



A monthly bulletin of market trends and statistics published by

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: secretariat@anrpc.org

Website: www.anrpc.org

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

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Secretary-General: Prof. Dr. Djoko Said Damardjati Email: djoko@anrpc.org Tel: +60 3 2161 1937

Senior Economist: Jom Jacob Email: jom@anrpc.org Tel: +60 3 2161 1935

Economist: Sri Nuryanti Email: yanti@anrpc.org Tel: +60 3 2161 1900

Foreword

The Association is happy to release *Natural Rubber Trends & Statistics* for June 2010 providing the current trends and a revised outlook for 2010. The publication from this issue onwards covers rubber industry in the Philippines as well. We are temporarily discontinuing the columns pertaining to Papua New Guinea as the required data are not fully available with the government. The country's production of natural rubber is likely to increase marginally after about 4 years, from the current level of about 8,000 tonnes per annum, thanks to planting undertaken in the last three years. The Association is hopeful of coming out with a clear up-to-date statistical profile of rubber industry in Papua New Guinea.

A tentative programme of the *Third ANRPC Annual Rubber Conference*, to be held in Kochi (Cochin) in India, is included in Page 7 of this issue. The highlights are:

- ⇒ Two presentations by international rubber organizations providing a crystal gazing into the global rubber industry in the new decade (2011-2020).
- ⇒ Ten presentations by policy makers in rubber producing countries, bringing out the policies and programs for further development of natural rubber sector in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Vietnam, China, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Cambodia and Papua New Guinea in the next decade.
- ⇒ A presentation by the trade sector on developments and trends in natural rubber market.
- ⇒ A presentation by the tyre industry group on new developments in tyre manufacturing industry.
- ⇒ A panel discussion involving rubber producers, consumers, traders and researchers.

This one-day conference will be an ideal international meeting point for meaningful interactions and networking between rubber industry players, policy makers, researchers and analysts across countries.

Finally, let me place on record the gratitude of the ANRPC to statistical correspondents in Member Governments, particularly the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics of the Philippines, for the valuable support received in releasing this issue.

Kuala Lumpur
June 30, 2010

Prof. Dr. Djoko Said Damardjati
Secretary-General

RUBBER RISES ON DEMAND & SUPPLY, CURRENCIES AND CRUDE OIL Gains from China's Exchange Rate Reform

Global supply of natural rubber continues to be tight, taking a marked deviation from the pattern observed every year. The supply from all major producing countries usually takes a seasonal up every year by end of April as farmers resume harvesting after the wintering off-season. Possibility for any marked improvement in supply, in the short term, is limited given the unfavourable age-structure of existing trees and climate related constraints. Amid the tight availability, rubber markets in June felt the active presence of buyers, especially from China. They were largely staying away from the market in April and May expecting for a seasonal correction in prices after the wintering.

Although perceptions may differ, the general feeling in commodity markets is in favour of the view that the concerns on global economic recovery have eased. There is an increasing optimism that the potential threat of Greek debt crisis might not undermine the global recovery. The outcome of the just concluded G-20 summit strengthens this view further. The wealthiest nations of the Group of 20 have reached an understanding that governments' fiscal stimulus programmes would not be suddenly withdrawn. This has erased an overwhelming concern that governments would be going for a rapid withdrawal of stimulus spending.

One major development that dominated sentiments in commodity markets in mid-June was China's move to end the yuan's nearly two-year-old peg to the U.S. dollar. The announcement by the People's Bank of China came on 19 June sending positive signals to commodity markets across Asian countries. Its potential gains for natural rubber are presented in the following section.

Yuan's De-pegging and Implications for Rubber

It was in July 2008 that the Chinese government kept the yuan pegged at around 6.83 to the U.S. dollar, mainly for safeguarding the export dependent

economy from global economic slump. After the ending of the pegging system announced on 19 June, the dollar-yuan central parity rate, set by the People Bank of China, was 6.8275 on 21 June and 6.7980 on 22 June. But, the yuan weakened in subsequent trading, sending uncertainty about the direction of movement. This means that China's exchange rate reform does not mean a guaranteed strengthening of the currency. The currency can be weakened as well. If the currency is allowed to appreciate freely, the country may face speculative capital inflows ending with high inflation. Therefore, China's central bank will be keeping a control on yuan's movement. The bank has already made it clear that yuan's movement against the dollar will be gradual, ranging 2% to 5% in the next two years.

Although the movement is likely to be gradual, over time, yuan is expected to appreciate against the dollar. A stronger yuan while making exports less competitive, helps in making imports less expensive thereby promoting more import of raw materials. So, the new policy is oriented towards making Chinese economy less dependent on exports and more dependent on domestic consumption, helping the country less vulnerable to external shocks.

Natural rubber could gain from China's potential higher import demand arising from a stronger yuan. The country accounted for about 37% of the global demand for natural rubber in 2009. In the total volume of 3.040 million tonnes of natural rubber (including NR-rich grades of compound rubber) consumed in the country during 2009, as much as 2.614 million tonnes or 86% was sourced from abroad (For details, please refer to Table 3 in page 11, Table 5 in page 15 and Table 11 in page 23).

Another dimension of the new policy is its potential influence on other Asian currencies. China's potential higher import demand is likely to prompt investors to shift to currencies such as Thai baht, Malaysian ringgit, Australian dollar and Korean won

which are seen as proxies for China's growth. The yuan's gains on 21 June have already led to appreciation of other Asian currencies against the dollar. While China takes gradual steps in letting the yuan strengthen, other countries, with more open capital markets, may see faster appreciation, according to analysts in currency trading. This indicates the possibility that bigger currency move will not be in China, but in the rest of Asia including Thailand and Malaysia which are China's two major trade partners in sourcing natural rubber. A stronger exporting country currency generally helps natural rubber prices to rise in dollar terms.

Demand

Data and estimates available up to May 2010 reveal that the demand for natural rubber is strong in China, India and Malaysia. About 47% of the global consumption of natural rubber during 2009 was in these members of the ANRPC.

China's natural rubber consumption (including NR-rich grades of compound rubber) rose 28.0% on year during January-May this year. However, a corresponding increase was not seen in the import volume. Import of natural rubber (including NR-rich grades compound rubber) increased only 13.7% during the above period. This wide mismatch between consumption and import reveals that Chinese firms were largely relying on their domestic stocks rather than sourcing from abroad for meeting their requirement of the raw material.

During the two months April and May this year, China imported only 221,000 tonnes of natural rubber (Not including compound rubber), 16.8% less than in the same period of 2009 (Table 5 in pages 15-16). Import of NR-rich grades of compound rubber declined 4.5% during the same period (Table 11, page 23). As reported in the last two issues, Chinese tyre industry by and large kept away from the market in April and May expecting for the prices to come down after the wintering off-season.

However, the scenario has changed by the beginning of June with the market witnessing active presence of Chinese buyers in spite of the tight availability and a

higher price. The primary concern of the consuming industry has now been shifted to availability of natural rubber rather than price.

Natural rubber consumption in India increased 11.3% on year during January-May. Although India's import of natural rubber is marginal in volume terms, it surged 29.5% year on year during the five months to May. Malaysia consumed 206,000 tonnes of natural rubber in January-May, up 11.4% compared with the corresponding period of last year. The country's volume of natural rubber import increased 17.0% on year to 296,000 tonnes in January-May.

The following table summarizes the latest trends in consumption and import in China, India and Malaysia:

	Jan. to May 2009	Jan. to May 2010	% change
	('000 tonnes)		
China			
Consumption of NR (Including compound rubber)	1110	1421	28.0
Import of NR (including compound rubber)	982	1117	13.7
India			
Consumption of NR	354	394	11.3
Import of NR	44	57	29.5
Malaysia			
Consumption of NR	185	206	11.4
Import of NR	253	296	17.0

Note: For detailed data, please refer to Table 3 (pages 11-12), Table 5 (pages 15-16) and Table 11 (page 23).

