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## Malaysia

### Oilseeds and Products

#### Annual

#### 2003

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#### **Report Highlights:**

**Growing domestic demand for soymeal resulted in a 20% increase in soybean imports in MY2001/02. Imports from the U.S. rose 24% and captured 34% of the Malaysian soybean import market. Argentina remained the top soybean supplier to Malaysia with a 44% market share. Canada continues to dominate the food-grade soybean market. The outlook for 2002/03 is bright. Malaysia's intake of U.S. soybean is expected to increase by at least 10 percent. Malaysia continues to lead the world as the largest producer of palm oil and palm kernel oil. With the recovery from biological stress, CPO production is expected to increase to 12.6 MMT in 2002/03.**

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Includes PSD changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
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## Executive Summary

Driven by the growth in domestic demand for soybean meal, Malaysian soybean imports jumped 20% to 721 TMT in 2001/02. Imports from the U.S. rose by 24% to 246 TMT or 34% share of the Malaysian soybean import market. Argentina remained the top soybean supplier to Malaysia with a 44% market share while Canada dominated the food-grade soybean market.

The near term outlook for soybean imports is bright. The Malaysia livestock sector is optimistic of expansion in the current marketing year. Post expects soybean imports to increase by 7 to 8 percent in 2002/03. The prospect of U.S. soybean exports to Malaysia is equally bright with Malaysia's intake expected to increase by 10 percent. With an expected further increase in locally produced soybean meal, Post predicts a small decrease in meal imports into Malaysia in 2002/03. Except for some dehulled soymeal, it is unlikely that the local traders would purchase U.S. meal during this current marketing year.

Malaysia continues to lead the world as the largest producer and exporter of palm and palm kernel oil. Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production declined marginally to 11.9 million metric tons (MMT) in 2001/02. The palm trees suffered biological stress after three years of high production. A drop in palm kernel crushing led to a 4.5 percent decrease in the production of palm kernel oil (PKO). A turn-around is expected in 2002/03 and Post forecasts CPO production at 12.6 MMT and PKO output at 1.47 MMT.

With an expected exportable surplus of over 10.6 MMT of palm oil and 700 TMT of palm kernel oil in 2002/03, Malaysia will remain a formidable competitor in the world vegetable oil market. Demand from China, India, Pakistan and the Netherlands will likely continue to be strong in 2002/03.

Total area under coconut cultivation has dropped steadily over the years and the outlook for copra output is on a slow downtrend in the near term. Due to the small increase in copra crush, domestic coconut oil output rose to 19 TMT in CY2002. Coconut oil accounts for only about one percent of total domestic oil consumption. Malaysia imported 110 TMT of crude oil from Indonesia and the Philippines in CY2002. Exports of refined coconut oil reached about 80 TMT with major markets being Singapore, Sri Lanka and China.

With expected expansion in soy crush in the near future, domestic soyoil output is expected to increase to 107 TMT in 2002/03. Soybean oil consumption accounts for less than 4 percent of total food-use consumption of oil in Malaysia. Malaysia's soybean oil exports are expected to trend upwards in the next two years, mainly to Singapore, Hong Kong, China and South Korea.

In response to increasing overseas demand and rising fishmeal prices, the local fishmeal production is expected to increase to 70 TMT in CY2002. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fish meal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 40 TMT in CY2002, mainly to Japan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia and Bangladesh.

Exchange Rate: Malaysian Ringgit (RM) has been pegged at 3.799 to US1.00 since Sept, 1998.

## TOTAL OILSEEDS

### 1.Soybean

#### Production

There is no commercial cultivation of soybeans in Malaysia.

#### Imports

A sharp increase in domestic demand for soybean meal resulted in a 20% jump in soybean imports to 721 TMT in 2001/02. Imports from the U.S. rose by 24%, resulting in the U.S. holding 34% share of the Malaysian soybean import market. Argentina remained the top soybean supplier to Malaysia with a 44% market share while Canada dominated the food-grade soybean market.

