

# ANRPC Monthly Bulletin of Rubber Statistics



*A monthly statistical bulletin of*

## Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries

7<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:anrpc@streamyx.com)

Website: [www.anrpc.org](http://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

**Volume 1 No. 3**

**April/May 2009**

## FOREWORD

At the outset I would like to convey the Association's gratitude to the users of this new publication for the overwhelming response received to the first two issues. The Association's another new statistical publication, named *ANRPC Annual Bulletin of Rubber Statistics* is scheduled to come out from September this year. While the monthly bulletin provides quick data relating to broad parameters of rubber industry, the annual bulletin is intended to provide segregated time series data in 25 statistical tables.

ANRPC has constituted a *Working Group of Experts for Demand-Supply Analysis* represented by all Member Governments for bringing out quarterly rubber industry reports giving updates of policy changes, developmental initiatives and similar qualitative information apart from quantitative information. The Group in its first meeting held in Kuala Lumpur from 22 to 24 April 2009 charted its work plan.

This issue of the *ANRPC Monthly Bulletin of Rubber Statistics* provides official data reported by ANRPC Member Governments in the first week of May 2009. Most of the countries have reported actual data up to February 2009, provisional estimates for March and April 2009 and anticipates for May to July 2009. Outlook for crude petroleum prices and IMF's updated *World Economic Outlook* are also reported in brief. A brief statistical overview of NR industry in Brazil is included as a special column.

Before I conclude, I would like to acknowledge the valuable support received from statistical correspondents in Member Countries in timely releasing this publication.

Prof. Dr. Djoko Said Damardjati  
Secretary General

## ANRPC ANNUAL RUBBER CONFERENCE 2009

November 2009

*Venue and Date will be announced shortly*

## CONTENTS

Drastic Drop in Production of NR	2
Average Yield	3
Trends in NR Prices	4
Statistical Profile of NR Industry in Brazil	4
Trends in Crude Petroleum Oil Price	5
World Economic Outlook	5
Table 1: Production of NR in Member Countries	7
Table 2: Consumption of NR in Member Countries	7
Table 3: Gross Export of NR from Member Countries	8
Table 4: Gross Import of NR in Member Countries	8
Table 5: Stock of NR with Member Countries	9
Table 6: Area under Cultivation and under Tapping	9
Table 7: Area Planted in Member Countries	9

## DRASTIC DROP IN PRODUCTION OF NATURAL RUBBER DURING JANUARY TO APRIL 2009

The first four months of the current year witnessed drastic drop in production of natural rubber (NR) across countries. With the notable exception of China, production dropped in all the ANRPC member countries which together account for about 94% of the commodity's global supply.

Thailand, which accounts for a-third of the global production of NR, registered 19.3% fall in production and 14.4% fall in exports during the first quarter of 2009 vis-à-vis the same quarter in the previous year, according to estimates from the Rubber Research Institute of Thailand.

Indonesia has not revised their anticipated production for 2009. As reported in the last month, the production anticipated for 2009 depicts 6.0% decline from the previous year. However, the country's export of NR posted 31.3% decrease during the first quarter of the current year (year-on-year) due to reduced demand. The lower export also reflects the country's commitment to support global rubber prices, according to Directorate General of Estate Crops, Ministry of Agriculture.

Malaysia's production of NR declined by 28.3% during January-April 2009 as compared to the same period in the previous year, according to estimates from the Malaysian Rubber Board. Production had fallen during the years 2007 and 2008 by 6.5% and 10.7% respectively. The period January-April 2009 witnessed 33.5% year-on-year drop in the country's export of NR.

In India, the fourth largest NR producing country, production declined by 8.0% during January-April 2009 as compared to the same period in the previous year due to unusually severe drought in the State of Kerala which is the latex bowl of the country. Rubber Board of India anticipates that the declining trend in production would be extended to a few more months. A 3.2% year-on-year fall in output is anticipated for May-July 2009.

