



*A monthly bulletin of market trends and statistics published by*

**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: [secretariat@anrpc.org](mailto:secretariat@anrpc.org)

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

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

**Volume 2 No. 9**

**September 2010**

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<i>Secretary-General</i>	Prof. Djoko Said Damardjati	<a href="mailto:djoko@anrpc.org">djoko@anrpc.org</a>	Tel: + 60 3 2161 1937
<i>Senior Economist</i>	Mr. Jom Jacob	<a href="mailto:jomjacob2004@gmail.com">jomjacob2004@gmail.com</a>	Tel: + 60 3 2161 1935
<i>Research Officer</i>	Ms. Soon Jin Lam	<a href="mailto:soonjin.lam@gmail.com">soonjin.lam@gmail.com</a>	Tel: + 60 3 2161 1900

## Foreword

The Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) is pleased to release the *Natural Rubber Trends & Statistics* for September 2010 providing update of rubber market trends and outlook, prepared on the basis of data reported by Member Governments in the middle of this month.

The publication from this issue onwards covers daily futures prices of NR in TOCOM, SICOM and SHFE which are presented as Table 16 to Table 19. Moreover, the market review from this month onwards will be covering the influence of futures market on physical prices.

The next issue is scheduled to be published on 20<sup>th</sup> October. Before that, many among us will be meeting each other at the 4<sup>th</sup> ANRPC Annual Rubber Conference to be held in Kochi, India on 6<sup>th</sup> October 2010. In terms of registrations received so far, the response to this years' conference is overwhelming. On behalf of the Government of India, the Rubber Board of India has made elaborate arrangements for the successful organization of this event which would be making Kochi the rubber capital of the world for a day.

Policy makers in ten rubber producing countries (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Vietnam, China, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Cambodia and Papua New Guinea) will be presenting their respective countries' strategies and programs contemplated for the future. The Conference also includes outlook for the demand and supply in the perspective of the IRSG and ANRPC, intricacies of rubber market to be presented by industry leader in global NR trade, developments in tyre industry to be presented by the ATMA and finally a panel discussion represented by all key stakeholders in rubber industry.

The Association's Information & Statistics Committee (ISC) and Industry Matters Committee (IMC) to be met in Kochi on 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> October will be reviewing this publication's coverage and usefulness and recommending further improvements.

Finally, I would like to extend the Association's gratitude to all statistical correspondents in member governments for their continued support and to the users of this publication for the feedback and constant encouragements.

Kuala Lumpur  
20 September 2010

**Prof. Dr. Djoko Said Damardjati**  
Secretary-General  
(djoko@anrpc.org)

## **NR STAYS BULLISH DESPITE UNFAVOURABLE DEMAND, OIL PRICE AND YEN**

### **Supply and Exporting Countries' Currencies Support the Market**

In terms of factors determining prices, the current phase of natural rubber (NR) market could have no parallel in history. NR market stays bullish even as the demand sharply slows down, crude oil descends and Japanese yen gains remarkable strength. While the new situation further underscores the severity of the low supply, this also reveals the strong influence on NR market for Thai baht and Malaysian ringgit.

#### **Demand slows down**

Data and estimates available up to August from China, India and Malaysia reveal that demand for natural rubber has slowed down progressively from the first quarter to the third quarter in 2010 as compared to the corresponding quarters in the year before. These three major consuming countries in the ANRPC accounted for 47% of the global demand for NR during 2009.

In China, the consumption of NR (including NR-rich grades of compound rubber) drastically slowed down on year-to-year basis from 28.2% in Q1 to 4.4% in Q3. The country has scaled down its consumption anticipated for the current year by 50,000 tonnes to 3.30 million tonnes (Please refer to Table 3, in page 12 for detailed data). Given China's large market size of NR, even a small change in the growth rate is crucial to the commodity's global demand. The country, which has replaced Japan this year to become the world's second largest economy, accounted for 32% of the global demand for NR during 2009.

The demand scenario in India has been similar to that in China. In India, which consumed nearly 10% of the global demand for NR during 2009, consumption growth slowed down this year from 12.2% in Q1 to an estimated 1.0% in Q3 on year-to-year basis. Malaysia, which is the

manufacturing hub of the world's rubber glove industry, consumption of NR posted negative year-to-year growth in Q2 this year before recovering marginally in Q3.

The lacklustre performance in consumption of NR has reflected on the commodity's import in the three countries. The following table consolidates the quarterly growths in consumption and import of NR in China, India and Malaysia during this year compared to the corresponding quarters in 2009:

#### **Quarterly Growth in Consumption and Import in 2010** (% change from same quarter in 2009)

	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>China</b>	(% change)		
Consumption of NR (Including compound rubber)	28.2	18.7	4.3
Import of NR (including compound rubber)	47.7	-22.1	-9.9
<b>India</b>			
Consumption of NR	12.2	6.9	1.0
Import of NR	124.3	-24.9	-38.3
<b>Malaysia</b>			
Consumption of NR	14.2	-4.0	3.4
Import of NR	23.4	-20.5	-14.0

*Note:* For detailed data, please refer to Table 3 (pages 12-13), Table 5 (pages 16-17) and Table 11 (page 24).

The above table reveals a marked deviation between growths in consumption and import. Imports posted sharp negative growth whereas the consumption only slowed down. The conclusion is that the three countries have largely relied on domestically available stock of rubber rather than sourcing it from abroad.

The following table compares consumption and import in China, India and Malaysia during the first eight months in 2010 with the corresponding figures in 2009:

## Consumption and Import of NR up to August 2010

	Jan. to Aug. 2009	Jan. to Aug. 2010	% change
	('000 tonnes)		
<b>China</b>			
Consumption of NR (Including compound rubber)	1935	2274	14.9
Import of NR (including compound rubber)	1729	1747	1.0
<b>India</b>			
Consumption of NR	587	626	6.2
Import of NR	118	109	-8.1
<b>Malaysia</b>			
Consumption of NR	308	320	3.7
Import of NR	459	433	-5.9

Note: For detailed data, please refer to Table 3 (pages 12-13), Table 5 (pages 16-17) and Table 11 (page 24).

## Supply

Global production of natural rubber may grow up to 6.3% in 2010 as per data and estimates reported in mid-September by ANRPC's members. However, this is subject to a downward revision for three reasons: (1) Indonesia has not scaled down its official forecast for this year in spite the country's production has fallen 10.4% in June (from the same month in previous year) due to unusual rains which disrupted harvesting; (2) Thailand's output anticipated for 2010 may need a downward revision as the country's output has already fallen 23% in July (year-to-year) due to extended wintering and partly due to rains; and (3) the anticipates for some of the other countries appear to be optimistic. Even if the global supply grows at 6.3% this year, the average annual growth during 2007-10 comes to 0.7% only.

The table below summarises quarterly supply growths in 2010 for all the countries. The output in Thailand, the country accounting for about 33% of the global supply, grew 24.5% on year in Q1 (first quarter). But the supply slowed down in Q2 to 2.7% (year-to-year) before falling down at 23% rate in July (year-to-year). The abnormal fall in July is in spite of the fact that the yielding

area in the country expanded 45,000 ha during the year. This *inter alia* reveals the sensitivity of NR supply to climate change.

The output in Indonesia slowed down this year from 17.0% rate in Q1 to 2.5% rate in Q2 (year-to-year) even after the yielding area expanded 64,000 ha during the year. Although government has not scaled down the output anticipated output for this year, there have been reports that production badly affected in June and July due to unusual rains. The production officially reported for June has already shown a 10.4% fall on year.

## Quarterly Growth in Production during 2010 (% change from same quarter in 2009)

	Q1	Q2	Q3 <sup>(1)</sup>	Q4 <sup>(1)</sup>	Year <sup>(1)</sup>
Thailand	24.5	2.7	-3.9 <sup>(2)</sup>		3.5
Indonesia	17.0	2.5	3.2 <sup>(3)</sup>		6.2
Malaysia	48.3	-12.4	16.6	7.2	16.7
India	6.2	4.2	11.6	6.4	7.2
Vietnam	-26.8	14.6	18.2	7.4	8.3
China	-23.2	2.2	2.6	4.9	2.6
Sri Lanka	10.4	4.0	-7.0	3.8	3.7
Philippine	-8.9	-1.5	4.5	13.8	4.6
Cambodia	18.6	74.1	37.9	46.9	43.5
<b>Aggregate</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Preliminary estimates or anticipated growth.

<sup>(2)</sup> Thailand's output fell 23% in July. Official data available up to July only.

