term Energy Outlook released on July 7 by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. government, WTI spot crude oil prices are expected to average near 70 dollar per barrel through the second half of 2009, an increase of about 18 dollar compared with the average for the first half of the year. The price is projected to rise slowly as economic conditions improve, and to average about 72 dollar per barrel in 2010.

EIA has cautioned on downside price risks of the forecasts by pointing out various possibilities such as a delayed or weaker-than-expected global economic recovery, surplus production capacity and high commercial inventories.

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
On July 14, 2009	59.62

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	530.5		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	9.2	49.0	57	52	216	221	73.7	52.6	*	*	9.8	11.4	226	198	8.9	5.8
May	42.0	65.2	60	54	263	257	82.2	85.0	*	*	9.9	10.5	200	162	25.3	23.6
June	60.0	74.5	62	55	303	296	87.4	88.0	*	*	10.5	10.9	212	*	51.7	64.0
July	67.0	76.8	63	61	266	*	102.4	*	*	*	10.8	10.1	286	*	78.0	70.0
August	75.0	79.0	73	72	186	*	103.6	*	*	*	10.9	12.2	283	*	63.0	65.0
September	80.0	83.0	80	79	175	*	106.2	*	*	*	11.5	10.3	301	*	82.0	75.0
October	81.0		84		226		66.5		*		9.4		330		85.0	
November	76.0		96		230		70.2		*		9.4		183		91.0	
December	38.0		100		241		62.1		*		10.1		219		102.0	

(1) Anticipated; (2) Actual data up to March, provisional data for April to June and anticipated data for rest of the year; * Not available. *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		469		*		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	45.7	*	*	6.1	6.5	30	30	8.0	9.0
May	*	*	71	70	*	*	39.3	37.0	*	*	7.3	5.5	35	30	9.0	9.0
June	*	*	74	72	*	*	37.4	37.0	*	*	7.6	6.2	35	*	9.0	9.0
July	*	*	78	72	*	*	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		*		36.0		*		5.5		35		8.0	
November	*		73		*		37.7		*		4.5		30		8.0	
December	*		68		*		36.1		*		6.6		27		8.0	

(1) Anticipated; (2) Actual data up to March, provisional data for April to June and anticipated data for rest of the year; * Not available. *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		917		*		138.2		48.6		2675		619.3	
2009(1)	*		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	*	*	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	*	*	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	*	*	13	2	206.7	184.4	100.5	48.8	*	*	14.0	11.5	5.2	7.7	226	202	36.7	43.8
April	*	*	4	1	198.9	172.9	89.2	45.7	*	*	11.2	*	4.0	4.6	206	181	37.1	23.1
May	*	*	3	Negl.	209.7	*	77.7	70.0	*	*	11.8	*	2.5	6.6	191	170	28.3	42.7
June	*	*	10	Negl.	199.6	*	74.8	70.0	*	*	15.8	*	2.2	4.5	206	*	48.0	60.0
July	*	*	9	1	212.8	*	82.5	*	*	*	14.7	*	3.0	4.7	249	*	67.4	64.0
August	*	*	3	2	198.1	*	82.7	*	*	*	13.5	*	3.8	3.7	254	*	64.9	65.0
September	*	*	2	2	217.4	*	83.5	*	*		10.0		4.2	6.8	257	*	67.5	70.0
October	*		3		167.7		64.9		*		9.0		3.9		250		64.9	
November	*		4		144.3		52.8		*		5.6		3.9		161		56.9	
December	*		3		131.4		44.4		*		7.1		5.0		170		69.2	

(1) Anticipated; (2) Actual data up to March, provisional data for April to June 2009 and anticipated data for rest of the year; * Not available. *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	1682.0		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	171	53	9	6	1.3	0.5	71.3	43.4	15.5	9.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	*	8.2	6.5
February	134	111	5	3	1.1	0.5	48.6	52.0	14.9	12.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	*	7.1	12.5
March	184	179	4	7	1.0	*	46.4	47.6	16.6	12.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	*	6.6	16.1
April	139	170	4	10	0.6	*	42.0	51.4	13.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.6	*	5.9	13.2
May	101	135	10	19	1.4	*	35.0	45.0	12.2	*	0.2	0.2	0.3	*	26.6	15.4
June	106	130	7	15	1.0	*	42.5	45.0	9.5	*	1.4	1.2	0.5	*	47.3	13.8
July	129	125	2	6	1.2	*	38.7	*	12.9	*	0.3	0.4	0.5	*	10.5	13.0
August	154	120	4	6	0.9	*	36.9	*	12.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	*	10.1	13.0
September	175	125	13	6	1.3	*	38.7	*	10.9	*	0.6	0.5	0.4	*	7.6	13.0
October	157		16		0.7		40.3		7.3		0.6		0.5		7.3	
November	125		5		0.8		46.9		5.3		0.2		0.3		8.1	
December	109		4		1.2		35.5		6.9		0.0		0.1		4.9	

(1) Anticipated; (2) Actual data up to March, provisional data for April to June and anticipated data for rest of the year; * Not available. *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	120.2
April	*	*	153	189	*	*	150.5	113.1	*	*	10.0	*	9.9	13.5	237	207	7.4	107.1
May	*	*	149	191	*	*	133.6	*	*	*	13.7	*	9.9	14.2	211	171	22.0	94.4
June	*	*	136	188	*	*	119.0	*	*	*	9.6	*	10.6	13.9	182	*	64.0	103.2
July	*	*	115	196	*	*	128.9	*	*	*	7.0	*	10.7	15.7	186	*	76.1	113.2
August	*	*	114	200	*	*	132.9	*	*	*	4.3	*	11.6	15.8	183	*	76.3	117.2
September	*	*	130	209	*	*	143.0	*	*	*	4.1	*	12.0	13.2	194	*	90.5	126.2
October	*		152		*		144.5		*		3.8		12.0		239		109.9	
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 data up to March, provisional data for April to June and anticipated data for rest of the year; [3] Stock with Estates; * Not available. *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	925.0	510.0	662	463	3424	2769	1247	973	*	*	122.0	95.0	2675	1819	618.6	399.0
2009[1]	955.0	513.0	677	466	3435	2693	1222	953	*	*	124.0	93.0	*	*	648.6	382.3

[1] Anticipated; * Not available. *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]	68.1[3]		27.5	9.0	10.5	40.0	11.0	20.7	*	*	2.1	1.0	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 available. *Source*: Reported by respective governments.