Vietnam's NR output during January-April 2009 was lower by 5.4% from the same period in the previous year. According to Vietnam Rubber Association's anticipated data endorsed by the Vietnam Rubber Group, the production during May-July would be lower by 2.0% from the same period in the previous year. As a measure towards supporting rubber prices, the Government policy is to check NR supply by promoting replantation and delayed opening of new areas for tapping. However, export of NR from the country increased by 3.9% during January-April 2009 (year-on-year). Export is anticipated to increase by 3.8% during May-July 2009.

In sharp contrast to other producing countries, China's natural rubber production posted more than five-fold increase during January-April 2009, according to estimates from Rubber Research Institute in Hainan Province. As per the revised forecasts, the country's NR production during 2009 would be 610,000 tonnes or 15.1% higher than the output in 2008. This substantial increase largely shadows the drastic fall in output in the previous year caused by weather related calamities. Production had dropped by 9.9% during 2008.

The following table summarises the trends in production of NR in each country from 2005 to 2008 and anticipates for 2009:

### Trends in Production of NR (‘000 tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>
Thailand	2937	3137	3056	3090	3075
Indonesia	2271	2637	2755	2751	2586
Malaysia	1126	1284	1200	1072	1023
India	772	853	811	881	859
Vietnam	482	555	602	663	650
China	541	538	588	530	610
Sri Lanka	104	109	118	129	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>8233</b>	<b>9113</b>	<b>9130</b>	<b>9116</b>	<b>8829</b>

(1) Provisional

(2) Anticipated based on information available up to April 2009

Source: Reported by respective governments.

Rates of growth in production in the above seven countries are given in the following table:

### Annual Growth in Production of NR (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>
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
<b>Aggregate</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-3.2</b>

(1) Provisional

(2) Anticipated based on information available up to April 2009

Source: Reported by respective governments

For the above seven countries which account for about 94% of the global production of NR, the total production is anticipated to decline by 3.2% during 2009.

## 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 <sup>(4)</sup>	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 <sup>(1)</sup>	1000	1911	1004	1430	1360	1711	1661
2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	1150	1855	1003	1450	1319	(3)	1700

(1) Provisional; (2) Anticipated based on information available up to April 2009;

(3) Not available; (4) Rubber forests in Sabah and Sarawak not accounted.

Note: Yield reported by respective governments. Need not agree with those estimated by dividing production by tapped area because the entire tapped is not accounted in estimating yield in the case of a few countries.

### List of ANRPC Publications (Available at [www.anrpc.org](http://www.anrpc.org))

Industry Update (Biweekly)

Market Update (Biweekly)

Daily Prices of Natural Rubber (Weekly)

Natural Rubber Market Review (Quarterly)

ANRPC Directory of Rubber Organizations 2008

ANRPC Directory of NR Exporters 2008

ANRPC Monthly Bulletin of Rubber Statistics

ANRPC Annual Bulletin of Rubber Statistics

Statistical Profile of Small Rubber Holdings

Statistics of Rubber Wood

Proceedings of Workshop/Seminar/Conference

## TRENDS IN NATURAL RUBBER PRICES

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

### Weekly Average Prices of Natural Rubber (US \$ per 100 kg)

End of the Week	TSR		RSS				Latex
	Kuala Lumpur SMR20 <sup>(1)</sup>	Bangkok STR20 <sup>(2)</sup>	Bangkok RSS3 <sup>(2)</sup>	Singapore RSS3 <sup>(3)</sup>	Kottayam (India) RSS4 <sup>(4)</sup>	Colombo RSS1 <sup>(5)</sup>	Malaysia Latex 60% <sup>(6)</sup>
07 Mar. 09	134.29	135.02	143.99	140.23	137.66	<sup>(7)</sup>	125.07
14 Mar. 09	136.11	135.22	144.64	140.76	142.13	123.27	126.58
21 Mar. 09	138.89	136.85	145.19	144.26	146.81	125.88	130.39
28 Mar. 09	143.15	142.73	148.44	149.30	159.79	129.45	133.05
04 Apr. 09	145.54	147.66	152.43	155.43	167.89	133.09	133.24
11 Apr. 09	154.36	156.63	162.12	164.13	186.48	139.04	131.68
18 Apr. 09	158.86	<sup>(7)</sup>	<sup>(7)</sup>	171.79	197.39	152.84	133.25
25 Apr. 09	154.62	157.64	163.77	160.15	191.09	149.06	132.76

<sup>(1)</sup> FOB physical price at 5.00 p.m. quoted by buyers.