<sup>(3)</sup> Indonesia's official data are available up to June only.

**Note:** 92% of global supply of NR during 2009 was from the above 9 countries. Papua New Guinea produces only 8,000 tonnes per year.

Malaysia's output grew 48.3% in Q1 this year as compared to Q1 2009. But, the output fell 12.4% on year in Q2 this year. The supply is anticipated to rise 16.6% in Q3 and 7.2% in Q4 on year-to-year basis. Constraints relating to labour availability and climate would be two major risk factors for the country to attain the 16.7% growth anticipated for this year.

In India, the output growth has more or less been uniform across the first three quarters of this year. A noticeable change is the 11.6% year-to-year growth anticipated for Q3, resulted from less rainy days in July this year which

reduced disruption to harvesting. Tapping used to be disrupted during June-August every year due to south-west monsoon in Kerala, the State from where more than 90% of India's rubber comes from.

### Supply of NR during 2010

	Production ('000 tonnes)		
	2009	2010	% change
<b>Thailand</b>			
Jan. to Jul	1624	1737	7.0
Full year	3164	3275 <sup>(1)</sup>	3.5
<b>Indonesia</b>			
Jan. to Jun.	1265	1379	9.0
Full year	2440	2592	6.2
<b>Malaysia</b>			
Jan. to Aug.	542	624	15.2
Sep. to Nov.	218	272	24.8
Full year	857	1000	16.7
<b>India</b>			
Jan. to Aug.	463	498	7.5
Sep. to Nov.	256	277	8.2
Full year	820	879	7.2
<b>Vietnam</b>			
Jan. to Aug.	355	371	4.5
Sep. to Nov.	249	289	16.1
Full year	711	770	8.3
<b>China</b>			
Jan. to Aug.	367	372	1.5
Sep. to Nov.	242	250	3.5
Full year	643	660	2.6
<b>Sri Lanka</b>			
Jan. to Aug.	90	95	5.8
Sep. to Nov.	35	34	-3.7
Full year	137	142	3.7
<b>Philippines</b>			
Jan. to Aug.	56	55	-1.9
Sep. to Nov.	29	33	13.3
Full year	98	102	4.6
<b>Cambodia</b>			
Jan. to Aug.	19	26	40.0
Sep. to Nov.	12	16	28.2
Full year	34	50	43.5
<b>Year Total</b>	<b>8904</b>	<b>9470</b>	<b>6.3</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Thailand's figure for 2010 is ANRPC's preliminary estimate.

**Note:** Please refer to Table 2 (pages 10-11) for detailed data. .

Vietnam's output growth, although fell 26.8% on year in Q1, rose 14.6% in Q2. The output is anticipated to rise 18.2% in Q3 and 7.4% in Q4. These rates seem to be achievable given the fact that the country's yielding area expanded 26,000 ha this year. Nearly 55% of Vietnam's annual supply is normally comes from the four months from September to December. Therefore, the pace of output growth during the remaining period of the year is crucial in attaining the 8.3% growth anticipated for 2010. (The output growth during Q1 is relatively less significant to the country because only around 10% of the annual output is normally produced during this quarter).

China has scaled down its output anticipated for 2010 by 20,000 tonnes to 660,000 tonnes. In spite of the yielding area's expansion by an estimated 22,000 ha, the output growth for this year is anticipated to slow down to 2.6% rate because unfavourable climate affected the supply in Q2. The output is anticipated to grow at 2.6% rate on year in Q3 and 4.9% in Q4. (Only less than 2% of China's annual output is normally produced in Q1. Therefore the output growth during this quarter has no significance).

The production in Sri Lanka slowed down from 10.4% rate in Q1 to 4.0% rate in Q2 on year-to-year basis. During Q3, the production is anticipated to fall by 7% on year. For the country to achieve the 3.7% growth anticipated for 2010, the output should grow at least 3.8% annualised rate in Q4. Given no expansion in the yielding area this year, the targeted output growth has to be fully achieved through improvement in average yield.

In Philippine, NR output fell at the annualised rates of 8.9% in Q1 and 1.5% in Q2. However, the government anticipates the output to revive by posting 4.5% rate in Q3 and 13.8% rate in Q4 on year-to-year basis. This seems to be a challenge especially in the backdrop of yielding area's shrinkage this year about 2,000 ha.

The output of NR in Cambodia is anticipated to rise 43.5% this year resulting from yielding area's expansion by 10,000 ha this year. The output anticipated for this year is 49,500 tonnes as against 34,400 tonnes in 2009.

A summary of the output provisionally estimated for January-August, anticipated for September-November and for 2010 full year are summarised in a table presented in page 4 (Detailed data are available in Table 2, pages 10-11).

## **Developments in Natural Rubber Market**

### **(i) Influence of Exporting Countries' Currencies**

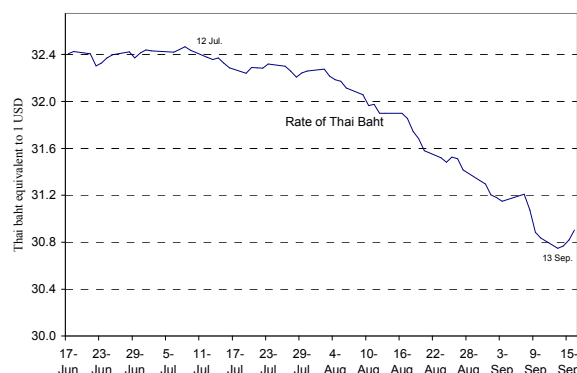
Natural rubber prices usually extend gain as currencies of major rubber exporting countries appreciate against the US dollar. This section examines how exporting countries' currencies influenced NR prices from 17 June to 16 September this year.

In *Natural Rubber Trends & Statistics* for June 2010 ANRPC reported that Thai baht and Malaysian ringgit are poised to emerge stronger (against the dollar) on account of possible speculation in the two currencies on China's move towards de-pegging the yuan. These two are among the list of currencies which investors consider as proxies for China's bigger import demand arising from a stronger yuan.

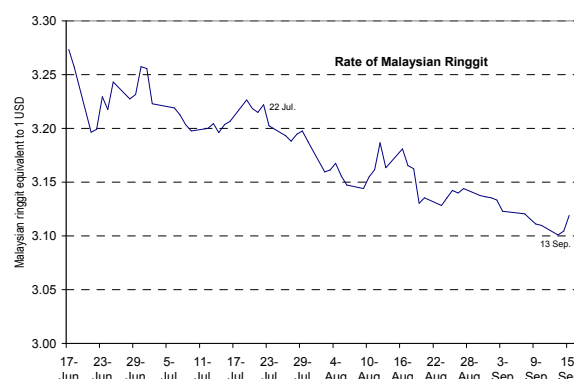
The following three graphs illustrate the movements of Thai baht, Malaysian ringgit and Indonesian ruppiah vis-à-vis the US dollar during the period from 17 June to 16 September 2010. (A falling graph means appreciation of the currency against the dollar and *vice versa*)

Sharp appreciation of Thai baht and Malaysian ringgit (against the dollar) is evident from the graphs.

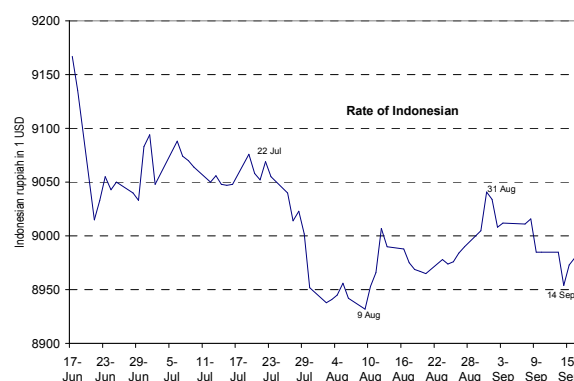
Thai Baht equivalent to One US Dollar  
(17 June to 16 September 2010)



Malaysian Ringgit equivalent to One US Dollar  
(17 June to 16 September 2010)



Indonesian Ruppiah Equivalent to One US Dollar  
(17 June to 16 September 2010)



A similar trend could not be seen for Indonesian ruppiah because this currency is seldom used in speculative trading. However, the ruppiah's linear trend from mid-June to mid-September reveals that the currency also



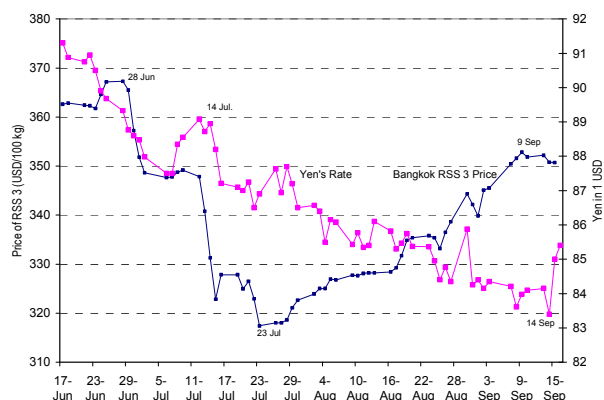
has appreciated during the period in spite of a few erratic movements in between.