Supply

Global supply of natural rubber would grow only slower this year than the rate anticipated earlier. Forecasts based on preliminary estimates and reports available up to mid-June, point to a 5.2% growth, lower than the 6.3% rate anticipated in March and 6.1% rate anticipated in May.

When the 6.3% output growth for this year was anticipated in March, the Association cautioned this to be an optimistic rate and pointed out a host of constraints in attaining this. Two major constraints in the list were: (1) existing yielding rubber trees in

major producing countries were largely planted during 1980s and they have now reached senile stage having low yield; and (2) the anticipated rate assumed a favourable climate during the whole year. The revised 5.2% rate is subject to further downward revisions in view of the following constraints:

- (1) Due to non-availability of reliable data, most of the producing countries are unable to systematically account age-structure of trees in estimating their natural rubber supply. With an increasing proportion of senile trees, the age-structure will be exerting a downward pressure on rubber yield this year and 2011. Moreover, high rubber prices discourage farmers from replanting aged trees. They continue harvesting the low yielding aged trees because the high price offset the income loss arising from the low yield. Apart from the low yield level, performance of aged trees could be poor in terms of yield tolerance to extreme climate and response to inputs.
- (2) There have been reports that Indonesia's output in June has been affected by continued unusual rains. Due to non-availability of data, this has not been reflected in the revised forecast.
- (3) Thailand's production fell 13.3% on year in April 2010 reportedly due to an extended wintering. The extent of fall comes to 25.2% when compared with the same month in 2008 (For details, please refer to Table 2 in pages 9-10). Although estimates are not available, preliminary reports indicate that the output has fallen in May and June on year. So, there is every possibility of Thailand's output falling below the last year's level. However, the present prognosis assumes that the last year's output would be achieved.
- (4) India has already brought down the official forecasts for 2010 by 10,000 tonnes to 885,000 tonnes. To attain even this lower level, the output should grow at 9.7% rate during rest of the year as against only 4.7% rate attained during January-May.

A summary of provisionally estimated output during January-May, anticipated output for May-August and

for 2010 whole year are summarised in the following table (Detailed data are available in Table 2, pages 9-10).

	Production ('000 tonnes)		
	2009	2010	% change
Thailand			
Jan. to Apr	876	1017	16.1
Full year	3164	3164 ⁽¹⁾	0.0
Indonesia			
Jan. to Feb.	389	414	6.4
Full year	2440	2592	6.2
Malaysia			
Jan. to May	303	404.8	33.6
Jun. to Aug	239.1	263.0	10.0
Full year	857	1000	16.7
India			
Jan. to May	294	307.8	4.7
Jun. to Aug	169	190	12.4
Full year	820	885	7.9
Vietnam			
Jan. to May	122.8	156.0	27.0
Jun. to Aug	232.2	237.2	2.2
Full year	723.7	770.0	6.4
China			
Jan. to May	127.5	128.4	0.7
Jun. to Aug	235.3	245.0	4.1
Full year	645.8	680.0	5.3
Sri Lanka			
Jan. to May	59.8	65.2	9.0
Jun. to Aug	30.2	37.6	24.5
Full year	136.9	142.0	3.7
Philippines			
Jan. to May	31.1	28.9	-7.1
Jun. to Aug	25.4	25.4	0.0
Full year	97.7	101.1	3.5
Cambodia			
Jan. to May	10.3	14.8	43.7
Jun. to Aug	8.2	11.5	40.2
Full year	34.4	49.5	43.9
Year Total	8920	9384	5.2

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary assumption by the ANRPC.

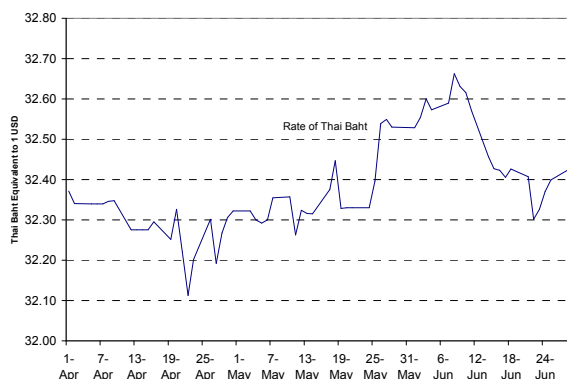
Note: Please refer to Table 2 (pages 9-10) for further details.

Influence of Exporting Countries' Currencies

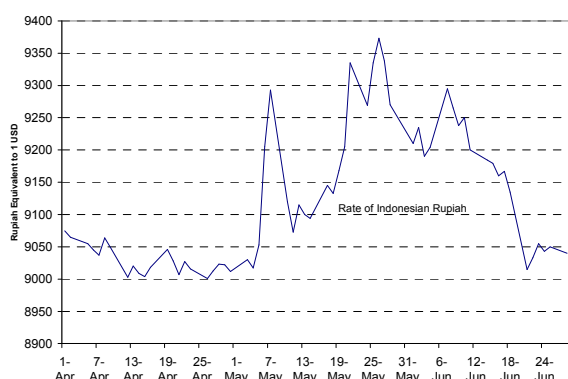
The following three graphs depict the movements of Thai baht, Indonesian rupiah and Malaysian ringgit during the period from 1 April to 28 June (An upward

movement of the curve means weakening of currency against the dollar and a downward movement means currency's strengthening):

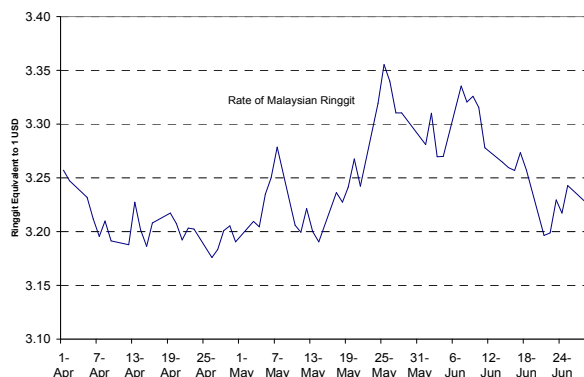
Thailand's Baht for One US Dollar
(1 April to 28 June 2010)



Indonesia's Rupiah for One US Dollar
(1 April to 28 June 2010)



Malaysia's Ringgit for One US Dollar
(1 April to 28 June 2010)



The three currencies sharply strengthened against the dollar starting from the second week of June until 21st

(While the rupiah and the ringgit began strengthening even from 26 May, the baht started strengthening from 9 June only). The three currencies strengthened on speculation centered on a possible policy change on Chinese yuan. However, the rallies after the announcement have been short-lived as uncertainty about the direction of the yuan kept sentiments muted. The baht, rupiah and ringgit marginally weakened against the dollar after 21 June.

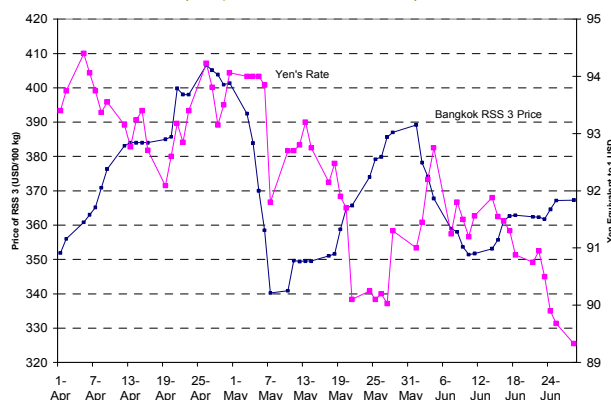
Rubber prices usually extend gain from strengthening of rubber exporting countries' currencies. The above trends reveal that currencies of the three major natural rubber exporting countries have strongly supported rubber prices during June although the influence marginally reduced after 21 June.

As earlier mentioned in the context of yuan's de-pegging, baht and ringgit are poised to emerge stronger (against the dollar) in the long run on account of possible speculation as investor consider these currencies as proxies for China's bigger demand for overseas goods.

