ANRPC Monthly Bulletin of Rubber Statistics

A monthly statistical bulletin of

Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
7th Floor, Bangunan Getah Asli (Menara), 148 Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel: +603 2161 1900; Fax: +603 2161 3014; E-mail: anrpc@streamyx.com
Website: www.anrpc.org

Members: China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

Contact Persons: Prof. Dr. Djoko Said Damardjati, Secretary General   Jom Jacob, Senior Economist

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FOREWORD

Divergence between data published by ANRPC and IRSG had been subjected to deliberations at various forums. To address this issue, a joint workshop of the two organizations was organized in January 2008, in Kuala Lumpur, attended by statistical experts from NR producing countries, representatives from NR trading, SR industry and rubber goods manufacturing industry. The workshop was useful in understanding intricacies of methods followed by each producing country and also by the two organizations, in preparing data and forecasts. This was the first ever joint programme of ANRPC and IRSG in the long history of coexistence of the two organizations.

To continue the activities initiated at the workshop held in 2008, another joint workshop will be organized at the end of this month, in Singapore. The second workshop, to be attended by official statisticians from rubber industry of different countries, will deliberate on methods employed by each country in estimating data and explore possibilities for improving them. Estimation and forecasting methods followed by the IRSG would also be discussed. The workshop is expected to provide valuable inputs for having further improvements in quality and coverage of data and forecasts on rubber industry.

While presenting this fourth issue of the *ANRPC Monthly Bulletin of Rubber Statistics*, I gratefully acknowledge the valuable supports received from statistical correspondents in all Member Countries of the Association. Users are encouraged to offer their feedback.

Prof. Dr. Djoko Said Damardjati
Secretary General

ANRPC ANNUAL RUBBER CONFERENCE 2009

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
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PRODUCTION AND EXPORT FALL FURTHER

REVIEW UP TO MAY 2009

Production

Natural rubber production in major producing countries continued to fall, as per data available up to May 2009.

In Thailand, which makes up 33% of the global NR supply, production fell annualized 21.6% during the first four months of this year, according to data from Rubber Research Institute of Thailand. Indonesia's NR production fell less precipitously in the five months ended May, revealed by data from Directorate General of Perennial Crops of the Ministry of Agriculture. The country which is the second largest producer, accounting for 28% of the global output, logged 6.5% fall in production in January-May, from a year before.

Output in Malaysia fell 27.6% in the five months ended May 2009 from a year earlier due to rains that slowed tapping activity, low export demand, and an ongoing replanting programme contracting the tappable area by 20,000 ha in 2009.

Production in Vietnam fell 21.7% in January-May from a year earlier largely due to replanting and the resultant shrinkage in tappable area by 16,700 ha in this year. The Vietnam Rubber Association and Vietnam Rubber Group anticipate 9.8% fall in production for the three months ending August 2009. India's NR output fell annualized 8.7% in the first five months of this year caused by unusually severe drought in the traditional rubber growing region of the country. The pace of output fall is anticipated to moderate to 2.5% for the three months ending August, according to forecasts from the Rubber Board of India.

While NR output fell sharply in all major producing countries, China and Sri Lanka stood exception to this. NR output in China rose annualized 137.9% or 2.4 times in the five months ended May 2009, as per quick estimates from China Rubber Research Institute in Hainan. As reported in this column last month, the sharp rise in China's output this year largely mirrors the previous year's drastic fall. The production anticipated for June is 71,000 tonnes, showing 18% rise from the same month in the previous year.

Sri Lanka's NR output rose 9.7% in the five months ended May 2009 from a year earlier, although tapped area shrank 2,000 ha. Rubber Development Department anticipates that the production would grow annualized 9.4% for the three months ending August 2009. The following table consolidates changes in NR output in this year from the same period previous year.

Change in Production in 2009 from 2008

	Thousand tonnes	% change
Thailand (January-April)	- 232	- 21.6 %
Indonesia (January- May)	- 77	- 6.5%
Malaysia (January-May)	- 131	- 27.6 %
India (January-May)	- 28	- 8.7 %
Vietnam (January-May)	- 24	- 21.7 %
China (January-May)	+ 73	+137.9 %
Sri Lanka (January-May)	+ 5	+ 9.7 %

Source: Reported by respective governments.

The seven countries Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Vietnam, China and Sri Lanka account for 93% of the global NR supply. Trends in annual production in each country from 2005 to 2008 and anticipates for 2009 are given in the following table.