When an NR exporting country's currency gains strength against the dollar, it exerts an upward pressure on NR prices quoted in dollar terms. The above trends in currencies of the three major exporting countries support the view that Thai baht and Malaysian ringgit have strongly supported rubber prices during the period from the first half of July until mid-September. A relatively less significant positive influence of Indonesian rupiah has also evidenced.

## (ii) Influence of Yen and TOCOM Futures

The following graph show the movement of physical prices of RSS 3 in Bangkok with reference to Japanese yen from 17<sup>th</sup> June to 16<sup>th</sup> September:

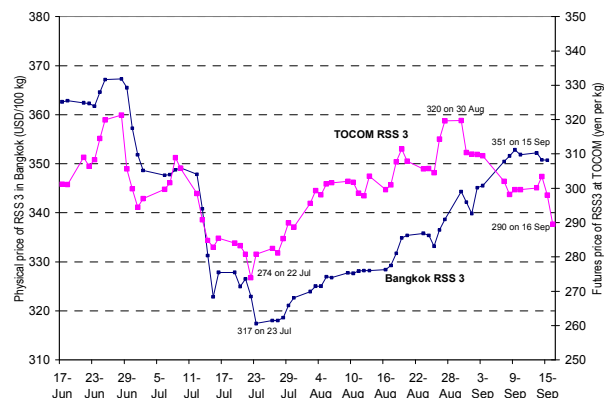
Trends in Rubber Price vis-à-vis Japanese Yen  
(17 June to 16 September 2010)



Taking cue from other Asian currencies, the Japanese yen also sharply appreciated against the dollar from the end of June until mid-September touching a 15-year high. The yen and NR prices should be inversely correlated on logical as well as empirical grounds. An appreciating yen makes yen-denominated futures rubber contracts less attractive and thereby depresses TOCOM rubber futures. As illustrated in the graph below, physical rubber prices normally track the trends in TOCOM (However, physical market has been insensitive to the sharp fall in TOCOM rubber futures from 30 August 2010 onwards. This is

because the market fundamental, especially the supply, has been so strong in keeping the momentum up in the physical market)

Physical Prices vis-à-vis TOCOM Futures  
(17 June to 16 September 2010)



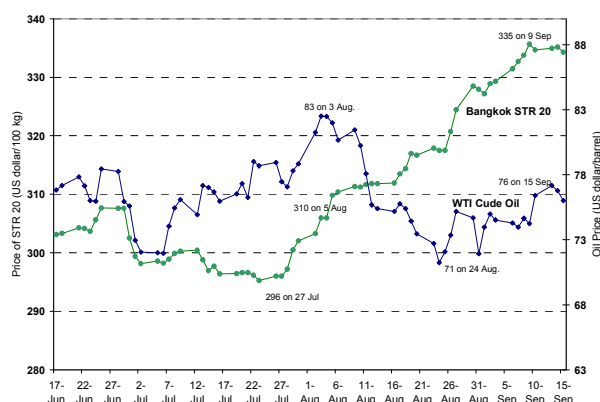
The above two graphs reveal that the yen's movement throughout the period from mid-June to mid-September has been exerting strong downward pressure on NR prices.

In spite of the yen's strong negative influence, NR took a U-turn by the end of July and sharply rose from there onwards until mid-September. This is in sharp contrast to logical perception or empirical observations in the past. The conclusion is that the negative influence of the yen has been offset by much stronger positive influences of (1) the appreciation in Thai baht and Malaysian ringgit and (2) a sharp fall in supply of NR, especially from Thailand and Indonesia.

## (iii) Influence of Crude Oil Prices

The following graph portrays the trends in NR prices in relation to crude petroleum oil prices during the period from 17 June to 16 September. The graph reveals the crude oil prices exhibited wide fluctuations during the period. After rising from the beginning of July, it nosedived from 83 dollar per barrel on 3 August to hit 71 dollar per barrel on 24 August. The recovery thereafter until mid-September has been marginal.

Trends in NR Prices vis-à-vis Crude Oil Prices  
(17 June to 16 September 2010)

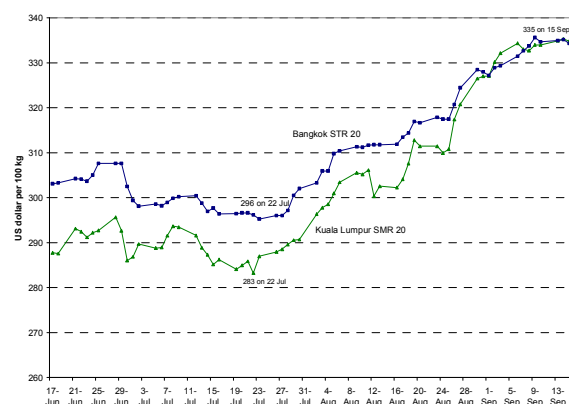


NR prices are considered to be strongly correlated with crude oil prices. But, the sharp fall in oil prices did not make any apparent negative impact on NR prices. Moreover, NR market spiked even during the period when oil fell sharply. As explained earlier with reference to Japanese yen, NR market's insensitivity to oil market should be due much stronger influences of (1) Thai baht and Malaysian ringgit and (2) a sharp fall in supply of NR from Thailand and Indonesia.

#### (iv) Trends in Natural Rubber Prices

The following graph show the trends in daily prices of STR 20 (Bangkok) and SMR 20 (Kuala Lumpur) during the period from 17 June to 16 September.

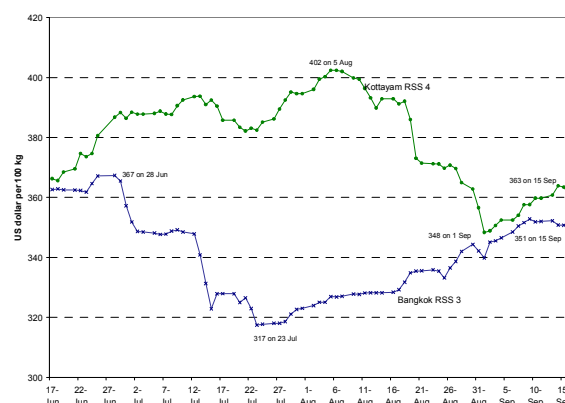
Daily Prices of SMR 20 and STR 20  
(17 June to 16 September 2010)



Prices in both the markets sharply rose starting end-July until mid-September. A remarkable observation is the convergence in prices of two markets by the end of August. Until then, Kuala Lumpur market stayed lower to Bangkok market although both moved almost along the same direction.

The trends in prices of RSS 3 (Bangkok) and RSS 4 (Kottayam) from 17 June to 16 September are presented in the graph below:

Daily Prices of RSS in Bangkok and Kottayam  
(17 June to 16 September 2010)



In Bangkok market, the price steadily rose from 317 US dollar on 23 July to touch 351 US dollar on 15 September. As the graph reveals, the period from end of June until the last week of July had seen a sharp fall for RSS 3 in Bangkok.

The price prevailed in Kottayam (India) widely diverged from Bangkok market from end-June to end-August. Prices stayed much higher in Kottayam on account of the following three reasons:

- (i) The impact of ageing of rubber trees on NR supply has been more prominent in India than other producing countries. The production during January-July this year was 5% lower compared even to the same period before two years. The Rubber Board has scaled down the output anticipated for the current year.



- (ii) Domestic demand grew at 8.0% annualised rate during January to July this year. Tyre companies, which largely stayed away from the market until mid-May, actively entered into the market for ensuring availability during the monsoon off-season which normally starts on 1 June every year.
- (iii) Customs tax levied at the rate of more than 20% for NR made imports uneconomic.

However, Kottayam market has undergone correction from the beginning of August. From 1<sup>st</sup> September onwards it moves almost in tandem with the Bangkok market. The correction in Kottayam market was contributed by (1) a bearish sentiment caused by a reported move by the government for restructuring the customs tariff; (2) initiatives taken by the government against manipulative stockholding; and (2) expectations of seasonal improvement in supply from August onwards.