<sup>(2)</sup> FOB physical price reported by Rubber Research Institute of Thailand.

<sup>(3)</sup> FOB physical price at 12.00 noon quoted by buyers in SICOM.

<sup>(4)</sup> Average spot price (excluding taxes or duties) reported by the Rubber Board.

<sup>(5)</sup> Average rate pertaining to Colombo Auction.

<sup>(6)</sup> Average farm-gate prices for DRC in North, Central and South Malaysia.

<sup>(7)</sup> Not available.

## STATISTICAL PROFILE OF NATURAL RUBBER INDUSTRY IN BRAZIL

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total rubber area ('000 ha)				142
Average annual yield (kg/ha)				800 <sup>(1)</sup>
Production of NR ('000 tonnes)	107	108	116	118
Consumption of NR ('000 tonnes)	297	295	329	352
Import of NR ('000 tonnes)	195	179	221	234
Export of NR ('000 tonnes)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

<sup>(1)</sup> The average yield in Sao Paulo State is 1300 kg/ha, which is much higher than the national average as the genetic material is much superior to other regions in the country.

Source: Personal communication dated 27 April, 2009 from Mr. Mario Ivo Tavares de Souza, Sao Paulo State Association of Natural Rubber Producers and Processors, Brazil.

## TRENDS IN CRUDE PETROLEUM OIL PRICE AND SHORT TERM OUTLOOK

The Energy Information Administration of the US Government released *Short Term Energy and Summer Fuels Outlook*, on 14 April 2009. Spot prices of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude petroleum oil are projected to average US\$53 per barrel in 2009, down by 47.1% from 2008. WTI prices are expected to average US\$63 in 2010, higher by 19.5% from 2009. WTI prices had averaged at US\$72.34 per barrel during 2007 and US\$99.67 per barrel during 2008. The next update would be available on 12 May.

Weekly average prices of WTI crude petroleum oil in March 2009 and April 2009 are given below:

### Weekly Average WTI Spot FOB Prices of Crude Petroleum Oil (US\$/barrel)

End of the Week	US dollar per barrel
07 March 2009	43.18
14 March 2009	45.66
21 March 2009	49.49
28 March 2009	52.99
04 April 2009	50.34
11 April 2009	50.46
18 April 2009	49.86
25 April 2009	47.80
02 May 2009	50.20

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

## WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The updated *World Economic Outlook* released by the IMF on 22 April 2009 projects that the world economy would decline by 1.3% in 2009, a substantial downward revision from the IMF's update released in January 2009. This is the deepest post-World War II recession. Economies around the world have been seriously affected by the financial crisis. Although the US economy may have suffered most from intensified financial strains and the continued fall in the housing sector, Western Europe and advanced Asia have been hit hard by the collapse in global trade, as well as by rising financial problems of their own. The damage is being inflicted through both financial and trade channels.

In parallel with the rapid cooling of the global activity, inflation pressures have subsided quickly. Commodity prices fell sharply from mid-2008 highs, causing large loss of income for the Middle Eastern economies and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) economies

and also for many commodity exporters in Latin America and Africa. Rising economic slackness has contained wage increases as well.

Wide-ranging policy responses have made limited progress in stabilizing financial markets and containing the downturn in output. While there have been some encouraging signs of improving sentiment since the G20 meeting in early April, confidence in financial market is still low, weighing against the prospects for an early economic recovery.

IMF's revised projections incorporate strong macroeconomic policy support and also assume that even with the policy support, financial market stabilization will take longer than previously envisaged. Growth is projected to re-emerge in 2010, but at just 1.9%, which would be sluggish relative to past recoveries.

The following table summarises the updated forecasts released by the IMF on 22 April, 2009.