Influence of Japanese Yen

The movement of Japanese yen in comparison with prices of RSS 3 in Bangkok during the period from 1 April to 28 June is shown in the following diagram.

Trends in Rubber Price vis-à-vis Japanese Yen
(1 April to 28 June 2010)



Like other Asian currencies, the yen also strengthened against the dollar from around the

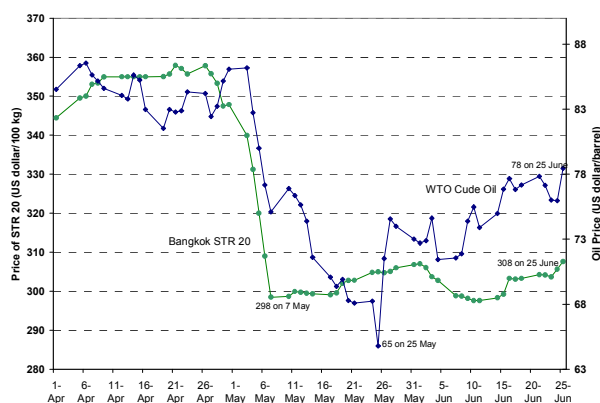
beginning of June until end of the month. When the yen strengthens, TOCOM rubber futures are expected to fall as investors loose interest in yen-denominated contracts. Given a strong positive correlation between TOCOM futures and physical rubber market, physical prices normally fall on yen's strengthening.

The graph reveals that the yen has exerted downward pressure on rubber market during entire June. In spite of this, rubber prices rose during June indicating that the yen's negative influence has been offset by a host of positive factors which include the tightness in supply, strong demand, appreciation in currencies of the three major exporting countries and a surge in crude oil price.

Influence of Crude Oil

The influence of crude petroleum price on rubber market during the period from 1 April to 25 June is shown in the following diagram.

Crude Oil Prices and NR Prices
(1 April to 25 June 2010)

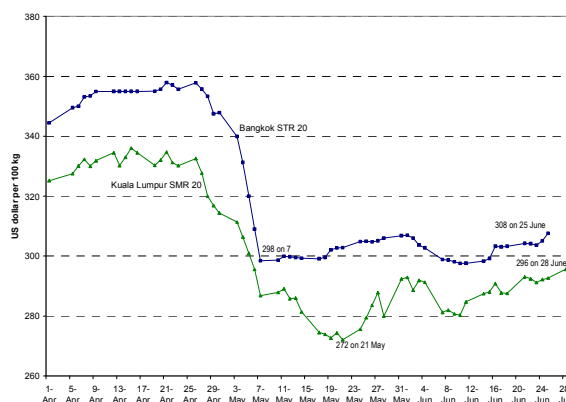


Crude oil price surged from 64.78 dollar per barrel on 25 May to 75.96 dollar per barrel on 25 June providing a strong support to rubber prices. However, rubber has been keeping a slower pace as compared to the high momentum in the crude oil market.

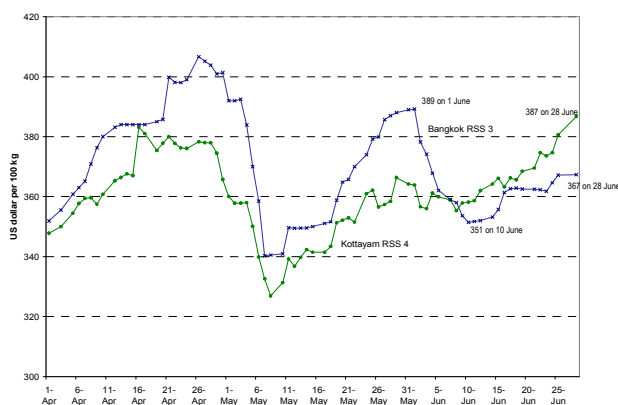
Trends in Natural Rubber Prices

The following three graphs show the trends in daily prices of STR 20 (Bangkok), SMR 20 (Kuala Lumpur), RSS 3 (Bangkok) and RSS 4 (Kottayam) during the period from 1 April to 28 June.

Daily Prices of SMR 20 and STR 20
(US dollar per 100 kg; 1 April to 28 June 2010)



Daily Prices of RSS in Bangkok and Kottayam
(US dollar per 100 kg; 1 April to 28 June 2010)



Key observations from the trends are summarised below:

- (1) Prices of STR 20 (Bangkok) and SMR 20 (Kuala Lumpur) have moved almost in the same direction during entire June. The price of the latter has remained marginally lower than the former throughout June.
- (2) Prices of RSS grades (both in Bangkok and Kottayam) rose at a much faster rate as compared to STR and SMR during June, especially from the 10th indicating a stronger demand from the countries having large RSS markets. India and China are the two countries having large markets for RSS grades of natural rubber.
- (3) A sharp fall in RSS price in Bangkok from 1 to 10 June did not reflect on the RSS market in Kottayam (India). The price in Kottayam market steadily rose during the period from 8 May to 25 June. A divergent path taken by Kottayam market could be due to three reasons: (i) existence of tariff protection for the domestic rubber production sector; (ii) pre-monsoon demand from the domestic tyre

manufacturing industry for ensuring availability during the monsoon off-season starting 1 June every year; and (iii) increasing influence of aged trees and a downward revision in the country's official forecast of the output for the current year.

- (4) The current uptrend in rubber prices is supported by (i) tightness in supply, caused mainly by an increasing dominance of aged trees supplemented by climate related constraints in major producing countries; (ii) strong demand, especially from China, from the beginning of June; (iii) strengthening of baht, rupiah and ringgit against the dollar; and (iv) surge in crude petroleum oil price. Dominating influence of these four factors has kept the market bullish in spite of a downward pressure exerted by Japanese yen.

The Outlook

While chances of improvement in supply seem to be remote, demand is likely to gain further strength in the short and medium terms thanks to a renewed outlook for global economic recovery. Potential further strengthening of the baht and the ringgit on China's loosening stance on the yuan could be another factor supporting rubber prices. China's policy on the yuan offers scope for increased demand from the country in the long run. As supply remains tight and demand strong, unhealthy speculation may come into picture causing short-lived bubbles in the market. However, large extent of rubber trees cultivated from 2005 onwards offers possibility of an improvement in supply after 2011. At the same time, if farmers largely go for replanting their low yielding aged trees, mostly planted during 1980s, the expected improvement in supply need not take place.

Jom Jacob
Senior Economist

ANRPC Annual Rubber Conference 2010

6 October 2010, From 9.00 am to 5.10 pm
Le Meridien, Cochin, India

Natural Rubber Industry in the New Decade Opportunities, Challenges and Strategies

Session 1: Overview of Global Supply and Demand of Rubber and the Outlook

Chairperson: (To be announced)

Paper 1: Trends in global supply of natural rubber and the outlook

Speakers: Prof. Dr. Djoko Said Damardjati, Secretary-General & Jom Jacob, Senior Economist, ANRPC

Paper 2: Outlook for Global Demand for Natural Rubber and Synthetic Rubber

Speaker: Dr. Stephen Evans, Secretary-General, IRSG

Session 2: Rubber Industry in ANRPC Member Countries: Present status, opportunities, challenges and strategies for the future

Chairperson: Dr. Chairil Anwar, Director, RRI Indonesia

Papers 3-12: Member Governments' presentation on development policies for 2011-20

Thailand	Indonesia	Malaysia
India	Vietnam	China
Philippines	Sri Lanka	Cambodia
Papua New Guinea		

Session 3: Developments in Rubber Market and Downstream Sector in Natural Rubber Producing Countries

Chairperson:

Mr. Suchin Maenmeun, Director, RRI Thailand

Paper 13: Developments and Trends in Natural Rubber Market

Speaker: From rubber trade sector (To be announced)

Paper 14: New Investments in Tyre Manufacturing Industry and Implications for Future Demand for NR

Speaker: Mr. Rajiv Budhraj
Director-General, ATMA, India (*Invited*)

Panel Discussion:

