ANRPC Monthly Bulletin of Rubber Statistics

A monthly statistical bulletin of

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FOREWORD

ANRPC's *Information and Statistics Committee* is the Association's authoritative forum for recommending improvement in statistical activities. The Committee, having representation of statistical experts from all Member Governments, is scheduled to have its next meeting on November 2, in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Users of the Bulletin are encouraged to make use of this opportunity by sending to the ANRPC Secretariat, their valuable views and suggestions for further improving the Bulletin.

Government of Vietnam is making elaborate arrangements for hosting the ***ANRPC Annual Rubber Conference 2009***, which would be held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, on November 4. The participation is free and all details are available at www.anrpc.org. The ANRPC Secretariat is happy to provide further information, if needed.

Mr.Sukhum Wong-ek, Director of the Rubber Research Institute of Thailand is retiring at the end of this month. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the unmatched supports the Association received from Mr. Sukhum in his capacity as the official correspondent for Thailand and also as Chairman of Organizing Committee of the *ANRPC Annual Rubber Conference 2008* and other events hosted by Royal Thai Government in the last November. I also extend gratitude to **Mdm. Sri Ardiati** who just retired as Deputy Director for Rubber in the Directorate of Perennial Crops under Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture. As ANRPC's statistical correspondent for Indonesia, the Association received her immense supports. The Association looks forward to receiving continued support from their successors and also from all other Member Governments.

Prof. Dr. Djoko Said Damardjati
Secretary General

ANRPC ANNUAL RUBBER CONFERENCE 2009

November 4, 2009

For details, please visit ***www.anrpc.org***

NEW WORLD HOTEL SAIGON
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

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DECLINE IN NATURAL RUBBER SUPPLY EASES TO 3.7%

REVIEW UP TO AUGUST 2009

The falling trend in global supply of natural rubber (NR) decelerated, as per data available up to August 2009. Total output in the seven countries accounting 93% of the commodity's global supply fell by 3.7% in the 12 months ended August 2009 as compared to the year ended December 2008. Supply had contracted by 4.6% in the year ended July 2009.

In **Thailand,** the largest producer which accounted for 31% of the commodity's global output in 2008, contraction in supply slowed down to -3.5% in the 12 months ended July 2009 as compared to 2008 full year (January to December). Supply had contracted by 5.5% in the year ended June 2009 from 2008 full year. Spurred by a strong recovery in Chinese demand and a favourable weather, NR output posted a 22% year-to-year rise during June-July period this year. Thailand's export during June-July period rose 12.3% year-to year as against a 13.5% fall in January-May. Thailand's estimates for August are not available.

Thailand extended the cultivation of rubber to an additional 706,000 ha by newplanting undertaken during 2003-08, mostly in the north and northeast region of the country. This is unlikely to impact on the supply in the short or medium term as nearly 90% of the planting was undertaken from 2005 onwards. The north and northeast being a non-traditional region for growing rubber, a higher influence of this area is likely to have a negative bearing on the country's average yield in future. Thailand replanted 330,000 ha of rubber trees during 2003-09, including 64,000 ha anticipated to be replanted this year.

Indonesia's NR supply continued to fall in July 2009 without any signs of a recovery. Supply contracted by 3.9% in the year ended July 2009, as compared to 2008 full year, as tappable area shrank by 76,000 ha this year due to replanting undertaken under the government's Estate Crops Revitalization Programme. The pace of decline accelerated to -7.5% in July as compared to -6.0% in January-June on an annualised basis. Estimates for August are not available.

During the period 2003-09, Indonesia added 172,000 ha to the country's rubber area by newplanting and replanted 205,000 ha of low-yielding trees. This is unlikely to impact on the supply in the next 2-3 years because more than 90% of the planting took place after 2005 only. Indonesia's relative share in global NR supply in 2008 was 28%.