Trends in Production of NR
(Thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008(1)	2009(2)
Thailand	2937	3137	3056	3090	3075
Indonesia	2271	2637	2755	2751	2586
Malaysia	1126	1284	1200	1072	1023
India	772	853	811	881	855
Vietnam	482	555	602	663	650
China	541	538	588	530	610
Sri Lanka	104	109	118	129	126
Total	**8233**	**9113**	**9130**	**9116**	**8925**

(1) Provisional, (2) Anticipated.
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(1)	2009(2)
Thailand	-1.6	6.8	-2.6	1.1	-0.5
Indonesia	9.9	16.1	4.5	-0.1	-6.0
Malaysia	-3.7	14	-6.5	-10.7	-4.6
India	3.9	10.5	-4.9	8.6	-2.5
Vietnam	15	15.1	8.5	10.1	-2.0
China	-5.7	-0.6	9.3	-9.9	15.1
Sri Lanka	9.5	4.8	8.3	9.3	-2.3
Aggregate	**2.3**	**10.7**	**0.2**	**-0.2**	**-2.1**

(1) Provisional; (2) Anticipated.
Source: Reported by respective governments

Export

Export of NR fell steeply in all the three major exporting countries. Export fell annualized 14.6% in the four months ended April for Thailand, 31.4% in the three months ended March for Indonesia and 31.9% in the five months ended May for Malaysia. Export from Malaysia is anticipated to fall 6.4% for June from the same month in previous year.

Vietnam's NR export fell only 3.2% year-to-year in the current year up to May, dropping less precipitously than the first three large exporting countries. Export from Vietnam for the three months ending August 2009 is anticipated to fall 5% from the previous year.

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

Change in Export from Previous Year

	Thousand tonnes	% change
Thailand (January-April)	- 137	- 14.6%
Indonesia (January-March)	- 193	-31.4%
Malaysia (January-May)	- 137	-31.9%
Vietnam (January-May)	- 6	- 3.2%
India (January-May)	- 37	- 86.0%
Singapore (January-March)	- 14	- 35.4%
Sri Lanka (January-May)	+ 7	+31.8%

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	(3)	1363
2004	1268	1689	839	1300	1057	(3)	1393
2005	1082	1727	862	1320	1145	1736	1441
2006	1128	1879	967	1370	1128	1800	1558
2007	1168	1767	992	1420	1247	1728	1612
2008(1)	1000	1911	1004	1430	1360	1711	1661
2009(2)	1150	1846	1003	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.

TRENDS IN NATURAL RUBBER PRICES

Commodity markets in May have benefited from expectations that the economy will recover later this year and bolster demand. There have been reports that China and other emerging markets are weathering the financial crisis better than developed nations. Chinese consumers are still responding to government measures implemented early this year to boost small car sales, which included subsidies and a cut in taxes on automobile purchases. These measures drove auto sales up 34% in May, according to data from China Association of Automobile Manufacturers. Auto sales in the first five months of this year rose 14% from a year earlier. However, external sector deteriorated further in May. Exports fell 26.4% in May, accelerating from April's 22.6% decline.

Indian economy has withstood the global downturn better than many nations. India's GDP which grew 5.8% in the quarter ended March 31 is now anticipated (by the government) to rebound to between 8% and 9% as the new government is focussing on boosting public expenditure to help create domestic demand and spur economic activity to counter external slow down. Japan's pace of deterioration in exports moderated with the third successive months of trade surplus in April, raising hope that an end to the export dependent economy's recession is in light.

Apart from the above encouraging signs of economic activity, natural rubber prices have also benefited from strengthening crude petroleum oil prices. However, NR prices could not gain much in line with crude oil prices which surged from US$ 52.18 a barrel (WTI FOB spot) on May 1 to US$ 68.59 a barrel on June 1. Tight availability of raw rubber due to rain-induced tapping disruptions in the three major producing countries continued to offer mild support to NR prices in May.

Weekly average prices of TSR, RSS and Latex in important markets during April and May 2009 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	n.a.	131.46
May 9, 2009	163.95	161.92	168.94	173.50	201.61	n.a.	133.63
May 16, 2009	162.58	166.56	176.37	171.00	193.34	n.a.	134.38
May 23, 2009	159.03	165.58	175.80	168.32	204.54	n.a.	134.35
May 30, 2009	159.98	165.39	175.97	171.87	206.98	n.a.	132.76

(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 (excluding 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.

OIL PRICE TO AVERAGE $67 IN SECOND HALF OF 2009

Crude petroleum oil prices rose for the third consecutive month in May. The price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude petroleum oil which averaged at $50.20 per barrel in the week ended May 2 continued its momentum through out the month to touch $ 68.59 per barrel on June 1. Average prices of WTI crude petroleum oil are given 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 April 4, 2009	50.34
Week ended April 11, 2009	50.46
Week ended April 18, 2009	49.86
Week ended April 25, 2009	47.80
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	65.62

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

Short Term Energy Outlook released on June 9 by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. government concluded that oil prices are driven by expectations of a global economic recovery and future increases in oil consumption. In addition, a weaker dollar and increasing financial market activity are prompting higher prices for commodities, overshadowing weak fundamentals.