The demand, crude oil price and Japanese yen's rate are three factors among the key determinants of NR prices. The current surge in NR prices is in spite of strong negative influences exerted by these three factors. As already seen in preceding sections, continuing tightness in supply and a marked appreciation of Thai baht and Malaysian ringgit help in keeping the market momentum up by offsetting the negative influence of the above three factors.

### **Outlook for Supply**

While supply will remain tight throughout this year, possibility of a change is remote in 2011 also

However, a shift in the supply curve could be expected starting from 2012. A large extent of area was planted from 2005 onwards in response to attractive prices. A total extent of 2.554 million hectare is estimated to have planted (newplanted or replanted) during 2005-2010 period in Thailand (0.927 million), Indonesia (0.435 million), China (0.324 million), Vietnam

(0.321 million), India (0.196 million), Malaysia (0.141 million), Cambodia (0.101 million), Philippines (0.070 million) and Sri Lanka (0.039 million).

On the other side, age structure of rubber trees in most of the producing countries signals on large-scale replanting starting from the beginning of the next decade (2011-20). This implies a possibility of shrinkage in yielding area until the replanted trees attain yielding stage. Therefore, the decision which farmers take on replanting their aged trees is crucial in determining the supply beyond 2011.

Labour shortage and high wages are likely to prompt rubber farmers, especially in Malaysia, to shift to labour saving crops such as oil palm having a much shorter gestation period. Labour shortage also results in deterioration in harvesting efficiency.

The area expansion taken place in major NR producing countries since 2005 have been mostly in non-traditional regions which are agro-climatically less suitable for growing rubber. Increasing influence of these marginalised low yielding regions can have implication for yield potential in future.

With the introduction of free-trade regime, policy orientation in most of the producing countries has shifted from output maximization to competitiveness in production by focussing on farmers' net farm income. The focus has shifted from rubber tree to rubber farmer. This also may have implication for supply potential of NR in future. Supply uncertainly arising from climate change is another concern having much serious dimension.

To conclude, comfortable availability of NR in future depends on how each country reorients its priorities and formulates strategies for addressing the various challenges.

Jom Jacob  
Senior Economist  
(jomjacob2004@gmail.com)

**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 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(1)</sup>
Thailand	2937	3137	3056	3090	3164	3275 <sup>(2)</sup>	-1.6	6.8	-2.6	1.1	2.4	3.5 <sup>(2)</sup>
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	879	3.9	10.5	-4.9	8.6	-6.9	7.2
Vietnam	482	555	606	660	711	770	14.9	15.3	9.1	8.9	7.7	8.3
China	541	538	588	548	643	660	-5.6	-0.6	9.3	-6.8	17.4	2.6
Sri Lanka	104	109	118	129	137	142	10.2	4.6	7.7	9.9	6.0	3.7
Philippines	79	88	101	103	98	102	1.4	11.4	14.9	1.7	-4.9	4.6
Cambodia	20	21	19	19	34	50	-21.2	4.4	-10.8	0.0	81.1	43.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8332</b>	<b>9222</b>	<b>9254</b>	<b>9253</b>	<b>8904</b>	<b>9470</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>- 3.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Thailand's anticipated figure for 2010 is estimate by the ANRPC.

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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			643.2			820			2440			857		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	49.5			660.0			879			2592			1000		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
January	*	3.6	3.8	2.0	1.8	2.4	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	210	115.1	72.4	81.0
March	*	1.0	2.5	0.3	12.0	8.2	47	48	50.7	206	183	243	76.9	47.4	70.3
April	*	1.2	3.1	9.3	47.6	51.0	57	52	53.5	216	191	233	73.7	50.1	54.5
May	*	2.1	3.2	43.2	66.2	66.6	60	54	56.4	263	233	236	82.2	59.7	65.3
June	*	2.5	3.8	62.0	77.6	78.0	62	54	56.9	303	269	241	87.4	80.7	70.7
July	*	2.4	3.5	69.2	79.2	82.0	63	50	58.5	266	236	*	102.4	82.9	86.0
August	*	3.3	4.0	77.5	82.3	84.1	73	65	72.5	186	165	*	103.6	75.5	88.0
September	*	3.0	4.5	82.7	84.1	86.0	80	74	80.0	175	155	*	106.2	77.2	90.0
October	*	3.8	5.0	83.7	83.0	88.0	84	89	95.0	226	201	*	66.5	77.6	92.0
November	*	5.6	6.4	78.6	74.4	76.0	96	93	102.0	230	204	*	70.2	63.1	90.0
December	*	3.6	7.7	39.3	35.2	38.0	100	101	104.0	241	214		62.1	97.0	

**Notes:** <sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.

<sup>(3)</sup> Thailand's figure for 2010 is estimate by the ANRPC.

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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	68.5			0.0			92.0			2876			363.5		
2004	77.8			0.0			94.7			2984			419.0		
2005	78.9			0.0			104.4			2937			481.6		
2006	87.9			0.0			109.2			3137			555.4		
2007	101.0			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			711.1		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	102.3			0.0			142.0			3275 <sup>(3)</sup>			770.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
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	4.4
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	5.5	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	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	10.4	10.4	200	177	260	35.3	33.4	44.6
June	11.2	11.3	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	9.7	10.4	212	266	226	41.7	75.6	77.4
July	6.5	6.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	9.8	9.8	286	305	234	53.0	76.1	88.8
August	7.1	7.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	10.7	10.2	283	285	*	63.0	80.5	88.2
September	7.1	7.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	11.7	10.1	301	284	*	82.0	70.2	91.0
October	12.7	10.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	12.2	12.7	330	288	*	85.0	80.7	96.0
November	13.1	11.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	11.2	11.0	183	335	*	91.0	98.0	102.0
December	13.8	11.8	13.7	0.0	0.0		10.1	11.9	13.0	219	348		99.1	107.2	110.0

**Notes:** <sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.

<sup>(3)</sup> Thailand's figure for 2010 is estimate by the ANRPC.

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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			422.0		
2004	0.0			*			745			196			403.0		
2005	0.0			*			789			221			386.0		
2006	0.0			*			815			355			383.0		
2007	0.0			2750			851			391			450.0		
2008	0.0			2740			881			414			468.9		
2009	0.0			3040			905			422			469.6		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.0			3300			959			439			480.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
January	0.0	0.0	0.0	204	145	235	71	64	80.5	34	35	36	41.2	34.4	41.4
February	0.0	0.0	0.0	195	185	204	74	72	76.4	35	36	37	39.5	35.1	38.1
March	0.0	0.0	0.0	237	240	292	74	74	78.7	37	38	39	41.2	37.3	42.5
April	0.0	0.0	0.0	257	265	318	70	73	78.3	34	35	36	40.2	37.1	37.6
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	249	275	330	71	71	79.2	36	37	38	40.4	41.2	40.6
June	0.0	0.0	0.0	252	275	319	74	74	75.5	33	34	35	38.5	40.6	36.0
July	0.0	0.0	0.0	247	260	281	78	79	78.5	37	38	39	39.3	41.6	42.0
August	0.0	0.0	0.0	246	290	295	76	80	79.0	34	35	36	40.5	41.1	42.0
September	0.0	0.0	0.0	227	290	300	76	79	83.0	34	35	36	38.2	37.2	40.0
October	0.0	0.0	0.0	244	285	290	76	78	83.0	29	30	31	36.1	41.4	40.0
November	0.0	0.0	0.0	200	280	300	73	81	83.0	36	37	38	37.7	41.0	40.0
December	0.0	0.0	0.0	182	250		68	80	84.0	35	36		36.1	41.6	40.0