The outlook for soybean imports in the current and coming year is bright. The Malaysian livestock sector is optimistic of expansion in the current marketing year. Post expects soybean imports to increase by 7 - 8 percent in 2002/03. The prospect of U.S. soybean exports to Malaysia is equally bright with Malaysia's intake expected to increase by 10 percent. However, competitively priced soybeans and soybean meals from Argentina continue to post the biggest challenge to the U.S. beans.

#### Trade Policy & Market Access

Currently U.S. soybeans and meals have complete access into the Malaysian market. All import tariffs have been removed for many years. In addition, Malaysian has sound infrastructure (such as ports, rail and road networks and storage facilities), encouraging the bean trade flow from the United States to Malaysia. The GOM has no objection to the usage of GSM facilities although the Central Bank limits the tenure of a loan to one year in order to minimize the country's exposure to foreign loans.

GMO/Biotech Safety Issue: To date, the only GM ag product officially approved to be imported into Malaysia is soybeans. Local soy product exporters also need to conform to EU's GMO requirement when they export processed soy-related food such as soy sauce, canned tuna in soy oil and soy milk to the EU.

While the GOM has been receptive to the U.S. message supporting a science-based approach to biotechnology, it is reluctant to be drawn into the GM controversy faced by developed countries. Under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, the GOM has recently provided notification of its proposed draft legislation on GM food labeling. The US has provided comments on the draft regulations and asked for clarification on some points. In addition, the GOM has completed drafting a Biosafety Act and an Access to National Biological Resources Act. This legislation is currently under review in the Parliament, although the details of these bills and the internal debates are not publicly available. The Government's chief concerns are: food safety, testing procedures and standards; labeling; standards and market access for biotech products; importance of intellectual property protection to spur innovation in biotechnology; and protection of natural resources in Malaysia from the perceived threat of foreigners stealing Malaysian biological resources.

#### Consumption

Please see 'Consumption' section under Total Oilmeals (Soybean Meal) for development of the livestock/feed

sector.

The increase in soy food consumption is steady at around 4 percent per annum. Consumption is forecast to rise to 135,000 MT in 2002/03 and 140,000 MT in 2003/04. Food-grade soybeans are used in the manufacture of soy-based products such as tofu, soy milk, and soy sauce. Most of the food beans are brought in by container primarily from Canada, the U.S. and China.

### **Factors Affecting U.S. Trade**

Easy access to bank loans and low domestic interest rates (currently, the Kuala Lumpur Interbank Offered Rate [Klibor] is at 3.2 percent per annum) has reduced the attractiveness of the GSM program. There have been no GSM soybean sales since September, 2000. For the immediate term, importers should be encouraged to purchase split-cargo with U.S. soybean/corn or share-cargo between Malaysian importers in order to reduce cost of importation.

Severe Competition: Argentine bean and meal -- and lately, Chinese soy meal to a lesser extent -- have made major inroads into the Malaysian market in the recent years. Price is still a major factor in the buying process.

The addition of new facilities at Westport in Port Klang will further enhance the position of the U.S. as the principal supplier of soybeans. Private storage facilities and crushing mills are being planned or constructed near the Panamax berths at Westport. These facilities will provide a first stop for Panamax vessels. When these ships are partly unloaded at the deep water berth at Westport, they will then be able to go on to shallower ports to service older existing crushing mills.

### **Market Development Opportunities**

A significant increase in soymeal consumption in Malaysia will largely depend on a robust pig industry. As an aftermath of the ravage caused by the outbreak of the Nipah virus (Japanese Encephalitis) in 1999, the farmers and governmental officials have to develop a modern, integrated pig farm system. There are opportunities to link resources in the U.S. to assist in the following areas:

- a. the use of good-quality US swine breeds/semen;
- b. improvement of nutrition for swine; and
- c. transfer of technical knowledge on swine management, swine housing, waste treatment and slaughter plants.

The National Swine Registry (NSR) conducted two training courses on artificial insemination and breeding management in the States of Penang and Perak in 2002. These courses were well-received and post would like to see these programs be conducted in other selected locations throughout the country, including East Malaysia. Further, education on breeds should be coupled with education on sound nutrition, to help preserve breed integrity and promote U.S. feeds. Unfortunately, NSR has no program planned for Malaysia in 2003. Buying missions to the U.S. should also be considered in face of growing competition from the European counterparts.