Supply and Demand of Rubber in the New Decade - Emerging Issues and Strategies -

Chairperson: Chairman, Rubber Board of India

Panel Members:

Government of Thailand
Government of Indonesia
Dr. Abdul Aziz (Secretary-General, IRRDB)
Mr. Wong Nam Wah (Chairman, MalBen Polymer Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia)
Mr. Rajiv Budhraj (Director-General, ATMA, India)- Invited

(For further details, please write to secretariat@anrpc.org)

Table 1: Consolidated Statement of Production of Natural Rubber from 2005 to 2010

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)						Annual Rate of Growth (%)					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾
Thailand	2937	3137	3056	3090	3164	3164 ⁽²⁾	-1.6	6.8	-2.6	1.1	2.4	0.0 ⁽²⁾
Indonesia	2271	2637	2755	2751	2440	2592	9.9	16.1	4.5	-0.1	-11.3	6.2
Malaysia	1126	1284	1200	1072	857	1000	-3.7	14.0	-6.5	-10.7	-20.1	16.7
India	772	853	811	881	820	885 ⁽³⁾	3.9	10.5	-4.9	8.6	-6.9	7.9 ⁽³⁾
Vietnam	482	555	606	660	724	770	14.9	15.3	9.1	8.9	9.7	6.4
China	541	538	588	548	646	680	-5.6	-0.6	9.3	-6.8	17.8	5.3
Sri Lanka	104	109	118	129	137	142	10.2	4.6	7.7	9.9	6.0	3.7
Philippines	95	106	121	103	98	101	1.4	11.4	14.9	-15.2	-4.9	3.5
Cambodia	20	21	19	19	34	50	-21.2	4.4	-10.8	0.0	81.1	43.9
Total	8348	9240	9274	9253	8920	9384	2.2	10.7	0.4	-0.2	-3.6	5.2

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ Thailand's anticipated figure for 2010 is ANRPC's assumption.

⁽³⁾ In June 2010 India made an official downward revision in the production anticipated for 2010.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities under the six-digit HS 400110, 400121, 400122 & 400129. The data for Thailand and Vietnam include estimated NR content in compound rubber falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599.

Table 2: Production of Natural Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Cambodia			China			India			Indonesia			Malaysia		
2003	32.4			565.0			708			1792			986		
2004	25.9			573.0			743			2066			1169		
2005	20.4			541.0			772			2271			1126		
2006	21.3			538.0			853			2637			1284		
2007	19.0			588.0			811			2755			1200		
2008	19.0			547.8			881			2751			1072		
2009	34.4			645.8			820			2440			857		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	49.5			680.0			885 ⁽³⁾			2592			1000		
Months	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾
January	*	3.6	3.8	2.0	1.3	3.2	104	92	97.5	229	203	216	126.1	73.4	108.5
February	*	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55	48	51.5	210	186	198	115.1	72.4	81.0
March	*	1.0	2.5	0.3	12.0	8.2	47	48	50.7	206	183	*	76.9	47.4	70.3
April	*	1.2	3.0	9.3	49.0	51.0	57	52	53.5	216	191	*	73.7	50.1	70.0
May	*	2.1	3.5	43.2	65.2	66.0	60	54	54.6	263	233	*	82.2	59.7	75.0
June	*	2.5	4.0	62.0	78.1	78.0	62	54	58.0	303	269	*	87.4	80.7	83.0
July	*	2.4	3.5	69.2	78.7	82.0	63	50	60.0	266	236	*	102.4	82.9	88.0
August	*	3.3	4.0	77.5	78.5	85.0	73	65	72.0	186	165	*	103.6	75.5	92.0
September	*	3.0		82.7	82.0		80	74		175	155		106.2	77.2	
October	*	3.8		83.7	84.0		84	89		226	201		66.5	77.6	
November	*	5.6		78.6	78.0		96	93		230	204		70.2	63.1	
December	*	3.6		39.3	39.0		100	101		241	214		62.1	97.0	

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

⁽³⁾ In June 2010, India made an official downward revision in the production anticipated for 2010.

⁽⁴⁾ Thailand's figure for 2010 is ANRPC's assumption.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities under the six-digit HS 400110, 400121, 400122 & 400129. The data for Thailand and Vietnam include estimated NR content in compound rubber falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599.

Table 2: Production of Natural Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries *[Continued]*
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Philippines			Singapore			Sri Lanka			Thailand			Vietnam		
2003	82.2			0.0			92.0			2876			363.5		
2004	93.4			0.0			94.7			2984			419.0		
2005	94.7			0.0			104.4			2937			481.6		
2006	105.5			0.0			109.2			3137			555.4		
2007	121.2			0.0			117.6			3056			605.8		
2008	102.8			0.0			129.2			3090			660.0		
2009	97.7			0.0			136.9			3164			723.7		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	101.1			0.0			142.0			3164 ⁽⁴⁾			770.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
January	6.5	6.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.2	12.9	326	286	349	62.6	63.3	45.7
February	5.6	5.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	12.8	15.3	273	247	332	10.4	15.1	44.0
March	4.2	4.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	13.0	14.2	251	148	167	3.0	2.7	9.3
April	5.5	5.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	11.4	12.0	226	195	169	33.9	8.3	12.4
May	9.5	9.6	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	10.4	10.8	200	177	*	35.3	33.4	44.6
June	11.2	11.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	9.7	13.4	212	266	*	41.7	75.6	74.0
July	6.5	6.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	9.8	12.1	286	305	*	53.0	76.1	77.8
August	7.1	7.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	10.7	12.1	283	285	*	63.0	80.5	85.4
September	7.1	7.3		0.0	0.0		11.5	11.7		301	284		82.0	70.2	
October	12.7	10.8		0.0	0.0		9.4	12.2		330	288		85.0	80.7	
November	13.1	11.2		0.0	0.0		9.4	11.2		183	335		91.0	98.0	
December	13.8	11.8		0.0	0.0		10.1	11.9		219	348		99.1	119.8	

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

⁽³⁾ In June 2010, India made an official downward revision in the production anticipated for 2010.

⁽⁴⁾ Thailand's figure for 2010 is ANRPC's assumption.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities under the six-digit HS 400110, 400121, 400122 & 400129. The data for Thailand and Vietnam include estimated NR content in compound rubber falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599.

Table 3: Consumption of Natural Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Cambodia			China			India			Indonesia			Malaysia		
2003	0.0			*			716			156			422		
2004	0.0			*			745			196			403		
2005	0.0			*			789			221			386		
2006	0.0			*			815			355			383		
2007	0.0			2750			851			391			450		
2008	0.0			2740			881			414			469		
2009	0.0			3040			905			422			470		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	0.0			3350			966			439			*		
Months	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾
January	0.0	0.0	0.0	204	145	248	71	64	80.5	34	35	36	41.2	34.4	41.4
February	0.0	0.0	0.0	195	185	215	74	72	76.4	35	36	37	39.5	35.1	38.1
March	0.0	0.0	0.0	237	240	305	74	74	78.7	37	38	39	41.2	37.3	42.5
April	0.0	0.0	0.0	257	265	336	70	73	79.5	34	35	36	40.2	37.1	42.0
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	249	275	317	71	71	79.0	36	37	38	40.4	41.2	42.0
June	0.0	0.0	0.0	252	275	310	74	74	80.0	33	34	35	38.5	40.6	41.0
July	0.0	0.0	0.0	247	260	305	78	79	81.5	37	38	39	39.3	41.6	42.0
August	0.0	0.0	0.0	246	290	305	76	80	81.5	34	35	*	40.5	41.1	42.0
September	0.0	0.0		227	290		76	79		34	35		38.2	37.2	
October	0.0	0.0		244	285		76	78		29	30		36.1	41.4	
November	0.0	0.0		200	280		73	81		36	37		37.7	41.0	
December	0.0	0.0		182	250		68	80		35	36		36.1	41.6	

Notes: (1) Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

(2) Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities under the six-digit HS 400110, 400121, 400122 & 400129. The data for China, Thailand and Vietnam include estimated NR content in compound rubber falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599. (Please refer to Table 12 for separate data of compound rubber consumed in Thailand and Vietnam. The separate data of compound rubber consumed in China are not available).