**Notes:** <sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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	13.2			Less than 2.5			56.8			299			47.0		
2004	34.5			Less than 2.5			54.4			319			55.0		
2005	37.8			Less than 2.5			72.7			334			60.0		
2006	54.0			Less than 2.5			63.1			321			65.0		
2007	70.2			Less than 2.5			73.9			374			80.0		
2008	66.3			Less than 2.5			80.1			398			100.0		
2009	72.6			Less than 2.5			84.9			399			120.0		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	74.5			*			95.0			*			140.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
January	3.4	5.2	0.2	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.0	7.4	7.5	33	31	35	9.0	10.0	11.0
February	1.3	3.1	3.5	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.3	7.3	8.7	35	28	35	8.0	10.0	9.0
March	1.5	2.1	1.8	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.3	4.4	9.4	36	27	35	8.0	9.0	11.0
April	2.2	3.1	3.3	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	6.1	6.5	8.8	30	27	35	5.0	9.0	12.0
May	6.9	7.4	6.4	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.4	5.5	7.6	35	35	35	9.0	9.0	12.0
June	9.0	9.4	9.3	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.6	8.1	8.2	35	36	35	9.0	9.0	12.0
July	3.6	3.7	4.3	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.7	6.9	7.7	34	37	35	9.0	9.0	12.0
August	3.8	5.7	6.2	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	6.2	6.1	7.9	34	38	*	9.0	11.0	12.0
September	4.1	5.2	5.8	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.0	8.0	7.8	34	37	*	9.0	11.0	12.5
October	9.9	8.7	10.6	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	5.5	8.2	8.1	35	34	*	9.0	11.0	12.5
November	9.8	9.4	13.0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	4.5	8.9	7.9	30	36	*	8.0	11.0	12.0
December	10.8	9.7	10.1	Negligible	Negligible		6.6	7.8		27	33		8.0	11.0	12.0

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

(2) Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	50.0			36.0			25			2200			900		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
January	*	5.2	4.2	Negligible	Negligible	1.1	8	1	2.9	181.6	118.1	137.8	79.3	49.5	69.6
February	*	3.5	2.0	Negligible	Negligible	0.2	15	2	5.6	227.1	137.3	174.4	83.3	59.2	65.3
March	*	1.0	2.5	Negligible	Negligible	0.5	13	2	6.0	206.7	184.4	207.7	100.5	48.8	91.7
April	*	1.2	3.0	Negligible	Negligible	4.9	4	1	2.2	198.9	172.9	198.2	89.3	45.7	68.5
May	*	1.2	3.3	Negligible	Negligible	11.3	3	Negligible	1.5	209.7	185.2	201.0	78.6	47.4	64.2
June	*	3.3	3.5	Negligible	Negligible	3.6	10	Negligible	0.6	199.6	165.5	205.4	74.8	57.7	71.3
July	*	2.1	3.5	Negligible	Negligible	0.7	9	Negligible	Negligible	212.8	195.8	*	82.5	61.6	75.0
August	*	2.6	4.0	Negligible	Negligible	3.0	3	Negligible	0.0	198.1	169.7	*	82.7	68.5	78.0
September	*	3.2	4.5	Negligible	Negligible	2.5	2	1	1.0	217.4	159.1	*	83.5	47.3	72.0
October	*	3.6	5.0	Negligible	Negligible	2.0	3	2	1.0	167.7	182.7	*	64.9	82.2	80.0
November	*	4.5	6.5	Negligible	Negligible	2.0	4	4	2.0	144.3	148.8	*	52.8	65.0	80.0
December	*	5.0	8.0	Negligible	Negligible		3	2	2.0	131.4	171.6		44.4	70.4	84.0

**Notes:** <sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	27.8			*			55.0			*			780.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
January	3.0	1.1	5.5	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	1.5	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	2.1	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	2.2	11.2	13.7	7.8	4.0	4.6	3.9	206	190	164	39.6	24.4	34.7
May	2.6	2.2	3.1	11.8	9.7	12.8	2.5	5.6	3.0	191	184	186	30.3	51.1	23.3
June	2.3	2.0	1.8	15.8	10.5	12.8	2.2	2.8	1.4	206	218	176	51.2	71.5	58.0
July	2.9	3.0	2.7	14.7	11.3	*	3.1	2.8	1.5	249	249	213	71.6	86.0	88.5
August	3.3	1.8	1.6	13.5	5.7	*	3.7	4.3	1.9	254	228	*	69.2	79.1	99.6
September	3.0	2.1	1.9	10.0	3.9	*	4.2	3.7	1.6	257	236	*	71.7	69.0	90.0
October	2.7	2.1	1.9	9.0	9.1	*	3.9	4.0	3.5	250	240	*	69.1	68.9	90.0
November	3.3	1.8	*	5.6	6.6	*	3.8	4.4	2.8	161	273	*	60.4	79.4	90.0
December	3.0	2.1	*	7.1	8.8		5.0	5.8		170	282		74.0	76.9	

**Notes:** <sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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			160			12.7			739		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.0			1600			129			8.0			650		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
January	0.0	0.0	0.0	158	53	157	9	5	7.1	1.3	0.5	1.5	71.3	43.4	73.1
February	0.0	0.0	0.0	126	111	117	5	2	12.3	1.1	0.5	2.1	48.6	52.0	50.4
March	0.0	0.0	0.0	175	179	183	4	7	12.0	1.0	0.8	2.0	46.4	47.6	52.9
April	0.0	0.0	0.0	134	170	133	5	10	10.9	0.6	0.7	1.6	42.0	51.4	49.3
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	97	135	89	10	18	15.4	1.4	0.7	1.1	35.0	59.0	49.8
June	0.0	0.0	0.0	102	127	113	7	23	12.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	42.5	76.7	49.7
July	0.0	0.0	0.0	124	156	144	3	30	18.0	1.2	0.7	*	38.7	68.8	54.0
August	0.0	0.0	0.0	146	140	145	4	23	21.4	0.9	0.8	*	36.9	59.7	54.0
September	0.0	0.0	0.0	163	147	140	10	19	5.0	1.3	1.3	*	38.7	59.8	54.0
October	0.0	0.0	0.0	147	93	136	16	10	5.0	0.7	1.7	*	40.3	74.6	54.0
November	0.0	0.0	0.0	114	112	140	5	7	5.0	0.8	1.6	*	46.9	63.9	54.0
December	0.0	0.0	0.0	99	168		3	6	5.0	1.2	2.5		35.5	82.0	55.0

**Notes:** <sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates September onwards.

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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	Negligible						9.2			1.7			119.0		
2004	Negligible						14.3			1.8			153.0		
2005	Negligible						10.3			1.6			141.5		
2006	Negligible			184			7.2			1.2			234.4		
2007	Negligible			158			9.1			1.9			194.8		
2008	Negligible			138			3.6			4.5			149.8		
2009	Negligible			113			5.2			3.2			144.2		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	Negligible			*			8.0			*			120.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
January	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	15.5	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.23	0.20	*	8.2	6.5	16.8
February	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	14.9	12.5	12.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.18	*	7.1	12.5	6.9
March	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	16.6	12.8	13.8	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.42	0.17	*	6.5	16.1	11.8
April	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	13.9	10.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.64	0.23	*	5.9	13.2	8.8
May	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	12.2	7.5	10.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.32	0.22	*	26.6	15.4	8.8
June	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	9.5	8.9	10.1	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.53	0.32	*	47.3	9.0	9.0
July	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	12.9	9.3	*	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.48	0.26	*	10.5	13.2	8.3
August	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	12.3	7.3	*	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.35	0.22	*	10.0	12.0	8.8
September	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	10.9	5.9	*	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.41	0.28	*	7.6	9.9	10.0
October	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	7.3	10.5	*	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.45	0.47	*	7.3	11.5	10.3
November	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	5.3	7.9	*	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.34	0.32	*	8.0	10.3	10.0
December	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	6.9	10.4		0.0	1.2		0.04	0.30		4.8	14.6	

**Notes:** <sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates September onwards.

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Cambodia</b>			<b>China</b>			<b>India</b>			<b>Indonesia <sup>(3)</sup></b>			<b>Malaysia</b>		
2003	1.4			*			123			23			163.0		
2004	1.3			*			123			25			195.0		
2005	0.6			*			117			57			164.0		
2006	1.2			169			142			60			188.0		
2007	0.8			177			192			26			153.0		
2008	2.8			250			208			80			156.4		
2009	0.7			190			270			120			161.7		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.2			200			299			81			130.0		
<b>Months</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010<sup>(2)</sup></b>
January	*	1.2	0.2	*	*	*	225	240	291.5	*	*	*	184.0	167.7	195.0
February	*	0.1	0.7	*	*	*	198	217	274.6	*	*	*	206.6	160.9	193.7
March	*	0.0	0.6	*	*	*	164	196	254.0	*	*	*	170.7	126.8	166.7
April	*	0.0	0.6	*	*	*	153	184	238.7	*	*	*	145.4	102.5	138.5
May	*	1.0	0.6	*	*	*	149	186	230.4	*	*	*	125.6	106.0	120.8
June	*	0.1	0.5	*	*	*	136	186	223.4	*	*	*	120.4	128.1	117.2
July	*	0.3	0.4	*	109	*	116	185	221.3	*	*	*	129.3	140.6	130.0
August	*	1.1	0.3	*	135	*	114	190	236.2	*	*	*	134.8	138.9	130.0
September	*	0.8	0.4	*	*	*	127	205	237.2	*	*	*	149.9	143.6	130.0
October	*	1.0	0.4	*	*	*	150	223	253.2	*	*	*	141.0	145.6	130.0
November	*	2.2	0.3	*	*	*	175	239	275.2	*	*	*	148.7	134.0	120.0
December	2.8	0.7	0.2	250	190	200	208	264	299.0	80	120	81	156.4	161.7	130.0

**Notes:** <sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.

<sup>(3)</sup> Stock data of Indonesia cover Estates only.