WTI spot prices of crude petroleum oil are expected to average $67 per barrel for the second half of 2009, an increase of about $16 compared with the first half of the year. The EIA anticipates the prices to average $ 59 dollar in the whole year 2009 and $ 67 in 2010. The weaker dollar may indicate that economic activity outside the U.S., especially in Asia, is stronger than currently estimated, which would provide an upside risk to the above forecast. On the other side, continuing weak oil demand (indicated by oil consumption data for Q1 2009), high inventories, and increased surplus production capacity levels within the OPEC could moderate the upward price pressure, especially if the global economic recovery is delayed.

The next update from the EIA would be available on July 7.

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(1)	530.5		881		2751		1072		*		129.2		3090		662.9	
2009(2)	610.0		855		2586		1023		*		126.0		3075		650.0	
Month	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)
January	2.0	1.3	104	92	215	213	126.1	73.4	*	*	12.0	12.2	326	285	62.6	44.7
February	0.0	0.0	55	48	254	247	115.1	72.4	*	*	13.1	12.8	273	249	10.4	10.7
March	0.3	12.0	47	48	245	237	76.9	47.6	*	*	11.8	13.0	251	152	3.0	1.5
April	9.2	49.0	57	52	231	227	73.7	65.0	*	*	9.8	12.2	226	158	8.9	5.8
May	42.0	65.0	60	55	246	220	82.2	85.0	*	*	9.9	11.9	200	*	25.3	23.6
June	60.0	71.0	62	60	230	*	87.4	88.0	*	*	10.5	10.5	212	*	51.7	43.7
July	67.0	*	63	61	249	*	102.4	*	*	*	10.8	11.4	286	*	78.0	68.8
August	75.0	*	73	72	230	*	103.6	*	*	*	10.9	13.5	283	*	63.0	61.7
September	80.0		80		244		106.2		*		11.5		301		82.0	
October	81.0		84		194		66.5		*		9.4		330		85.0	
November	76.0		96		199		70.2		*		9.4		183		91.0	
December	38.0		100		214		62.1		*		10.1		219		102.0	

(1) Provisional; (2) Anticipated; (3) Provisional data for March to May 2009 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(1)	*		881		414		469		*		80.1		398		100.0	
2009(2)	*		861		431		466		*		85.0		*		110.0	
Month	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2008(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2007	2008(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2008(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)
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	36.8	*	*	7.3	4.4	36	30	8.0	9.0
April	*	*	70	73	*	*	38.7	37.0	*	*	6.1	5.8	30	30	8.0	9.0
May	*	*	71	70	*	*	39.3	37.0	*	*	7.3	6.2	35	*	9.0	9.0
June	*	*	74	72	*	*	37.4	37.0	*	*	7.6	7.0	35	*	9.0	9.0
July	*	*	78	72	*	*	37.7	*	*	*	7.7	7.2	34	*	9.0	9.0
August	*	*	76	72	*	*	38.9	*	*	*	6.2	6.6	34	*	8.0	9.0
September	*		76		*		37.5		*		7.0		34		8.0	
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) Provisional; (2) Anticipated; (3) Provisional data for March to May 2009 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(1)	3.0		77		2296		917		*		138.2		48.6		2675		619.3	
2009(2)	*		42		2158		1100		*		*		54.0		*		600.0	
Month	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)
January	*	*	8	1	181.2	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	140.3	83.3	59.2	*	*	15.1	10.9	5.8	5.5	242	210	28.9	38.2
March	*	*	13	2	206.7	163.8	100.5	49.1	*	*	14.0	11.5	5.2	7.7	226	202	36.7	43.8
April	*	*	4	1	198.9	*	89.2	65.0	*	*	11.2	*	4.0	6.2	206	174	37.1	23.1
May	*	*	3	Negl.	210.3	*	77.7	70.0	*	*	11.8	*	2.5	5.6	191	*	28.3	35.3
June	*	*	10	2	199.6	*	74.8	70.0	*	*	15.8	*	2.2	4.8	206	*	48.0	45.6
July	*	*	9	2	212.8	*	82.5	*	*	*	14.7	*	3.0	4.8	249	*	67.4	64.0
August	*	*	3	3	198.1	*	82.7	*	*	*	13.5	*	3.8	6.4	254	*	64.9	61.6
September	*		2		217.4		83.5		*		10.0		4.2		257		67.5	
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) Provisional; (2) Anticipated; (3) Provisional data for March to May 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		1.6		185.0	
2007	1647.0		114		9.8		605		158		9.1		1.9		130.0	
2008(1)	1682.0		83		12.5		523		138		3.6		4.5		150.0	
2009(2)	1400.0		77		7.3		500		*		*		*		130.0	
Month	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)	2008(1)	2009(3)
January	171	59	9	6	1.3	0.5	71.3	43.4	15.5	9.2	0.0	0.4	Negligible	*	8.2	6.5
February	134	123	5	3	1.1	0.5	48.6	52.0	14.9	12.3	0.0	0.2	Negligible	*	7.1	12.5
March	184	194	4	7	1.0	*	46.4	47.6	16.6	12.6	0.2	0.1	Negligible	*	6.6	16.1
April	139	130	4	10	0.6	*	42.0	50.0	13.9	*	0.0	0.6	Negligible	*	5.9	13.2
May	101	110	10	14	1.4	*	35.0	45.0	12.2	*	0.2	0.2	Negligible	*	26.6	13.7
June	106	110	7	6	1.0	*	42.5	45.0	9.5	*	1.4	0.3	Negligible	*	47.3	13.8
July	129	*	2	6	1.2	*	38.7	*	12.9	*	0.3	0.5	Negligible	*	10.5	9.0
August	154	*	4	6	0.9	*	36.9	*	12.3	*	0.1	0.5	Negligible	*	10.1	8.7
September	175		13		1.3		38.7		10.9		0.6		Negligible		7.6	
October	157		16		0.7		40.3		7.3		0.6		Negligible		7.3	
November	125		5		0.8		46.9		5.3		0.2		Negligible		8.1	
December	109		4		1.2		35.5		6.9		0.0		Negligible		4.9	