Malaysia's pace of decline in NR supply did not change until August. NR supply declined by 17.1% in the year to August 2009 as compared to the year ended December 2008. The rate of output fall had been almost the same in the 12 months ended July 2009 also. Rain-induced tapping disruptions in the first quarter, an extended wintering and a relatively higher morning temperature in the second quarter in key rubber producing regions of the country and comparatively lower prices kept the yield low. However, the Malaysian Rubber Board anticipates the supply to increase by 26% during September-November period this year from a year before.

Area under tapping in Malaysia came down by 20,000 ha in 2009 further to 386,000 ha culled in 2008. The substantial reduction in yielding area and an insignificant newplanting are indicative of the country's weakening prospects in NR supply unless there is a substantial improvement in average yield. Malaysia newplanted only 11,000 ha during 2003-08, but replanted 123,000 ha during the same period. About 11% of the global NR supply in 2008 came from Malaysia, which is presently the third largest producer.

India's NR output dropped 5.7% in the year ended August 2009 as compared to 2008 full year. Rubber Board of India's new set of forecasts indicates the trend to continue and 2009 closing with a 3.7% decline. Although tappable area expanded this year by 3,000 ha, supply has been affected by a decline in yield from 1903 kg/ha in 2008 to an anticipated 1820 kg/ha in 2009. An unusually severe drought during February-May affected the yield this year. But, the supply continued to stay below the corresponding previous year's level in all months thereafter, indicating possible influence of an unfavourable age structure.

India extended rubber cultivation to 115,000 ha by newplanting undertaken during 2003-09 and rubber trees in 59,000 ha were replanted during the same period. In the medium term, India's tappable area is unlikely to expand if aged trees are duly replanted. When 14,000 ha of rubber trees planted in 2003 attain tappable maturity by 2010, a larger extent of existing trees would be reaching the normal age for replantation. As the fourth largest NR producer, India's pie in the global supply during 2008 was nearly 9%.

NR supply in **Vietnam** took a U-turn from June 2009. Reversing the downtrends until May, supply rose sharply at 15.5% annualized rate during June-August period. Supply had fallen by 21.7% during January-May 2009 from the corresponding period in the previous year. Resurgence in export demand, especially from China, starting from May, has been the key stimulant besides a favourable climate. NR export from the country jumped 28% during May-August period this year from a year before. The supply posted 0.9% increase in the year ended August 2009 from 2008 full year. However, Vietnam Rubber Association and Vietnam Rubber Group anticipate the supply to fall by 5.0% year-to-year during September-November period and 1.9% during 2009 full year.

Vietnam's tappable area shrank by 17,000 ha in 2009 due to an ongoing replanting programme under the governmental initiative. The resultant decline in output is partially offset by an improvement in average yield to 1700 kg/ha in 2009 from the previous year's 1661 kg/ha. Vietnam newplanted 220,000 ha and replanted 39,000 ha during 2003-09. However, supply is unlikely to be impacted in the next couple of years because nearly 90% of the planting took place from 2005 only. As the world's fifth largest NR producer, Vietnam supplied nearly 7% of the global output in 2008.

China's NR output rose 18.1% in the year ended August 2009 over the year ended December 2008. This was contributed by tappable area's expansion by 25,000 ha and a marked improvement in yield thanks to a favourable weather this year. However, China's Rubber Research Institute anticipates the supply to stagnate during the period September-November this year as compared to the previous year's same period.

China, which is the largest NR consumer accounting for 27% of the global NR consumption, came out from the demand slump by end of March. China's import of NR (excluding NR content of compound rubber imported) climbed 23.2% during April-August this year from a year before. Import had fallen 25.3% year-to-year during the first quarter of this year.

During the period 2003-09, China planted rubber in 356,000 ha, which also includes a limited extent of area replanted. Of this, trees in 36,000 ha planted in 2003 and 40,000 planted in 2004 are expected to attain tappable maturity in the next two years. However, yielding area's future expansion depends also on the extent of area that would be replanted in each year. China occupies the sixth position in the global ranking of NR producers. The country shared 6% of the global output in 2008.