With the GOM's intention to make Malaysia the leading 'halal' food manufacturing center in the world, ASA has ample opportunities to promote the production of soy food, especially in the areas of health, organic and snack food (such as soy ice-cream). Post's commercial section has interest in promoting machinery/equipment in the same sector and should be able to provide leads to potential investors.

With the use of Panamax vessels, managers of crushing facilities need to have greater knowledge of longer-term bulk storage. A GIPSA representative, on a three-month temporary duty assignment for a second year in the region, is addressing this weakness.

## **2. Palm Kernel**

Malaysia is the world's leading producer of palm kernel. Palm kernel output dropped 3.4 percent to 3.2 MMT in MY2001/02. In line with the expected increase in CPO output, the outlook for 2002/03 is for an increase in kernel production. A bigger increase in production is expected in 2003/04 due to an expansion of fruit-bearing area and a small improvement in yields.

There are no exports of palm kernel as all domestic output is crushed locally.

## **3. Copra**

Total area under coconut cultivation has dropped steadily over the years. Harvested area in PS&Ds is only for copra delivered to crushers and not for food-use. This explains the big gap between planted and harvested area. Most of the copra was consumed as food leaving a smaller amount for the crushing sector. The outlook for copra output is on a slow downtrend in the near term.

In 2001/02, Malaysian imported about 38 TMT of copra, mainly from Indonesia and Thailand. Exports were insignificant.

With better economic returns available from oil palm and a lack of interest by the GOM to support or encourage coconut/copra production, the long term viability of this industry is in doubt. Future production will likely be limited to the cultivation of coconut to meet only domestic requirements for food-use.

## TOTAL OILMEALS

### 1. Soybean Meal

#### Production and Imports

With a bigger domestic soybean meal output, total meal imports increased at a slower pace to 519 TMT in MY2001/02. As local crushers continue to seek means to utilize the excess crushing capacity, soybean meal imports will continue to lose some of their market share to locally produced soybean meal in the near term.

Argentina was the top soybean meal supplier to Malaysia in 2000/01, accounting for 71 percent of the Malaysian meal import market, followed by China (20%), Brazil (5%) and India (3%). US exported only 94 MT of soymeal to Malaysia during 2001/02. With an expected further increase in locally produced soybean meal, Post predicts a small decrease in meal imports into Malaysia in 2002/03. Except for some dehulled soymeal, it is unlikely that the local traders would purchase U.S. meal during this current marketing year.

#### Trade Policy & Market Access

Please refer to Trade Policy & Market Access under Total Oilseeds (Soybean).

#### Consumption

The Malaysian poultry sector recovered from a cutback in population during the latter half of 2001/02. A positive growth is expected in the current year (2002/03). The pig sector performed well during 2001/02 with ex-farm price for live pigs hovering on the high end. Farmers were still interested to import breeding pigs. Although ex-farm prices suffered a momentary drop in the first quarter of 2002/03, farmers are optimistic of a recovery during the remaining part of the year. Post expects domestic soybean meal consumption to increase 4 percent to 925 TMT in 2002/03.

#### Market Development Opportunities

Please see 'Market Development Opportunities' section under Total Oilseeds (Soybean).

### 2. Palm Kernel Meal

In line with the decrease in palm kernel output, palm kernel meal (PKM) production dropped 1.8 MMT in 2001/02. Essentially a by-product of the palm oil industry, it is used primarily in cattle feed. With a very small domestic beef and dairy cattle sector, only minimal quantities are consumed locally. In 2001/02, 1.7 MMT of PKM were exported with the bulk going to the Netherlands, South Korea, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom. The ban on the use of meat and bone meal in various countries has opened many more overseas markets for Malaysian PKM exports.

### 3. Copra Meal

In line with an increase in crushing activities, Malaysian copra meal output rose to 13 TMT in CY2002. The

future copra meal production over the near term will largely depends on copra imports . Most of the local meal output is consumed by the domestic feed industry. Malaysia exported only 3,000 MT of copra meal in CY2002.