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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			109.5		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	*			*			9.0			*			79.5		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
January	*	*	*	4.7	4.2	4.6	11.0	11.5	6.4	260	293	320	64.0	130.6	106.7
February	*	*	*	6.4	8.1	7.3	11.0	11.5	5.2	257	301	368	43.1	108.5	87.0
March	*	*	*	6.7	10.0	8.3	10.2	12.3	4.5	246	222	247	5.5	67.7	50.2
April	*	*	*	10.0	7.5	9.9	9.9	12.6	3.7	237	207	217	0.7	55.8	24.7
May	*	*	*	13.7	5.9	9.5	9.9	12.0	3.7	211	181	177	23.3	44.5	42.8
June	*	*	*	9.6	3.7	7.4	10.6	10.8	4.4	182	201	192	52.1	48.6	59.2
July	*	*	*	7.0	1.7	*	10.7	10.9	5.0	186	220	178	35.1	42.9	55.8
August	*	*	*	4.3	2.8	*	11.6	11.2	5.3	183	220	*	29.9	45.3	41.2
September	*	*	*	4.1	3.2	*	12.0	11.2	5.2	194	221	*	38.8	45.4	39.7
October	*	*	*	3.8	1.5	*	12.0	11.2	7.4	239	235	*	53.0	57.7	43.5
November	*	*	*	3.6	3.5	*	13.0	9.2	7.1	230	260	*	83.7	75.6	53.5
December	*	*		2.5	3.6		11.5	7.4	9.0	252	294		105.6	109.5	79.5

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

(2) Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.

(3) Stock data of Indonesia cover Estates only.

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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	<b>37</b>	0	36.4	0.7	<b>37</b>	0
China	250	1591	643.2	<b>2484</b>	3040	3	190	<b>3233</b>	-749 <sup>(1)</sup>
India	208	160	820	<b>1188</b>	905	16	270	<b>1191</b>	-3
Indonesia	80	13	2440	<b>2533</b>	422	1991	120	<b>2533</b>	0
Malaysia	156	739	857	<b>1752</b>	470	703	162	<b>1335</b>	417 <sup>(2)</sup>
Philippines	*	Negligible	97.7	<b>98</b>	72.6	25.1	*	<b>98</b>	0 <sup>(3)</sup>
Singapore	2	113	0	<b>115</b>	3	106	4	<b>113</b>	2
Sri Lanka	11.5	5.2	136.9	<b>154</b>	84.9	56	7.4	<b>148</b>	5
Thailand	252	3.2	3164	<b>3419</b>	399	2726	294	<b>3419</b>	0
Vietnam	106	144	711	<b>961</b>	120	731	110	<b>961</b>	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>2768</b>	<b>8904</b>	<b>12741</b>	<b>5517</b>	<b>6394</b>	<b>1158</b>	<b>13068</b>	<b>-327</b>

**Notes**

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 for the detailed data). But, the Demand side includes compound rubber consumed in the country. This partly explains the mismatch between the two sides.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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 for data of compound rubber exported). Therefore, the two sides need not match each other.

<sup>(3)</sup> 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	10.0	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)		25.5	11.0	10.5	55.0	0.0	20.4	7.9	0.6	3.1	3.6	50.0	39.1	54.9	9.0
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	12.0	2.0	44.2 (3)		25.0	9.0	10.5	57.3	5.0	25.0	3.8	0.7	*	*	25.0	40.1	40.8	10.0

**Notes:**

(1) Data for 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 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-September 2010.

**Table 9: Total Rubber Area and Tapped Rubber Area<sup>(3)</sup> in ANRPC Member Countries**  
(‘000 hectares)

Year	Cambodia		China		India		Indonesia		Malaysia <sup>(2)</sup>		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	69.7	114.8	86.2	2019	1601	440.8	266.7
2004	*	23.7	696	452	584	440	3262	2462	1279	900	80.7	71.1	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	1692	482.7	334.2
2006	*	19.6	776	495	615	454	3346	2726	1264	828	94.3	69.0	117.7	96.8	2297	1743	522.2	356.4
2007	*	17.1	875	503	635	459	3414	2776	1248	789	111.0	64.4	119.5	94.3	2458	1774	556.3	377.8
2008	*	16.1	932	520	662	463	3424	2769	1247	750	123.3	65.0	122.1	93.6	2675	1819	631.5	399.1
2009	72.8	35.0	975	545	687	466	3435	2709	1022	590	128.3	62.1	124.3	95.2	2761	1856	677.7	419.0
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	81.3	45.0	1005	567	712	477	3445	2773	1019	675	129.5	60.4	126.0	95.0	*	*	715.0	445.0

**Notes:**

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

(2) In Malaysia, a section of smallholders stay away from tapping unless rubber price is not attractive. The reported ‘tapped area’ does not include the mature holdings which are not tapped. Therefore, “tapped area’ changes in relation to rubber price and annual changes in ‘tapped area’ need not match with the acreage planted.

(3) Due to differences in the methodology used or other reasons, the acreage data need not always match 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-September 2010.



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

Year	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Malaysia <sup>(2)</sup>	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam
2003	1207	1296	1654	765	1280	983	1067	1796	1363
2004	1092	1268	1689	839	1300	1094	1057	1800	1393
2005	979	1082	1727	862	1320	1108	1145	1736	1441
2006	1086	1128	1879	967	1370	1274	1128	1800	1558
2007	1112	1168	1767	993	1420	1567	1247	1723	1603
2008	1181	1053	1903	994	1430	1581	1382	1698	1654
2009	982	1178	1760	901	1450	1574	1437	1704	1697
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	1100	1200	1844	935	1480	1694	1490	*	1730

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Malaysia's data do not account rubber forests in Sabah and Sarawak States. A large extent of untapped mature area in the country is not accounted in the estimation of average yield.

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

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 2010.

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>China</b>			<b>Vietnam</b>		
2003	*			2.0		
2004	*			3.5		
2005	*			4.9		
2006	*			6.5		
2007	*			19.0		
2008	*			18.1		
2009	1023			20.3		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	1050			22.0		
<b>Months</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010<sup>(2)</sup></b>
January	*	19.1	77.0	2.9	1.2	3.4
February	*	39.2	59.0	1.0	0.5	1.4
March	*	74.8	110.0	1.5	2.2	3.2
April	*	107.6	97.0	1.5	1.5	2.7
May	*	93.5	70.0	1.0	1.4	1.5
June	*	111.5	78.0	1.3	1.6	2.8
July	*	117.5	83.0	1.0	1.8	*
August	*	95.3	92.0	1.7	1.9	*
September	*	116.6	92.0	2.0	2.3	*
October	*	83.1	94.0	1.6	1.7	*
November	*	76.0	95.0	1.5	1.8	*
December	*	88.7		1.0	2.4	

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual for June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards

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

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-July 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)			*			*			7.0		
2006	0.0			(3)			*			*			10.0		
2007	0.0			(3)			*			*			18.0		
2008	0.0			(3)			*			*			24.4		
2009	0.0			(3)			*			*			16.8		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.0			(3)			*			*			18.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
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	1.5	1.4
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.9	1.7	1.5
June	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	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	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.6	1.5	1.3
October	0.0	0.0		(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*		1.6	1.5	1.5
November	0.0	0.0		(3)	(3)	(3)	*	*	*	*	*		1.8	1.5	1.5
December	0.0	0.0		(3)	(3)		*	*	*	*	*		1.4	1.7	1.5

**Notes:**

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

(2) Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.