Sri Lanka's NR output registered only a marginal increase (0.3%) in the year ended August 2009. However, Rubber Development Department under the Ministry of Plantation Industries anticipates the supply to rise at 4.6% annualized rate during September-November. Supply is anticipated to increase at 5.3% during 2009 full year.

During the period 2003-09, Sri Lanka newplanted 11,400 ha and replanted 25,000 ha. With only 4,200 ha planted in 2003 and 2004, no marked impact is foreseen on the supply for the next couple of years. Sri Lanka's relative share in the global output of NR in 2008 was 1.3%.

Changes in NR output during 2009 from the same period in the previous year are summarised in the following table.

Change in Production in 2009 from 2008

	Thousand tonnes	% change
Thailand (January-July)	- 108	- 6.1 %
Indonesia (January- July)	- 106	- 6.3%
Malaysia (January-August)	- 184	- 23.9 %
India (January-August)	- 49	- 10.9 %
Vietnam (January-August)	+ 6	+ 2.1 %
China (January-August)	+ 99	+ 37.7 %
Sri Lanka (January-August)	+ 0.4	+ 0.5 %

Source: Reported by respective governments.

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

Trends in Production of NR
(Thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (1)
Thailand	2937	3137	3056	3090	2982
Indonesia	2271	2637	2755	2751	2645
Malaysia	1126	1284	1200	1072	889
India	772	853	811	881	832
Vietnam	482	555	602	663	669
China	541	538	588	548	647
Sri Lanka	104	109	118	129	130
Total	**8233**	**9113**	**9130**	**9134**	**8794**

(1) Refers to 12 months ended August 31, 2009 except for Thailand and Indonesia. For these two countries, it refers to the 12 months ended July 31, 2009.

Source: Reported by respective governments.

Given below are the corresponding annual rates of growth for each country:

Rate of Growth in NR Production (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009(1)
Thailand	-1.6	6.8	-2.6	1.1	- 3.5
Indonesia	9.9	16.1	4.5	-0.1	- 3.9
Malaysia	-3.7	14.0	-6.5	-10.7	- 17.1
India	3.9	10.5	-4.9	8.6	- 5.7
Vietnam	14.9	15.3	8.3	10.2	0.9
China	-5.6	-0.6	9.3	-6.8	18.1
Sri Lanka	10.2	4.6	7.7	9.9	0.3
Aggregate	**2.3**	**10.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**- 3.7**

(1) Refers to 12 months period ended August 31, 2009 except for Thailand and Indonesia. For these two countries, it refers to the 12 months ended July 31, 2009.

Source: Reported by respective governments.

EXPORT OF NR

Changes in export of NR during 2009 from the same period in the previous year are summarised below:

Change in Export in 2009 from 2008

	Thousand tonnes	% change
Thailand (January-July)	- 96	- 6.1%
Indonesia (January-May)	- 226	- 22.1%
Malaysia (January-August)	- 232	- 34.6%
Vietnam (January-August)	+ 52	+ 14.4%
India (January-August)	- 56	- 90.3%
Singapore (January-June)	- 20	- 26.1%
Sri Lanka (January-August)	+ 8	+ 25.0%

Note: Exports from China are 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)	1175	1820	937	1450	1319	(3)	1700

(1) Provisional.
(2) Anticipated for 2009 (January to December).
(3) Not available with the government.
(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.

Natural Rubber Industry in Cambodia

Royal Government of Cambodia joined the ANRPC on September 9, 2009, taking the membership strength of the Association to 10.

Cambodia assumes importance in the global NR market with regard to its supply potential in future. After NR prices rebounded in 2008, there is a renewed interest among Cambodian farmers in cultivating rubber. Cambodia extended the cultivation of rubber by 25,901 ha in 2008 and another 10,000 ha is targeted to be brought under the crop this year.

The country now has 107,901 ha under the crop including 33,673 ha of tappable area which produced 63,700 tonnes of dry rubber during 2008 with an average annual yield of 1892 kg/ha.