#### **4. Fishmeal**

In response to increasing overseas demand and rising fishmeal prices, the local fishmeal production is expected to increase to 70 TMT in CY2002. Imports from Taiwan are expected to be in a decline due to over-fishing. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fish meal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 40 TMT in CY2002, mainly to Japan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia and Bangladesh.

## TOTAL OILS

### 1. Palm Oil

Malaysia continues to lead the world in the production of palm and palm kernel oils and is the largest exporter of vegetable oils (mainly palm oil). Malaysia met about 13 percent of the global consumption of vegetable oils in 2001/02. Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production declined marginally to 11.9 million metric tons (MMT) in 2001/02. The palm trees suffered biological stress after three years of high production.

The palms have not fully recovered during the first half of the current marketing year. However, optimal application of fertilizers and additional area reaching peak fruit-bearing age should contribute to an improvement in yields and CPO production in the latter half of the year. A stronger rebound is expected in the following year with an addition of 235,000 hectares of palms reaching fruit-bearing stage. Post forecasts CPO production to rise 12.6 MMT in 2002/03 and surge to 13.7 MMT in 2003/04. The following table compares Post's quarterly forecasts for MY2002/03 and 2003/04 (Oct/Sep) with actual production figures for the previous two years.

	Final 2000/2001	Revised 2001/2002	Forecast 2002/03	Forecast 2003/04
(1,000 tons)				
Oct-Dec	3290	3155	3206	3840
Jan-Mar	2836	2602	2704	2880
Apr-Jun	2832	2732	3040	3220
Jul-Sep	2979	3368	3650	3760
--Total	11937	11857	12600	13700

Fruit-bearing area is expected to expand to 3.38 million hectares in 2002/03, while fully matured hectare equivalent (MHE) should reach 1.94 million hectares. CPO yield per matured hectare equivalent (MHE) is expected to be almost flat at 6.49 ton per hectare. As for 2003/04, we expect a sharp improvement in yield/MHE, bringing CPO output to 13.7 MMT.

The following MHE/yield table is based on the October/September marketing year:

	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Area-MHE (1,000 ha)	1,729	1,764	1,835	1,943	2,048
Production (TMT)	10,491	11,937	11,857	12,600	13,700
Yield-MHE (Ton/ha)	6.07	6.77	6.46	6.49	6.69

NOTE: In calculating yields, the mature hectare equivalent (MHE) approach has been used to account for the shifting age profile of Malaysia's oil palm plantings. END NOTE

In 2001/02, domestic food use amounts to only 440 TMT or about 3.7% of total CPO production. Cooking oil accounted for 80% while margarine/shortening took the remaining 20% of the edible palm oil market. Palm oil fractions dominated about 81% of the local edible oil market.. Malaysia consumed a small amount of other oils, namely palm kernel oil (about 9% market share), soybean (4%), sunflower (3%), corn (2%) and coconut (1%). The livestock sector consumed about one percent of CPO output. The rest of the palm oil went to the industrial sector, with a significant amount being used in the oleo-chemical industry.

In terms of volume, Malaysia exported 7.5 MMT of palm oil during Jan-Sep 2002, an increase of 1.4 percent from the corresponding period of the previous year. The top five destinations (India, Pakistan, China, Japan and the Netherlands) accounted for 55 percent of total exports. According to preliminary data, exports for the whole of 2002 were expected to be close to 10.4 MMT with China purchasing about 1.8 MMT, followed by India (1.7 MMT) and Pakistan (1.1 MMT).

As would be expected, palm oil occupies the top position in export earnings among Malaysia's vegetable oils. The surge in palm oil prices resulted in a 45 percent increase in export earnings in 2002. The following table compares the export earnings for the major edible oils (in million RM, exchange rate: US1 =RM3.779):

	2000	2001	2001 (Jan-Sep)	2002 (Jan-Sep)
Palm Oil	10090	10031	7124	10306
Palm Kernel Oil	1102	845	636	759
Soybean Oil	312	333	163	242
Coconut Oil	122	79	55	120
TOTAL OILS	11626	11288	7978	11427
% of Total Exp. Earnings	3.1	3.3	3.2	4.3

With the expected increase in CPO output, Malaysia is estimated to have a bigger exportable surplus of about 10.6 MMT of palm oil in MY2002/03. While demand from Pakistan, India, China and Japan will likely continue to be strong in 2002/03, Malaysia intends to sell more to India, Russia, China and the Middle East and Eastern Europe. The GOM is encouraging plantation companies to forge joint-ventures with buyers, allowing them to invest in building bulking and refining facilities in importing countries.