(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-September 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			20.3		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	*			0.0			*			*			22.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
January	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	0.70	*	2.9	1.2	3.4
February	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	0.30	*	1.0	0.5	1.4
March	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.06	0.60	*	1.5	2.2	3.2
April	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.04	6.50	*	1.5	1.5	2.7
May	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	6.40	*	1.0	1.4	1.5
June	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	7.80	*	1.3	1.6	2.8
July	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	7.90	*	1.0	1.8	*
August	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.05	8.20	*	1.7	1.9	*
September	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.19	7.30	*	2.0	2.3	*
October	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.83	4.30	*	1.6	1.7	*
November	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.04	6.50	*	1.5	1.8	*
December	*	*		0.0	0.0		*	*		0.04	6.00		1.0	2.4	

**Notes:**

- (1) Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.  
(2) Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.  
(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-September 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			*			*			*			19.0		
2004	0.0			*			*			*			23.0		
2005	0.0			*			*			*			34.0		
2006	0.0			*			*			*			156.0		
2007	0.0			*			*			*			192.0		
2008	0.0			*			*			3.8			272.2		
2009	0.0			*			*			73.0			412.0		
2010 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.0			*			*			*			400.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
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	2.1	26.9	44.3	42.0
April	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.2	1.5	30.9	45.6	34.4
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	6.9	*	23.4	37.6	32.2
June	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.9	10.8	*	27.3	34.8	25.5
July	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	12.4	*	29.7	37.7	34.0
August	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	12.3	*	31.5	38.1	34.0
September	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	9.8	*	20.2	38.2	34.0
October	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	11.4		13.7	31.5	34.0
November	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	Negligible	5.1		11.4	25.9	34.0
December	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*		*	*	*	Negligible	2.8		10.4	30.8	35.0

**Notes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2010 are anticipated figures reported in mid-September 2010 by respective governments.

<sup>(2)</sup> Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.

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

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	*			*			1.10			*			70.0		
Months	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>
January	*	*	*	*	*	0.23	0.16	0.00	0.21	18	15	36	1.8	0.1	4.5
February	*	*	*	*	*	0.25	0.09	0.04	0.14	15	30	40	2.3	1.5	1.5
March	*	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.37	14	30	46	4.2	0.9	3.5
April	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.13	0.00	0.21	13	35	21	0.7	1.3	3.5
May	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.21	0.10	0.00	11	37	31	0.0	8.4	3.2
June	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.10	0.00	0.08	15	36	24	0.3	14.0	3.2
July	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.10	0.05	0.10	17	40	*	4.6	14.0	5.9
August	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.06	0.05	0.06	20	43	*	5.8	6.7	7.0
September	*	*	*	*	0.48 <sup>(3)</sup>	*	0.03	0.09	0.08	16	44	*	3.0	5.4	8.0
October	*	*	*	*	0.05	*	*	0.10	0.08	14	28	*	4.8	2.6	8.0
November	*	*	*	*	0.00	*	0.07	0.13	0.07	6	40	*	2.2	1.0	9.0
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-September 2010 by respective governments.

(2) Monthly data for 2010 refer to actual up to June; preliminary estimates for July & August and anticipates for September onwards.

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

**Source:** Reported by respective governments in mid-September 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
28-Jun	78.26	19-Jul	76.53	9-Aug	81.46	30-Aug	74.69
29-Jun	75.93	20-Jul	77.32	10-Aug	80.24	31-Aug	71.93
30-Jun	75.59	21-Jul	76.27	11-Aug	78.09	1-Sep	73.97
1-Jul	72.95	22-Jul	79.01	12-Aug	75.68	2-Sep	74.99
2-Jul	72.06	23-Jul	78.68	13-Aug	75.39	3-Sep	74.52
5-Jul	Not quoted	26-Jul	78.93	16-Aug	75.17	6-Sep	Not quoted
6-Jul	71.96	27-Jul	77.46	17-Aug	75.76	7-Sep	73.98
7-Jul	74.05	28-Jul	77.06	18-Aug	75.39	8-Sep	74.65
8-Jul	75.46	29-Jul	78.30	19-Aug	74.45	9-Sep	74.25
9-Jul	76.08	30-Jul	78.85	20-Aug	73.45	10-Sep	76.40
12-Jul	74.93	2-Aug	81.85	23-Aug	72.71	13-Sep	77.17
13-Jul	77.16	3-Aug	82.52	24-Aug	71.24	14-Sep	76.78
14-Jul	77.02	4-Aug	82.49	25-Aug	72.07		
15-Jul	76.67	5-Aug	82.00	26-Aug	73.36		
16-Jul	75.96	6-Aug	80.67	27-Aug	75.17		

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

**Table 15: Weekly Average Physical 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>	Kottayam (India) RSS4 <sup>(3)</sup>	Malaysia <sup>(4)</sup>
Jun. 19, 2010	288.33	301.46	359.13	365.63	284.82
Jun. 26, 2010	292.53	304.95	363.65	374.61	288.58
Jul. 03, 2010	290.34	303.05	358.20	387.56	285.40
Jul. 10, 2010	291.28	299.17	348.29	389.46	288.14
Jul. 17, 2010	287.84	297.83	335.25	391.16	288.37
Jul 24, 2010	285.02	296.22	323.94	383.63	286.42
Jul. 31, 2010	289.47	299.91	320.78	392.06	287.76
Aug. 07, 2010	299.42	307.08	325.55	400.42	291.07
Aug. 14, 2010	303.96	311.41	327.84	395.25	291.58
Aug. 21, 2010	307.64	314.68	331.91	382.99	290.19
Aug. 28, 2010	314.08	319.60	335.90	369.23	291.71
Sep. 04, 2010	328.98	328.37	343.39	353.27	293.84
Sep. 11, 2010	333.37	333.65	351.04	357.42	296.04
Sep. 18, 2010	334.94	334.31	349.73	362.03	297.58

**Notes:**

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

<sup>(4)</sup> Average farm-gate prices in North, Central and South Malaysia per 100 kg of dry rubber content.

**Table 16: Daily Settlement Price of RSS 3 in Shanghai Futures Exchange**  
{Chinese Yuan (RMB) per tonne}

Date of trading	Contract Month											
	Sep.2010	Oct.2010	Nov.2010	Dec.2010	Jan.2011	Feb.2011	Mar.2011	Apr.2011	May.2011	Jun.2011	July.2011	Aug.2011
17-Aug'10	24400	24540	24700		25310		25730	25635	25930	25985	25920	24400
18-Aug'10	24655	24715	24850		25375		25835	26030	26075	26005	26050	24655
19-Aug'10	25040	25150	25260		25820		26165	26140	26300	26370	26370	25040
20-Aug'10	24775	24800	24780		25270		25710	25785	25910	26005	26020	24775
23-Aug'10	24660	24700	24655		25095		25545	25505	25750	25850	25900	24660
24-Aug'10	24445	24360	24090		24485		24960	25300	25135	25350	25380	24445
25-Aug'10	24500	24360	24320		24845		25215	25205	25365	25425	25460	24500
26-Aug'10	24895	24900	25015		25520		25905	25825	26045	26170	26130	24895
27-Aug'10	24930	25045	25140		25630		25995	26025	26125	26140	26170	24930
30-Aug'10	25300	25255	25360		25825		26180	26340	26300	26270	26300	25300
31-Aug'10	25165	25000	24945		25320		25665	25700	25765	25805	25875	25165
01-Sep'10	25500	25350	25270		25680		26010	26010	26055	26030	26080	26000
02-Sep'10	25700	25730	25770		26220		26440	26340	26475	26320	26310	26260
03-Sep'10	25790	25695	25785		26225		26615	26545	26570	26430	26400	26300
06-Sep'10	26090	26010	26120		26540		26920	26945	26855	26755	26635	26355
07-Sep'10	26220	26100	26100		26390		26780	26730	26730	26420	26405	26265
08-Sep'10	26280	26195	26215		26450		26800	26760	26720	26450	26470	26445
09-Sep'10	26100	25800	25450		25445		25695	25690	25620	25290	25470	25185
10-Sep'10	26005	25725	25250		25265		25415	25500	25380	25225	25250	25230
13-Sep'10	25850	25930	25495		25540		25745	25750	25625	25365	25420	25320
14-Sep'10	25800	25760	25385		25405		25650	25675	25570	25350	25390	25350
15-Sep'10	25610	25650	25205		25300		25285	25260	25205	25130	25050	24980
16-Sep'10		25600	25200		25135		25170	25070	25050	24890	24895	24850