The government plans to expand the cultivation to 150,000 by 2015. There is also a plan to promote investments in rubber processing to complement the increasing number of rubber plantations.

Rubber was identified as one of 19 products with good export potential in the government's 2007 Diagnostic Trade Integration Strategy. From 10,825 tonnes (dry rubber) exported during 2008, Cambodia earned $24.9 million during the year.

ANRPC Events, November 2009
(Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam)

November 2, 2009:	Information & Statistics Committee
November 3, 2009:	Industry Matters Committee
November 4, 2009:	***ANRPC* Annual Rubber Conference 2009**
November 5, 2009:	Opening of Assembly, Executive Committee
November 6, 2009:	Executive Committee, Assembly
November 7, 2009:	Field Trip

CRUDE PETROLEUM OIL TO AVERAGE AT $72 IN 2010

WTI oil prices hovered in the range of $67 to $74 per barrel in August 2009 as expectations of an economic recovery and higher oil consumption in the future were weighed against weak current demand and high inventories.

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. government projects the WTI crude oil prices to average $70 per barrel in the fourth quarter of 2009, a $27-increase over the first quarter of the year.

The WTI spot price is projected to rise slowly as economic conditions improve, to an average of about $72.42 per barrel in 2010, according to EIA's Short Term Energy Outlook released on September 9. As long as oil prices remain in their current range, EIA expects the OPEC to maintain its existing production targets.

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 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
Week ended August 15, 2009	69.64
Week ended August 22, 2009	70.80
Week ended August 29, 2009	72.37
Week ended September 5, 2009	68.39
On September 9, 2009	71.27

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

NR PRICES GAIN STRENGTH FROM MARKET FUNDAMENTAL

Global economy is emerging from its worst slump faster than forecasted a month before, although prospects of recovery remain very fragile. The U.S., Europe, China, Japan and India made gains in manufacturing, indicating that the global economy may grow faster for the reminder of the year than expected earlier.

The U.S. manufacturing sector grew in August for the first time since January 2008. Under the federal government's $3 billion "cash-for-clunkers" programme, nearly 700,000 minivans, trucks and sport-utility vehicles were swapped for more fuel efficient options, reported by the Department of Transportation at the end of August. Although the recovery is promising, the foundations for a sustainable recovery in the U.S. are yet to come.

An improvement in the euro-zone's manufacturing sector, following a rise in German retail sales, provides indications that the euro-zone economy is on the mend. This is further supported by stabilization in Germany's unemployment rate. The euro-zone manufacturing purchasing manager index rose to a 14-month high in August. German new car registration rose 28% in August 2009 from a year earlier boosted by the government-backed scrapping incentives to trade in old cars, initiated in January. In the first eight months of 2009, about 2.68 million cars were registered in Germany, up 27% from a year earlier. But demand in Europe's largest auto market is poised to deflate in coming months as the incentives programme expired on September 2. It is widely believed that the programme mainly pulled in customers who were going to buy new vehicles in the coming months.

In China, the purchasing managers' index expanded at it fastest pace in more than a year. Domestic automobile sales geared up in August. General Motors Co.'s sales in China during January-August period rose 50% from a year earlier to 1.11 million passenger vehicles. Ford Motor Co. also reported that sales from its Chinese passenger vehicle joint venture more than doubled in August from a year earlier. The jump in sales was spurred by new models and the government's favourable policies on vehicle purchase. On the other side, the Chinese government decided to address an overcapacity in industries by tightening the approval process for investments, controlling market entry, curbing land use that does not match with industrial policies and reviewing bond issuance and other forms of capital raising.

Japan's industrial output rose 1.9% in July, beating expectations. Domestic auto sales in the country rose for the first time in 13 months in August 2009, boosted by government incentives for fuel-efficient vehicles. Auto sales rose 23% in August from a year earlier to 198,300 vehicles.

Auto sales in India have been on the uptrend since February after banks cut lending rates and auto makers introduced new models, Maruthi's sales surged 42% from a year earlier to 84,800 vehicles in August.