(1) Provisional; (2) Anticipated; (3) Provisional data for March to May 2009 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[4]		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[1]	250.0		210		80		156		*		2.5		14.6		252		173.8	
2009[2]	*		227		85		*		*		*		15.0		*		188.7	
Month	2008[1]	2009[3]	2008[1]	2009[3]	2008[1]	2009[3]	2008[1]	2009[3]	2008[1]	2009[3]	2008[1]	2009[3]	2008[1]	2009[3]	2008[1]	2009[3]	2008[1]	2009[3]
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	161.0	*	*	6.4	8.1	11.0	14.6	257	301	72.8	155.4
March	*	*	164	200	*	*	177.4	128.8	*	*	6.7	10.0	10.2	13.8	246	222	37.7	120.2
April	*	*	153	189	*	*	150.5	*	*	*	10.0	*	9.9	13.6	237	176	7.4	107.1
May	*	*	149	188	*	*	133.6	*	*	*	13.7	*	9.9	13.5	211	*	22.0	100.1
June	*	*	136	168	*	*	119.0	*	*	*	9.6	*	10.6	14.0	182	*	64.0	102.9
July	*	*	115	161	*	*	128.9	*	*	*	7.0	*	10.7	13.7	186	*	76.1	107.7
August	*	*	114	164	*	*	132.9	*	*	*	4.3	*	11.6	13.6	183	*	76.3	107.5
September	*		130		*		143.0		*		4.1		12.0		194		90.5	
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) Provisional; (2) Anticipated; (3) Provisional data for March to May 2009 and anticipated data for rest of the year; (4) 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	3230	2634	1271	1174	*	*	116.1	91.2	2175	1692	482.7	334.2
2006	776.0	495.0	615	454	3286	2726	1264	1153	*	*	117.7	96.8	2297	1743	522.0	356.4
2007	875.0	503.0	635	459	3354	2776	1248	1146	*	*	119.5	94.3	2457	1768	556.3	373.3
2008[1]	925.0	510.0	662	461	3433	2813	1247	973	*	*	122.0	95.0	2497	1800	618.6	399.0
2009[2]	955.0	513.0	680	463	3453	2843	1222	953	*	*	124.0	93.0	*	*	648.6	382.3

(1) Provisional; (2) 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[4]		14.8	7.5	17.1	5.0	0.0	20.6	*	*	1.0	2.5	53.1	50.4	28.6	3.7
2006	58.2[4]		19.3	8.4	67.0	44.9	0.0	20.2	*	*	1.9	4.4	118.8	36.8	39.5	4.6
2007	65.1[4]		20.5	8.5	67.3	50.0	0.0	23.1	*	*	2.0	5.2	139.9	35.2	34.1	7.0
2008[1]	68.0[4]		27.5	9.0	19.1	40.0	11.0	20.7	*	*	2.1	1.0	40.0	31.9	62.3	8.0
2009[2]	63.0[4]		17.0	12.0	20.6	55.0	*	20.0	*	*	3.1	3.6	*	*	30.0	9.0

(1) Provisional; (2) Anticipated; (4) Total area newplanted or replanted during the year; * Not available. *Source*: Reported by respective governments.