**Table 17: Daily Closing Prices of RSS 3 in SICOM Futures Exchange**  
{US dollar per 100 kg }

Date of trading	Contract Month											
	Sep.2010	Oct.2010	Nov.2010	Dec.2010	Jan.2011	Feb.2011	Mar.2011	Apr.2011	May.2011	Jun.2011	July.2011	Aug.2011
17-Aug'10	330.0	326.0	325.5	324.0	324.0	324.0	324.0	324.0	324.0	324.0	324.0	324.0
18-Aug'10	334.0	330.0	329.0	327.5	327.5	328.0	328.0	329.5	329.5	329.5	329.5	329.5
19-Aug'10	336.0	337.0	337.0	337.0	336.0	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.0
20-Aug'10	336.0	337.0	337.0	336.5	335.0	335.0	336.0	337.1	338.0	338.0	338.0	338.0
23-Aug'10	334.9	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.5	335.5	335.5	335.5
24-Aug'10	333.0	332.5	332.0	332.3	332.0	332.0	332.0	334.0	334.0	334.0	334.0	334.0
25-Aug'10	336.3	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.0	335.0	336.0	336.0	336.0	336.0	336.0
26-Aug'10	338.0	340.5	340.5	342.0	341.0	341.0	342.0	342.5	342.5	342.5	342.5	342.5
27-Aug'10	344.0	343.0	343.5	343.5	344.0	343.5	345.0	346.0	346.0	346.0	346.0	346.0
30-Aug'10	341.9	342.5	342.1	342.5	342.5	342.5	342.5	344.5	344.5	344.5	344.5	344.5
31-Aug'10	339.0	339.0	339.5	340.0	340.0	340.0	342.5	342.6	343.0	343.0	342.5	342.6
Date of trading	Contract Month											
	Oct.2010	Nov.2010	Dec.2010	Jan.2011	Feb.2011	Mar.2011	Apr.2011	May.2011	Jun.2011	July.2011	Aug.2011	Sep.2011
01 -Sep'10	345.0	342.0	342.0	342.0	342.0	343.0	345.0	345.0	345.0	345.0	345.0	345.0
02 -Sep'10	349.5	347.0	346.0	347.0	347.0	347.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	348.0
03 -Sep'10	348.5	347.0	346.0	347.0	347.0	347.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	348.0
06 -Sep'10	351.0	349.0	349.0	349.0	349.0	350.0	350.5	350.5	350.5	350.5	350.5	350.5
07 -Sep'10	355.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	351.0	351.0	351.0	351.0	351.0	351.0	351.0
08 -Sep'10	354.5	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	351.0	351.0	351.0	351.0	351.0	351.0
09 -Sep'10	352.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	349.0	349.0	349.0	349.0	349.0	349.0
10 -Sep'10	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
13 -Sep'10	350.4	349.0	349.0	348.5	348.5	348.5	349.0	349.0	349.0	349.0	349.0	349.0
14 -Sep'10	353.4	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	351.0	351.0	351.0	351.0	351.0	351.0
15 -Sep'10	352.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	348.0	349.0	349.0	349.0	349.0	349.0	349.0
16 -Sep'10	345.0	345.0	345.0	344.0	343.0	343.0	344.0	344.0	344.0	344.0	344.0	344.0

**Table 18: Daily Closing Prices of TSR 20 in SICOM Futures Exchange**  
{US dollar per 100 kg}

Date of trading	Contract Month											
	Sep.2010	Oct.2010	Nov.2010	Dec.2010	Jan.2011	Feb.2011	Mar.2011	Apr.2011	May.2011	Jun.2011	July.2011	Aug.2011
17-Aug'10	312.5	312.0	312.0	312.5	312.5	312.0	312.0	311.0	311.0	311.0	311.0	311.0
18-Aug'10	315.0	315.0	315.0	315.0	315.0	315.0	314.5	314.0	314.0	314.0	314.0	314.0
19-Aug'10	320.5	320.3	320.0	320.5	320.5	320.5	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0
20-Aug'10	319.0	319.5	319.5	320.0	319.9	319.9	319.9	317.0	317.0	317.0	317.0	317.0
23-Aug'10	319.0	317.8	317.8	319.0	319.0	318.5	318.5	317.0	317.0	317.0	317.0	317.0
24-Aug'10	319.0	317.0	316.0	317.0	317.0	317.0	316.5	316.0	316.0	316.0	316.0	316.0
25-Aug'10	320.5	321.0	321.0	321.0	321.0	321.0	321.0	321.0	321.0	319.0	319.0	319.0
26-Aug'10	324.5	325.0	325.0	324.9	325.0	325.0	325.0	325.0	325.0	325.0	325.0	325.0
27-Aug'10	328.0	328.0	328.0	327.9	328.4	328.5	326.5	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0
30-Aug'10	328.1	328.0	328.0	328.4	328.5	328.3	328.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0
31-Aug'10	324.0	325.5	325.5	326.1	326.5	326.5	326.5	326.1	326.1	326.1	326.1	326.1
Date of trading	Contract Month											
	Oct.2010	Nov.2010	Dec.2010	Jan.2011	Feb.2011	Mar.2011	Apr.2011	May.2011	Jun.2011	July.2011	Aug.2011	Sep.2011
01 -Sep'10	328.0	328.0	328.5	328.0	328.0	328.0	328.0	328.0	328.0	328.0	328.0	328.0
02 -Sep'10	331.0	330.0	329.0	329.0	329.5	329.5	329.0	329.0	329.0	329.0	329.0	329.0
03 -Sep'10	330.5	329.7	331.0	331.0	321.0	331.0	329.0	329.0	329.0	329.0	329.0	329.0
06 -Sep'10	332.7	332.5	334.0	333.5	332.5	332.5	330.5	332.5	332.5	332.5	332.5	332.5
07 -Sep'10	332.3	332.0	331.5	332.5	332.5	332.3	332.3	332.3	332.3	332.3	332.3	332.3
08 -Sep'10	333.4	333.0	333.0	333.0	333.0	332.6	331.7	332.0	332.0	332.0	332.0	332.0
09 -Sep'10	330.0	329.0	330.5	329.5	330.9	331.0	331.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0
10 -Sep'10	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
13 -Sep'10	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.5	330.6	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0
14 -Sep'10	333.0	332.5	332.9	332.4	332.6	332.0	332.0	332.0	332.0	332.0	332.0	332.0
15 -Sep'10	330.4	330.7	330.7	330.6	331.0	331.0	331.0	331.0	331.0	331.0	331.0	331.0
16 -Sep'10	328.5	327.5	327.5	327.5	327.5	327.5	327.5	327.5	327.5	327.5	327.5	327.5

**Table 19: Daily Settlement Price of RSS 3 in TOCOM Futures Exchange**  
{Yen per 100 kg}

Date of trading	Contract Month					
	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011
17-Aug'10	325.7	301.0	284.9	281.5	280.3	281.8
18-Aug'10	330.0	307.7	291.7	288.3	287.8	289.4
19-Aug'10	334.3	311.4	295.4	292.1	292.1	293.8
20-Aug'10	332.0	307.9	291.9	288.6	289.5	291.1
23-Aug'10	328.5	305.6	289.3	287.0	287.3	289.3
24-Aug'10	328.3	305.7	289.4	286.9	286.6	288.3
25-Aug'10	328.3	304.5	288.0	285.0	284.6	286.3
26-Aug'10		314.3	296.1	292.8	292.7	294.0
27-Aug'10		319.6	299.6	295.6	295.2	297.0
30-Aug'10		319.7	299.0	296.1	295.4	297.7
31-Aug'10		310.4	289.6	289.3	288.8	291.5
Date of trading	Contract Month					
	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011
01 -Sep'10	309.9	291.4	290.5	291.8	294.1	296.8
02 -Sep'10	309.8	292.7	294.6	295.0	296.5	298.8
03 -Sep'10	309.5	292.5	293.2	293.5	295.6	298.0
06 -Sep'10	309.0	295.5	296.4	297.3	299.6	301.9
07 -Sep'10	302.0	293.4	294.6	295.9	297.4	299.8
08 -Sep'10	298.2	293.0	294.2	295.6	296.8	298.7
09 -Sep'10	299.6	289.0	289.9	291.0	291.9	293.5
10 -Sep'10	299.6	289.0	289.0	290.0	291.1	293.0
13 -Sep'10	300.1	290.0	290.7	291.9	293.1	294.8
14 -Sep'10	303.4	292.5	293.2	294.1	295.4	297.1
15 -Sep'10	298.0	291.3	292.0	293.4	294.5	295.9
16 -Sep'10	289.5	284.5	286.8	288.9	290.8	292.8