Spurred by expectations of a faster than expected economic recovery and a higher oil consumption in the future, crude oil prices improved towards the end of

August. Weekly average price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude petroleum oil spot price increased from $67.03 per barrel in the week-ended August 1 to $ 72.37 per barrel in the week-ended August 29, 2009.

Japanese yen or currencies of NR exporting countries did not change considerably in August 2009 in terms their strength against the US dollar. However, NR prices, which started improving since the last week of July, continued its rising trend throughout August. Average weekly price of TSR 20 in Bangkok climbed from $169.51 per 100 kg in the week-ended July 25 to $197.08 per 100 kg in the week-ended August 25. The uptrend in prices is fuelled by resurgence in NR demand, especially from China, indications of a faster than expected economic recovery and a rise in oil price.

Weekly average prices of TSR, RSS and Latex in important markets from May 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)
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
Aug. 8, 2009	184.89	186.94	199.29	198.85	210.34	(7)	135.43
Aug. 15, 2009	189.26	189.36	202.68	205.52	211.89	(7)	138.75
Aug. 22, 2009	191.84	193.58	207.12	204.80	210.54	(7)	143.42
Aug. 29, 2009	194.89	197.08	208.92	211.34	214.80	(7)	144.80

(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.

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)	640.0		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	59.7	*	*	9.9	10.4	200	173	25.3	23.6
June	62.0	78.1	62	54	303	296	87.4	80.7	*	*	10.5	9.7	212	260	51.7	64.0
July	69.2	78.7	63	51	266	246	102.4	100.0	*	*	10.8	10.0	286	349	78.0	86.0
August	77.5	78.5	73	72	186	*	103.6	100.0	*	*	10.9	9.8	283	*	63.0	73.0
September	82.7	82.0	80	79	175	*	106.2	95.0	*	*	11.5	10.3	301	*	82.0	75.0
October	83.7	83.0	84	85	226	*	66.5	105.0	*	*	9.4	12.1	330	*	85.0	80.0
November	78.6	79.0	96	101	230	*	70.2	105.0	*	*	9.4	9.3	183	*	91.0	90.0
December	39.3		100		241		62.1		*		10.1		219		102.0	

(1) Anticipated for 2009 (Jan. to Dec.); (2) Actual up to June, provisional for July to August and anticipated data for rest of the year; * Not available with 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	2750		851		391		450		*		73.9		374		80.0	
2008	2740		881		414		461		*		80.1		398		100.0	
2009(1)	2900		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	204	145	71	64	*	*	41.4	34.4	*	*	7.0	7.4	33	30	9.0	10.0
February	195	185	74	72	*	*	38.3	35.1	*	*	7.3	7.3	35	30	8.0	10.0
March	237	240	74	74	*	*	40.0	37.3	*	*	7.3	4.4	36	30	8.0	9.0
April	257	265	70	73	*	*	38.7	37.1	*	*	6.1	6.5	30	30	8.0	9.0
May	249	275	71	71	*	*	39.3	41.2	*	*	7.3	5.5	35	30	9.0	9.0
June	252	275	74	74	*	*	37.4	39.7	*	*	7.6	8.1	35	30	9.0	9.0
July	247	260	78	78	*	*	37.7	39.0	*	*	7.7	7.3	34	30	9.0	9.0
August	246	290	76	72	*	*	38.9	39.0	*	*	6.2	8.6	34	*	8.0	9.0
September	227	275	76	74	*	*	37.5	38.0	*	*	7.0	6.5	34	*	8.0	9.0
October	244	265	76	74	*	*	36.0	37.0	*	*	5.5	5.8	35	*	8.0	9.0
November	200	230	73	75	*	*	38.4	38.0	*	*	4.5	5.7	30	*	8.0	9.0
December	182		68		*		37.5		*		6.6		27		8.0	