Table 3: Consumption of Natural Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries [Continued]
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Philippines			Singapore			Sri Lanka			Thailand			Vietnam		
2003	28.0			Less than 2.5			56.8			299			47.0		
2004	50.9			Less than 2.5			54.4			319			55.0		
2005	56.2			Less than 2.5			72.7			334			60.0		
2006	77.8			Less than 2.5			63.1			321			65.0		
2007	92.3			Less than 2.5			73.9			374			80.0		
2008	78.1			Less than 2.5			80.1			398			100.0		
2009	76.9			Less than 2.5			84.9			399			120.0		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	82.2			*			80.0			*			140.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
January	4.0	6.6	6.0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.0	7.4	5.4	33	31	35	9.0	10.0	11.0
February	2.2	4.9	4.5	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.3	7.3	8.7	35	28	35	8.0	10.0	9.0
March	2.3	2.7	2.4	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.3	4.4	9.4	36	27	35	8.0	9.0	11.0
April	3.0	3.1	3.0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	6.1	6.5	8.8	30	27	35	5.0	9.0	12.0
May	8.0	7.4	7.0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.4	5.5	7.1	35	35	*	9.0	9.0	12.0
June	10.4	9.5	9.0	Negligible	Negligible	*	7.6	8.1	8.4	35	36	*	9.0	9.0	12.0
July	4.6	3.8	4.3	Negligible	Negligible	*	7.7	6.9	8.1	34	37	*	9.0	9.0	12.0
August	4.8	5.7	6.2	Negligible	Negligible	*	6.2	6.1	7.9	34	38	*	9.0	11.0	12.0
September	5.4	5.3		Negligible	Negligible		7.0	8.0		34	37		9.0	11.0	
October	11.1	8.7		Negligible	Negligible		5.5	8.2		35	34		9.0	11.0	
November	11.1	9.4		Negligible	Negligible		4.5	8.9		30	36		8.0	11.0	
December	11.3	9.9		Negligible	Negligible		6.6	7.8		27	33		8.0	11.0	

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities under the six-digit HS 400110, 400121, 400122 & 400129. The data for China, Thailand and Vietnam include estimated NR content in compound rubber falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599. (Please refer to Table 12 for separate data of compound rubber consumed in Thailand and Vietnam. The separate data of compound rubber consumed in China are not available).

Table 4: Gross Export of Natural Rubber from ANRPC Member Countries
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Cambodia			China			India			Indonesia			Malaysia		
2003	32.8			1.0			58			1661			946		
2004	26.0			2.0			71			1874			1109		
2005	21.1			5.0			60			2024			1128		
2006	20.7			4.0			71			2287			1134		
2007	19.3			4.0			29			2407			1018		
2008	16.6			3.0			77			2295			917		
2009	36.4			3.0			16			1991			703		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	50.0			3.0			52			2200			*		
Months	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
January	*	5.2	4.2	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	8	1	2.9	181.6	118.1	137.8	79.3	49.5	69.6
February	*	3.5	2.0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	15	2	5.6	227.1	137.3	174.4	83.3	59.2	65.3
March	*	1.0	2.5	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	13	2	6.0	206.7	184.4	*	100.5	48.8	92.0
April	*	1.2	3.0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	4	1	2.2	198.9	172.9	*	89.3	45.7	68.5
May	*	1.2	3.5	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	3	Negligible	0.5	209.7	185.2	*	78.6	47.4	70.0
June	*	3.3	3.9	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	10	Negligible	1.5	199.6	165.5	*	74.8	57.7	72.0
July	*	2.1	3.5	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	9	Negligible	1.5	212.8	195.8	*	82.5	61.6	75.0
August	*	2.6	4.0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	3	Negligible	3.0	198.1	169.7	*	82.7	68.5	78.0
September	*	3.2		Negligible	Negligible		2	1		217.4	159.1		83.5	47.3	
October	*	3.6		Negligible	Negligible		3	2		167.7	182.7		64.9	82.2	
November	*	4.5		Negligible	Negligible		4	4		144.3	148.8		52.8	65.0	
December	*	5.0		Negligible	Negligible		3	2		131.4	171.6		44.4	70.4	

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities under the six-digit HS 400110, 400121, 400122 & 400129. The data for Thailand and Vietnam include estimated NR content in compound rubber falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599. (Please refer to Table 13 for separate data of compound rubber exported from Thailand and Vietnam).

Table 4: Gross Export of Natural Rubber from ANRPC Member Countries [Continued]

('000 tonnes)

Year	Philippines			Singapore			Sri Lanka			Thailand			Vietnam		
2003	55.2			245.6			35.2			2573			432.3		
2004	43.3			201.6			40.3			2637			513.4		
2005	41.1			231.2			31.6			2632			554.1		
2006	33.9			238.4			46.3			2772			703.6		
2007	30.8			153.0			51.4			2704			715.6		
2008	36.4			138.2			48.6			2675			659.0		
2009	25.1			106.3			56.0			2726			731.4		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	22.8			*			60.0			*			780.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
January	3.1	1.1	1.0	10.4	3.5	8.6	5.1	4.8	6.3	263	214	288	52.6	34.8	54.3
February	4.3	2.4	2.2	15.1	11.5	8.5	5.8	5.5	7.9	242	210	249	30.5	39.7	22.0
March	2.7	2.0	1.8	14.0	12.0	12.7	5.3	7.7	5.4	226	202	253	39.1	50.6	46.9
April	3.4	2.5	2.3	11.2	13.7	*	4.0	4.6	3.9	206	190	164	39.6	24.4	34.7
May	2.6	2.2	2.0	11.8	9.7	*	2.5	5.6	3.8	191	184	*	30.3	51.1	24.0
June	2.3	2.0	1.8	15.8	10.5	*	2.2	2.8	4.4	206	218	*	51.2	71.5	55.0
July	2.9	3.0	2.7	14.7	11.3	*	3.1	2.8	4.0	249	249	*	71.6	86.0	85.0
August	3.3	1.7	1.6	13.5	5.7	*	3.7	4.3	4.1	254	228	*	69.2	79.1	80.0
September	3.0	2.1		10.0	3.9		4.2	3.7		257	236		71.7	69.0	
October	2.7	2.1		9.0	9.1		3.9	4.0		250	240		69.1	68.9	
November	3.3	1.8		5.6	6.6		3.8	4.4		161	273		60.4	79.4	
December	3.0	2.1		7.1	8.8		5.0	5.8		170	282		74.0	76.9	

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities under the six-digit HS 400110, 400121, 400122 & 400129. The data for Thailand and Vietnam include estimated NR content in compound rubber falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599. (Please refer to Table 13 for separate data of compound rubber exported from Thailand and Vietnam).