### World Economic Growth Projections (Annual rate of growth in real GDP, %)

	Actual		Projection					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>World</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Advanced economies	2.7	0.9	-3.8	0.0	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.6
Emerging & Developing Economies	8.3	6.1	1.6	4.0	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.8
Developing Asia	10.6	7.7	4.8	6.1	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.8
China	13.0	9.1	6.5	7.5	10.3	10.7	10.3	10.0
India	9.3	7.3	4.5	5.6	6.9	7.6	7.9	8.0
Indonesia	6.3	6.1	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0
Malaysia	6.3	4.6	-3.5	1.3	4.1	5.5	6.0	6.0
Papua New Guinea	6.5	7.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Philippines	7.2	4.6	0.0	1.0	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.0
Sri Lanka	6.8	6.0	2.2	3.6	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5
Thailand	4.9	2.6	-3.0	1.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Vietnam	8.5	6.2	3.3	4.0	5.5	6.5	7.0	7.0
ASEAN-5 <sup>(1)</sup>	6.3	4.8	0.0	2.3	4.3	5.2	5.8	6.0
European Union	3.1	1.1	-4.0	-0.3	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprises Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

Source: *World Economic Outlook: Crisis and Recovery*, 22 April 2009, IMF.

IMF cautions that the above projections are exceptionally uncertain, with risks weighed to the downside. The dominant concern on the downside is that policies will continue to be insufficient to arrest the weakening economies. On the upside, bold policy implementation that is able to convince markets could revive confidence and spending commitments.

**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 <sup>(1)</sup>	530.5		881		2751		1072		*		129.2		3090		662.9	
2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	610.0		859		2586		1023		*		126.0		3075		650.0	
Month	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>
January	2.0	1.3	104	92	215	*	126.1	73.4	*	*	12.0	12.2	326	285	62.6	57.0
February	0.0	0.0	55	50	254	*	115.1	72.7	*	*	13.1	12.5	273	249	10.4	13.6
March	0.3	12.0	47	48	245	*	76.9	70.0	*	*	11.8	11.4	251	152	3.0	1.0
April	9.2	49.0	57	52	231	*	73.7	65.0	*	*	9.8	9.6	226	*	8.9	8.7
May	42.0	65.0	60	58	246	*	82.8	85.0	*	*	9.9	9.6	200	*	25.3	24.8
June	60.0	71.0	62	60	230	*	87.4	88.0	*	*	10.5	10.2	212	*	51.7	50.7
July	67.0	*	63	61	249	*	102.4	*	*	*	10.8	*	286	*	78.0	76.4
August	75.0		73		230		103.6		*		10.9		283		63.0	
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 February to April 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	*		881		414		461		*		80.1		398		100.0	
2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	*		863		431		466		*		85.0		*		110.0	
Month	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2008 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2007	2008 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2008 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>
January	*	*	71	64	*	*	41.4	43.4	*	*	7.0	7.4	33	30	9.0	10.0
February	*	*	74	72	*	*	38.3	52.0	*	*	7.3	7.7	35	30	8.0	10.0
March	*	*	74	74	*	*	40.0	45.0	*	*	7.3	7.7	36	30	8.0	9.0
April	*	*	70	73	*	*	38.7	50.0	*	*	6.1	6.5	30	*	8.0	9.0
May	*	*	71	71	*	*	39.3	45.0	*	*	7.3	7.8	35	*	9.0	9.0
June	*	*	74	72	*	*	37.4	45.0	*	*	7.6	7.2	35	*	9.0	9.0
July	*	*	78	72	*	*	37.7	*	*	*	7.7	*	34	*	9.0	9.0
August	*		76		*		38.9		*		6.2		34		8.0	
September	*		76		*		37.5		*		7.0		34		8.0	
October	*		76		*		36.0		*		5.5		35		8.0	
November	*		73		*		38.4		*		4.5		30		8.0	
December	*		68		*		45.4		*		6.6		27		8.0	