(1) Anticipated for 2009 (Jan. to Dec.); (2) Actual up to June, provisional for July and August and anticipated for rest of the year; * Not available with 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		76		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	185.2	77.7	47.4	*	*	11.8	9.2	2.5	5.6	191	169	28.3	42.7
June	Negl.	Negl.	9	Negl.	199.6	*	74.8	57.7	*	*	15.8	10.0	2.2	2.8	206	211	48.0	57.6
July	Negl.	Negl.	9	0	212.8	*	82.5	65.0	*	*	14.7	*	3.0	4.7	249	300	67.4	82.0
August	Negl.	Negl	3	2	198.1	*	82.7	65.0	*	*	13.5	*	3.8	3.7	254	*	64.9	85.0
September	Negl.	Negl	2	4	217.4	*	83.5	65.0	*	*	10.0	*	4.2	6.8	257	*	67.5	65.0
October	Negl.	Negl	3	6	167.7	*	64.9	70.0	*	*	9.0	*	3.9	3.7	250	*	64.9	68.0
November	Negl.	Negl	4	8	144.3	*	52.8	70.0	*	*	5.6	*	3.9	4.7	161	*	56.9	70.0
December	Negl.		3		131.4		44.4		*		7.1		5.0		170		69.2	

(1) Anticipated for 2009 (Jan. to Dec.); (2) Actual up to June, provisional for July and August and anticipated for rest of the year; * Not available with 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		85		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	76.7	9.5	8.8	1.4	0.5	Negl.	Negl.	47.3	9.0
July	124	156	3	27	1.2	*	38.7	70.0	12.9	*	0.3	0.4	Negl.	Negl.	10.5	10.4
August	146	155	4	6	0.9	*	36.9	70.0	12.3	*	0.1	0.2	Negl.	Negl.	10.1	10.0
September	163	150	13	5	1.3	*	38.7	65.0	10.9	*	0.6	0.5	Negl.	*	7.6	10.0
October	147	150	16	4	0.7	*	40.3	70.0	7.3	*	0.6	0.3	Negl.	*	7.3	10.0
November	114	150	6	2	0.8	*	46.9	70.0	5.3	*	0.2	0.2	Negl.	*	8.1	10.0
December	99		4		1.2		35.5		6.9		0.0		Negl.		4.9	

(1) Anticipated for 2009 (Jan. to Dec.); (2) Actual up to June, provisional for July and August and anticipated for rest of the year; * Not available with 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]	190.0		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	102.8	*	*	10.0	7.5	9.9	13.5	237	181	7.4	101.2
May	*	*	149	190	*	*	133.6	106.0	*	*	13.7	5.9	9.9	14.1	211	200	22.0	88.5
June	*	*	136	191	*	*	119.0	128.1	*	*	9.6	3.7	10.6	15.3	182	219	64.0	94.9
July	*	109.0	115	191	*	*	128.9	130.0	*	*	7.0	*	10.7	15.7	186	*	76.1	100.3
August	*	135.0	114	204	*	*	132.9	130.0	*	*	4.3	*	11.6	15.8	183	*	76.3	89.3
September	*	*	130	210	*	*	143.0	130.0	*	*	4.1	*	12.0	13.2	194	*	90.5	100.3
October	*	*	152	219	*	*	144.5	130.0	*	*	3.8	*	12.0	14.2	239	*	109.9	113.3
November	*	*	177	239	*	*	148.5	130.0	*	*	3.6	*	13.0	15.3	230	*	144.1	134.3
December	250.0		210		80	120	156.3		*		2.5		14.6		252		173.8	

[1] Anticipated for end of 2009 ; [2] Actual up to June, provisional for July and August 2009 anticipated data for rest of the year; [3] Stock with Estates; * Not available with 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]	975.0	545.0	677	466	3435	2693	1222	740	*	*	124.0	93.0	*	*	648.6	382.3

[1] Anticipated for end of the year; * Not available with 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 for end of 2009; [3] Total area newplanted or replanted during the year; * Not available with the government. *Source*: Reported by respective governments.