Table 5: Gross Import of Natural Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Cambodia			China			India			Indonesia			Malaysia		
2003	0.0			1151			46			14.1			436		
2004	0.0			1209			63			7.5			426		
2005	0.0			1334			62			6.6			462		
2006	0.0			1509			50			6.9			512		
2007	0.0			1552			114			9.8			605		
2008	0.0			1584			81			12.6			523		
2009	0.0			1591			154			12.7			739		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	0.0			1670			96 ⁽³⁾			8.0			*		
Months	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾
January	0.0	0.0	0.0	158	53	157	9	5	7.6	1.3	0.5	1.5	71.3	43.4	73.1
February	0.0	0.0	0.0	126	111	117	5	2	12.2	1.1	0.5	2.1	48.6	52.0	50.4
March	0.0	0.0	0.0	175	179	183	4	7	10.8	1.0	0.8	*	46.4	47.6	52.9
April	0.0	0.0	0.0	134	170	133	5	10	10.9	0.6	0.7	*	42.0	51.4	49.6
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	97	135	89	10	20	15.4	1.4	0.7	*	35.0	59.0	70.0
June	0.0	0.0	0.0	102	127	120	7	20	6.5	1.0	1.0	*	42.5	76.7	75.0
July	0.0	0.0	0.0	124	156	128	3	27	6.5	1.2	0.7	*	38.7	68.8	67.0
August	0.0	0.0	0.0	146	140	135	4	20	6.0	0.9	0.8	*	36.9	59.7	67.0
September	0.0	0.0		163	147		10	20		1.3	1.3		38.7	59.8	
October	0.0	0.0		147	93		16	9		0.7	1.7		40.3	74.6	
November	0.0	0.0		114	112		5	7		0.8	1.6		46.9	63.9	
December	0.0	0.0		99	168		3	7		1.2	2.5		35.5	82.0	

Notes: (1) Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

(2) Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

(3) In June 2010, Government of India revised up the import anticipated for 2010.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities under the six-digit HS 400110, 400121, 400122 & 400129. The data for Thailand and Vietnam include estimated NR content in compound rubber falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599. (Data of import of compound rubber in China and Vietnam are given in Table 11).

Table 5: Gross Import of Natural Rubber from ANRPC Member Countries [Continued]

('000 tonnes)

Year	Philippines			Singapore			Sri Lanka			Thailand			Vietnam		
2003	1.0						9.2			1.7			119.0		
2004	0.8						14.3			1.8			153.0		
2005	2.6						10.3			1.6			141.5		
2006	6.2			184			7.2			1.2			234.4		
2007	1.9			158			9.1			1.9			194.8		
2008	11.8			138			3.6			4.5			149.8		
2009	4.3			113			5.2			3.2			144.2		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	3.8			*			7.0			*			120.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
January	0.6	1.4	1.3	15.5	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.23	0.20	*	8.2	6.5	16.8
February	0.8	1.9	1.6	14.9	12.5	12.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.18	*	7.1	12.5	6.9
March	0.7	0.5	0.5	16.6	12.8	13.8	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.42	0.17	*	6.5	16.1	11.8
April	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.9	10.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.64	0.23	*	5.9	13.2	8.8
May	1.1	0.0	0.0	12.2	7.5	*	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.32	0.22	*	26.6	15.4	9.0
June	1.5	0.1	0.1	9.5	8.9	*	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.53	0.32	*	47.3	9.0	9.0
July	1.0	0.1	0.0	12.9	9.3	*	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.48	0.26	*	10.5	13.2	10.0
August	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	7.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.35	0.22	*	10.0	12.0	9.0
September	1.3	0.1		10.9	5.9		0.6	0.9		0.41	0.28		7.6	9.9	
October	1.2	0.0		7.3	10.5		0.6	0.4		0.45	0.47		7.3	11.5	
November	1.3	0.0		5.3	7.9		0.2	0.8		0.34	0.32		8.0	10.3	
December	0.4	0.2		6.9	10.4		0.0	1.2		0.04	0.30		4.8	14.6	

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

⁽³⁾ In June 2010, Government of India revised up the import anticipated for 2010.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities under the six-digit HS 400110, 400121, 400122 & 400129. The data for Thailand and Vietnam include estimated NR content in compound rubber falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599. (Data of import of compound rubber in China and Vietnam are given in Table 11).

Table 6: Closing Stock of Natural Rubber with ANRPC Member Countries
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Cambodia			China			India			Indonesia ⁽³⁾			Malaysia		
2003	1.4			*			123			23			163		
2004	1.3			*			123			25			195		
2005	0.6			*			117			57			164		
2006	1.2			169			142			60			188		
2007	0.8			177			192			26			153		
2008	2.8			250			208			80			156		
2009	0.7			190			264			120			162		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	0.2			200			231			81			*		
Months	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
January	*	1.2	0.2	*	*	*	225	240	286.8	*	*	*	184.0	167.7	195.0
February	*	0.1	0.7	*	*	*	198	217	269.7	*	*	*	206.6	160.9	194.0
March	*	0.0	0.6	*	*	*	164	196	247.9	*	*	*	170.7	126.8	167.0
April	*	0.0	0.6	*	*	*	153	184	231.4	*	*	*	145.4	102.5	140.0
May	*	1.0	0.6	*	*	*	149	186	221.9	*	*	*	125.6	106.0	130.0
June	*	0.1	0.5	*	*	*	136	186	204.9	*	*	*	120.4	128.1	130.0
July	*	0.3	0.4	*	109	*	116	185	188.4	*	*	*	129.3	140.6	130.0
August	*	1.1	0.3	*	135	*	114	190	181.9	*	*	*	134.8	138.9	130.0
September	*	0.8		*	*		127	205		*	*		149.9	143.6	
October	*	1.0		*	*		150	223		*	*		141.0	145.6	
November	*	2.2		*	*		175	239		*	*		148.7	134.0	
December	2.8	0.7	0.2	250	190	200	208	264	231	80	120	81	156.4	161.7	

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

⁽³⁾ Stock data of Indonesia cover Estates only.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities under the six-digit HS 400110, 400121, 400122 & 400129. The data for Thailand and Vietnam include estimated NR content in compound rubber falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599.

Table 6: Closing Stock of Natural Rubber with ANRPC Member Countries [Continued]
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Philippines			Singapore			Sri Lanka			Thailand			Vietnam		
2003	*			14.1			19.0			202			16.0		
2004	*			11.5			19.0			233			19.6		
2005	*			12.4			19.0			204			28.6		
2006	*			2.4			18.7			250			49.8		
2007	*			2.8			11.0			230			54.8		
2008	*			2.5			11.5			252			105.6		
2009	*			3.6			7.4			294			122.1		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	*			*			9.0			*			92.1		
Months	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
January	*	*	*	4.7	4.2	4.6	11.0	11.5	6.4	260	293	320	64.0	130.6	119.3
February	*	*	*	6.4	8.1	7.3	11.0	11.5	5.2	257	301	368	43.1	108.5	139.2
March	*	*	*	6.7	10.0	8.3	10.2	12.3	4.5	246	222	247	5.5	67.7	102.4
April	*	*	*	10.0	7.5	*	9.9	12.6	3.7	237	207	217	0.7	55.8	76.9
May	*	*	*	13.7	5.9	*	9.9	12.0	3.7	211	181	*	23.3	44.5	94.3
June	*	*	*	9.6	3.7	*	10.6	10.8	4.3	182	201	*	52.1	48.6	110.3
July	*	*	*	7.0	1.7	*	10.7	10.9	4.0	186	220	*	35.1	42.9	101.1
August	*	*	*	4.3	2.8	*	11.6	11.2	3.8	183	220	*	29.9	45.3	102.5
September	*	*		4.1	3.2		12.0	11.2		194	221		38.8	45.4	
October	*	*		3.8	1.5		12.0	11.2		239	235		53.0	57.7	
November	*	*		3.6	3.5		13.0	9.2		230	260		83.7	75.6	
December	*	*		2.5	3.6		11.5	7.4	9.0	252	294		105.6	122.1	92.1

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

⁽³⁾ Stock data of Indonesia cover Estates only.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities under the six-digit HS 400110, 400121, 400122 & 400129. The data for Thailand and Vietnam include estimated NR content in compound rubber falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599.

Table 7: Statement of Supply-Demand Balance of Natural Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries during 2009
(‘000 tonnes)

	Supply (S)				Demand (D)				Difference (S - D)
	Opening stock	Import	Production	Total supply	Consumption	Export	Closing stock	Total demand	
Cambodia	2.8	0	34.4	37	0	36.4	0.7	37	0
China	250	1591	645.8	2487	3040	3	190	3233	-746 ⁽¹⁾
India	208	154	820	1182	905	16	264	1185	-3
Indonesia	80	13	2440	2533	422	1991	120	2533	0
Malaysia	156	739	857	1752	470	703	162	1335	417 ⁽²⁾
Philippines	*	4.3	97.7	102	74.9	25.1	*	102	0 ⁽³⁾
Singapore	2	113	0	115	3	106	4	113	2
Sri Lanka	11.5	5.2	136.9	154	84.9	56	7.4	148	5
Thailand	252	3.2	3164	3419	399	2726	294	3419	0
Vietnam	105.6	144.2	723.7	974	120	731.4	122.1	974	0

Notes

⁽¹⁾ In the case of China, the supply side does not include the NR-content in compound rubber imported into the country (Please refer to Table 11 in Page 21 for the detailed data). But, the Demand side includes compound rubber consumed in the country. This partly explains the mismatch between the two sides.