(1) Provisional; (2) Anticipated; (3) Provisional data for February to April 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	3.0		77		2296		916		*		138.2		48.6		2675		619.3	
2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	*		43		2158		1100		*		*		*		*		600.0	
Month	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>
January	*	*	8	1	181.2	118.1	79.3	49.5	*	*	10.4	*	5.1	4.8	263	214	49.7	35.0
February	*	*	15	2	227.1	140.3	83.3	59.8	*	*	15.1	*	5.8	4.8	242	210	28.9	37.9
March	*	*	13	3	206.7	163.8	100.5	60.0	*	*	14.0	*	5.2	4.4	226	202	36.7	49.5
April	*	*	4	1	198.9	*	89.2	65.0	*	*	11.2	*	4.0	3.4	206	*	37.1	35.9
May	*	*	3	2	210.3	*	77.7	70.0	*	*	11.8	*	2.5	2.1	191	*	28.3	37.4
June	*	*	10	2	199.6	*	74.8	70.0	*	*	15.8	*	2.2	3.5	206	*	48.0	46.5
July	*	*	9	2	212.8	*	82.5	*	*	*	14.7	*	3.0	*	249	*	67.4	65.3
August	*		3		198.1		82.7		*		13.5		3.8		254		64.9	
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 February to April 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	1682.0		83		12.5		523		138		3.6		4.5		150.0	
2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	1400.0		63		7.3		500		*		*		*		130.0	
Month	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>
January	171	59	9	6	1.3	0.5	71.3	43.4	15.5	*	0.0	0.4	Negligible	*	8.2	7.4
February	134	123	5	3	1.1	0.5	48.6	52.0	14.9	*	0.0	0.2	Negligible	*	7.1	14.3
March	184	194	4	7	1.0	*	46.4	45.0	16.6	*	0.2	0.2	Negligible	*	6.6	6.7
April	139	130	4	8	0.6	*	42.0	50.0	13.9	*	0.0	0.1	Negligible	*	5.9	5.1
May	101	110	10	3	1.4	*	35.0	45.0	12.2	*	0.2	0.2	Negligible	*	26.6	22.8
June	106	110	7	6	1.0	*	42.5	45.0	9.5	*	1.4	1.5	Negligible	*	47.3	31.9
July	129	*	2	6	1.2	*	38.7	*	12.9	*	0.3	*	Negligible	*	10.5	9.0
August	154		4		0.9		36.9		12.3		0.1		Negligible		10.1	
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 February to April 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 <sup>(4)</sup>		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 <sup>(1)</sup>	250.0		210		80		156		*		2.5		14.6		252		173.8	
2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	*		227		85		*		*		*		15.0		*		243.8	
Month	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009 <sup>(3)</sup>
January	*	*	225	243	*	*	181.1	167.7	*	*	4.7	*	11.0	14.6	260	293	92.2	193.6
February	*	*	198	221	*	*	204.9	161.7	*	*	6.4	*	11.0	14.6	257	301	72.8	173.6
March	*	*	164	200	*	*	177.4	161.7	*	*	6.7	*	10.2	10.4	246	222	37.7	122.8
April	*	*	153	187	*	*	150.5	*	*	*	10.0	*	9.9	10.4	237	*	7.4	91.7
May	*	*	149	175	*	*	133.6	*	*	*	13.7	*	9.9	10.4	211	*	22.0	92.9
June	*	*	136	168	*	*	119.0	*	*	*	9.6	*	10.6	10.5	182	*	64.0	120.0
July	*	*	115	161	*	*	128.9	*	*	*	7.0	*	10.7	*	186	*	76.1	131.1
August	*		114		*		132.9		*		4.3		11.6		183		76.3	
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 January to March 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	925.0	510.0	662	461	3433	2813	1247	973	*	*	122.0	95.0	2497	1800	618.6	399.0
2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	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 <sup>(4)</sup>		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 <sup>(4)</sup>		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 <sup>(4)</sup>		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 <sup>(1)</sup>	68.0 <sup>(4)</sup>		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 <sup>(2)</sup>	63.0 <sup>(4)</sup>		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.