⁽²⁾ Malaysia's Demand side does not include the quantity of NR processed into compound rubber and exported from the country (Please refer to Table 13 in Pages 24 - 25 for data of compound rubber exported). Therefore, the two sides need not match each other.

⁽³⁾ For the Philippines, the supply side as well as the demand side does not include stock data due to non-availability.

* Indicates non-availability of the data with the government.

Table 8: Area Planted during each Year in ANRPC Member Countries
(‘000 hectares)

Year	Cambodia		China		India		Indonesia		Malaysia		Philippines		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	New-planted	Re-planted
2003	(2)	1.5	36.3 ⁽³⁾		7.0	7.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	19.1	0.2	*	0.5	1.1	32.9	52.0	12.0	2.7
2004	(2)	3.0	40.3 ⁽³⁾		12.5	7.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	19.4	1.2	*	0.5	2.1	58.1	56.4	13.3	4.3
2005	(2)	3.7	44.2 ⁽³⁾		16.8	7.5	17.1	5.0	0.0	20.6	1.6	*	1.0	2.5	122.6	50.4	29.6	4.7
2006	(2)	3.1	58.2 ⁽³⁾		21.5	8.4	67.0	44.9	0.0	20.2	16.3	0.3	1.9	4.4	109.6	40.3	40.5	4.6
2007	(2)	2.6	65.1 ⁽³⁾		22.8	8.5	67.3	50.0	0.0	23.1	22.0	0.4	2.0	5.2	161.4	35.2	35.1	7.0
2008	(2)	4.7	49.1 ⁽³⁾		30.2	9.0	10.5	40.0	6.0	20.7	15.7	0.2	2.6	6.1	221.2	31.9	77.2	8.0
2009	67.3 ⁽²⁾	5.5	63.0 ⁽³⁾		23.3	11.0	10.5	55.0	0.0	20.4	15.0	0.6	3.1	3.6	50.0	39.1	51.4	9.0
2010 ⁽¹⁾	12.0	2.0	44.2 ⁽³⁾		20.0	9.0	10.5	57.3	5.0	25.0	15.0	0.7	*	*	25.0	40.1	40.8	10.0

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Data for 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ The total area new-planted in Cambodia during 2003-2009 is given against 2009. Separate data for each year are not available with the Government.

⁽³⁾ China's data refer to the total area new-planted or replanted during each year. Separate data are not available with the Government.

* Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010.

Table 9: Total Rubber Area and Tapped Rubber Area⁽³⁾ in ANRPC Member Countries
(‘000 hectares)

Year	Cambodia		China		India		Indonesia		Malaysia ⁽²⁾		Philippines		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	Total area	Tapped area
2003	*	26.8	661	436	576	428	3290	2344	1326	932	80.5	67.5	114.8	86.2	2019	1601	440.8	266.7
2004	*	23.7	696	452	584	440	3262	2462	1279	900	80.7	70.3	115.3	89.6	2072	1658	454.1	300.8
2005	*	20.8	741	471	598	447	3279	2634	1271	853	81.9	71.2	116.1	91.2	2190	1691	482.7	334.2
2006	*	19.6	776	495	615	454	3346	2726	1264	828	94.3	67.0	117.7	96.8	2297	1743	522.2	356.4
2007	*	17.1	875	503	635	459	3414	2776	1248	789	111.0	63.7	119.5	94.3	2458	1774	556.3	377.8
2008	*	16.1	932	520	662	463	3424	2769	1247	750	123.3	60.9	122.1	93.6	2675	1819	631.5	399.1
2009	72.8	35.0	975	545	685	466	3435	2709	1022	590	128.3	61.8	124.3	95.2	2761	1856	674.2	421.6
2010 ⁽¹⁾	81.3	45.0	1005	567	705	475	3445	2773	1019	675	148.0	58.8	126.0	95.0	*	*	715.0	445.0

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Data for 2010 as anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ In April 2010, Malaysia made a major downward revision in the data of tapped area for 1998 to 2009. The total rubber area for the year 2009 also revised down, based on a census by RISDA (Rubber Industry Smallholder Development Authority) carried out in 2009.

⁽³⁾ Due to differences in the methodology used or other reasons, the acreage data need not always agree with the data of new-planted/replanted area.

* Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010.

Table 10: Average Annual Yield
(Kg per hectare of Tapped Area)

Year	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Malaysia ⁽³⁾	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam
2003	1207	1296	1654	765	1280	1014	1067	1796	1363
2004	1092	1268	1689	839	1300	1107	1057	1800	1393
2005	979	1082	1727	862	1320	1108	1145	1736	1441
2006	1086	1128	1879	967	1370	1312	1128	1800	1558
2007	1112	1168	1767	993	1420	1586	1247	1723	1603
2008	1181	1053	1903	994	1430	1688	1382	1698	1654
2009	982	1182	1760	901	1450	1582	1437	1704	1717
2010 ⁽¹⁾	1100	1200	1863 ⁽²⁾	935	1480	1720	1490	*	1730

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Data for 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ India's figure for 2010 revised in June 2010.

⁽³⁾ Malaysia's data do not account rubber forests in Sabah and Sarawak States.

* Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010.

Table 11: Gross Import of NR-rich Grades of Compound Rubber in China and Vietnam
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	China			Vietnam		
2003	*			2.0		
2004	*			3.5		
2005	*			4.9		
2006	*			6.5		
2007	*			19.0		
2008	*			18.1		
2009	1023			16.0		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	1050			17.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾
January	*	19.1	77.0	*	*	*
February	*	39.2	59.0	*	*	*
March	*	74.8	110.0	*	*	*
April	*	107.6	97.0	*	*	*
May	*	93.5	95.0	*	*	*
June	*	111.5	90.0	*	*	*
July	*	117.5	90.0	*	*	*
August	*	95.3	95.0	*	*	*
September	*	116.6		*	*	
October	*	83.1		*	*	
November	*	76.0		*	*	
December	*	88.7		*	*	

Notes:

(1) Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

(2) Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual for March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data.

Table 12: Consumption of NR-rich Grades of Compound Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Cambodia			China			India			Indonesia			Malaysia		
2003	0.0			(3)			*			*			*		
2004	0.0			(3)			*			*			*		
2005	0.0			(3)			*			*			7		
2006	0.0			(3)			*			*			10		
2007	0.0			(3)			*			*			18		
2008	0.0			(3)			*			*			24		
2009	0.0			(3)			*			*			17		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	0.0			(3)			*			*			*		
Months	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
January	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.7	1.2	1.7
February	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.7	1.2	1.3
March	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.8	1.4	1.9
April	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.6	1.2	1.4
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.9	1.2	1.5
June	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.6	1.4	1.5
July	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.8	1.5	1.5
August	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.9	1.5	1.5
September	0.0	0.0		(3)	(3)		*	*		*	*		1.6	1.5	
October	0.0	0.0		(3)	(3)		*	*		*	*		1.6	1.5	
November	0.0	0.0		(3)	(3)		*	*		*	*		1.8	1.5	
December	0.0	0.0		(3)	(3)		*	*		*	*		1.4	1.7	

Notes:

(1) Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

(2) Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

(3) Compound rubber consumed in China is accounted along with Natural Rubber in Table 3. Separate data are not available.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Table 12: Consumption of NR-rich Grades of Compound Rubber in ANRPC Member Countries [Continued]
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Philippines			Singapore			Sri Lanka			Thailand			Vietnam		
2003	*			0.0			*			*			2.0		
2004	*			0.0			*			*			3.5		
2005	*			0.0			*			*			4.9		
2006	*			0.0			*			*			6.5		
2007	*			0.0			*			*			19.0		
2008	*			0.0			*			1.5			18.1		
2009	*			0.0			*			62.5			16.0		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	*			0.0			*			*			17.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
January	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	0.70	*	2.9	0.7	0.7
February	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	0.30	*	1.0	0.9	0.9
March	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.06	0.60	*	1.5	1.5	1.5
April	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.04	6.50	*	1.5	1.3	1.3
May	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	6.40	*	1.0	1.2	*
June	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	7.80	*	1.3	1.4	*
July	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	7.90	*	1.0	1.6	*
August	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	8.20	*	1.7	1.6	*
September	*	*		0.0	0.0		*	*		0.19	7.30		2.0	1.6	
October	*	*		0.0	0.0		*	*		0.83	4.30		1.6	1.6	
November	*	*		0.0	0.0		*	*		0.04	6.50		1.5	1.5	
December	*	*		0.0	0.0		*	*		0.04	6.00		1.0	1.4	

Notes:

(1) Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

(2) Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

(3) Compound rubber consumed in China is accounted along with Natural Rubber in Table 3. Separate data are not available.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Table 13: Gross Export of NR-rich Grades of Compound Rubber from ANRPC Member Countries
(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Cambodia			China			India			Indonesia			Malaysia		
2003	0.0			*			*			*			19		
2004	0.0			*			*			*			23		
2005	0.0			*			*			*			34		
2006	0.0			*			*			*			156		
2007	0.0			*			*			*			192		
2008	0.0			*			*			3.8			272		
2009	0.0			*			*			73.0			412		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	0.0			*			*			*			*		
Months	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
January	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	Negligible	1.1	25.3	17.6	29.8
February	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	Negligible	2.8	21.5	31.4	30.8
March	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.4	*	26.9	44.3	42.0
April	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.2	*	30.9	45.6	34.4
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	6.9	*	23.4	37.6	37.0
June	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.9	10.8	*	27.3	34.8	37.0
July	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	12.4	*	29.7	37.7	37.0
August	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	12.3	*	31.5	38.1	37.0
September	0.0	0.0		*	*		*	*		0.5	9.8		20.2	38.2	
October	0.0	0.0		*	*		*	*		0.1	11.4		13.7	31.5	
November	0.0	0.0		*	*		*	*		Negligible	5.1		11.4	25.9	
December	0.0	0.0		*	*		*	*		Negligible	2.8		10.4	30.8	

Notes:

(1) Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

(2) Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Table 13: Gross Export of NR-rich Grades of Compound Rubber from ANRPC Member Countries *[Continued]*

(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Philippines			Singapore			Sri Lanka			Thailand			Vietnam		
2003	*			*			0.07			37			19.3		
2004	*			*			0.08			82			47.9		
2005	*			*			0.13			37			30.4		
2006	*			*			0.79			130			43.7		
2007	*			*			1.65			150			40.3		
2008	*			*			1.13			165			39.7		
2009	*			0.53			1.09			417			56.8		
2010 ⁽¹⁾	*			*			1.10			*			70.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
January	*	*	*	*	*	0.23	0.16	0.00	0.21	18	15	36	1.8	0.1	5.9
February	*	*	*	*	*	0.25	0.09	0.04	0.14	15	30	40	2.3	1.5	0.2
March	*	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.37	14	30	46	4.2	0.9	1.8
April	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.13	0.00	0.21	13	35	*	0.7	1.3	1.5
May	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.21	0.10	0.24	11	37	*	0.0	8.4	3.0
June	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.10	0.00	0.27	15	36	*	0.3	14.0	5.0
July	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.10	0.05	0.24	17	40	*	4.6	14.0	6.0
August	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.06	0.05	0.25	20	43	*	5.8	6.7	7.0
September	*	*		*	0.48 ⁽³⁾		0.03	0.09		16	44		3.0	5.4	
October	*	*		*	0.05		*	0.10		14	28		4.8	2.6	
November	*	*		*	0.00		0.07	0.13		6	40		2.2	1.0	
December	*	*		*	0.00		0.05	0.40		6	39		10.0	0.9	

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-June 2010 by respective governments.

⁽²⁾ Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to March; preliminary estimates for April & May and anticipates for June, July & August.

⁽³⁾ Singapore's figure for September 2009 is the cumulative total from January 2009 onwards.

Commodity Description: The above data cover commodities falling under HS 400510, 400520, 400591 & 400599.

Source: Reported by respective governments in mid-June 2010. * Indicates non-availability of official data with the government concerned.

Table 14: Daily WTI Spot FOB Price of Crude Petroleum Oil
(US\$ per barrel)

Date	Price	Date	Price	Date	Price	Date	Price
31-Mar	83.45	21-Apr	82.78	12-May	75.65	2-Jun	72.88
1-Apr	84.53	22-Apr	82.89	13-May	74.38	3-Jun	74.62
2-Apr	Not quoted	23-Apr	84.34	14-May	71.61	4-Jun	71.43
5-Apr	86.36	26-Apr	84.20	17-May	70.08	7-Jun	71.55
6-Apr	86.54	27-Apr	82.43	18-May	69.38	8-Jun	71.88
7-Apr	85.64	28-Apr	83.22	19-May	69.91	9-Jun	74.38
8-Apr	85.17	29-Apr	85.17	20-May	68.28	10-Jun	75.48
9-Apr	84.60	30-Apr	86.07	21-May	68.03	11-Jun	73.89
12-Apr	84.07	3-May	86.19	24-May	68.23	14-Jun	74.99
13-Apr	83.80	4-May	82.73	25-May	64.78	15-Jun	76.84
14-Apr	85.62	5-May	79.96	26-May	71.52	16-Jun	77.67
15-Apr	85.25	6-May	77.18	27-May	74.56	17-Jun	76.82
16-Apr	82.97	7-May	75.10	28-May	74.00	18-Jun	77.18
19-Apr	81.52	10-May	76.89	31-May	Not quoted	21-Jun	77.84
20-Apr	82.98	11-May	76.37	1-Jun	72.70	22-Jun	77.15

Source: Energy Information Administration, The U.S. Government. (One barrel = 42 U.S. gallon = 159 litre)

Table 15: 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⁾	Malaysia ⁽⁵⁾
Mar. 27, 2010	313.10	330.20	334.83	332.52	338.20	274.27
Apr. 03, 2010	323.58	343.82	351.70	349.29	347.23	277.54
Apr. 10, 2010	330.56	352.75	368.37	367.11	358.23	291.38
Apr. 17, 2010	333.67	356.12	383.10	397.98	370.55	302.19
Apr. 24, 2010	331.71	356.28	393.33	406.63	377.19	307.84
May 01, 2010	322.31	352.45	403.58	399.17	371.29	308.81
May 08, 2010	300.22	319.68	368.77	Footnote 3	344.20	296.01
May 15, 2010	286.05	299.42	347.37	Footnote 3	338.46	289.62
May 22, 2010	273.52	301.26	358.40	Footnote 3	348.78	280.63
May 29, 2010	281.61	304.91	388.97	Footnote 3	360.29	277.66
Jun. 5, 2010	291.44	305.27	379.67	Footnote 3	360.36	288.29
Jun. 12, 2010	281.81	298.19	354.75	Footnote 3	358.48	279.34
Jun. 19, 2010	288.33	301.46	359.13	Footnote 3	365.63	284.82
Jun. 26, 2010	292.53	304.95	363.65	Footnote 3	374.61	288.58

Notes:

⁽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. The SICOM discontinued publishing physical prices of RSS grades and Air Dried Sheet with effect from May 1, 2010. Future settlement prices of RSS3 are available at www.sicom.net.

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

⁽⁵⁾ Average farm-gate prices in North, Central and South Malaysia per 100 kg of dry rubber content.