## **2. Palm Kernel Oil**

Palm kernel oil (PKO) production decreased by 4.5 percent to 1.47 MMT in 2001/02 due to a drop in palm kernel crushing. With an expected rebound in palm kernel production and crushing, PKO output is expected to increase to 1.6 MMT in 2002/03. A further growth is expected in 2003/04.

The expanding local oleo-chemical industry utilized 55 percent of the PKO production in 2001/02. With 16 oleochemical plants with a capacity of 1.9 MMT, there is much potential for growth in the Malaysian oleo-chemical industry in the near term. The sector will continue to compete with overseas buyers for crude as well as processed PKO.

PKO exports rose 1.3 percent to 633 TMT in 2002/03. The U.S., Japan, the Netherlands, China and Singapore were the top destination markets. With an expected increase in PKO output in 2002/03, about 700 TMT of PKO are expected to be available for exports.

## **3. Soybean Oil**

In line with a higher soy crush, local soyoil production rose 13.4 percent to 100 TMT in 2002/03. With expected expansion in soy crush in the near future, domestic soyoil output is expected to increase to 107 TMT in 2001/02 and 120 TMT in 2003/04. At times, Malaysian soy crushers continue to find it profitable to refine imported crude soyoil for re-export to third countries.

Soybean oil consumption accounts for less than 4 percent of total food use consumption of oil in Malaysia. Soyoil is consumed primarily as a premium quality cooking oil and is priced well above the price for palm oil. It is also blended with local tropical oils and sold in the domestic retail market.

With a growing volume of soybean oil generated by domestic soybean crushers and continued imports of crude soy oil for refining, Malaysia's soybean oil exports are forecast to trend upwards in the next two years. Singapore, Hong Kong, China and South Korea are the main destinations for Malaysia's value-added soyoil re-exports.

## **4. Coconut Oil**

Due to the small increase in copra crush, domestic coconut oil output rose to 19 TMT in CY2002. The long term outlook is not bright as the local coconut industry has been relegated to supplying minor food needs (desiccated coconut, coconut cream, etc). Coconut oil accounts for only about one percent of total domestic oil consumption.

Imports reached 110 TMT in CY2002 with most of them used as feedstock for the industrial sector. Imports are expected to experience some increase during the current year. Exports of refined coconut oil reached about 80

TMT with major markets being Singapore, Sri Lanka and China.

**Oil, Palm PSD**

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Palm			(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Area Planted	3570	3670	0	3790	0	3495
Area Harvested	3310	3310	0	3375	0	3495
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1216	1216	1149	1149	1070	1200
Production	11858	11858	11800	12600	0	13700
MY Imports	350	325	300	300	0	350
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	13424	13399	13249	14049	1070	15250
MY Exports	10500	10163	10450	10600	0	11500
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	1188	1507	1155	1639	0	1810
Food Use Dom. Consump.	449	440	440	460	0	480
Feed Waste Consumption	138	140	134	150	0	160
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1775	2087	1729	2249	0	2450
Ending Stocks	1149	1149	1070	1200	0	1300
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	13424	13399	13249	14049	0	15250
Calendar Year Imports	0	377	0	300	0	350
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	10440	0	10600	0	11500
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	150	0	160	0	170

**Prices Table**

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2001	2002	% Change
Jan	718	1166	62.40%
Feb	695	1120	61.15%
Mar	779	1144	46.85%
Apr	812	1163	43.23%
May	739	1240	67.79%
Jun	788	1136	44.16%
Jul	983	1378	40.18%
Aug	1215	1489	22.55%
Sep	998	1402	40.48%
Oct	860	1389	61.51%
Nov	1053	1566	48.72%
Dec	1106	1627	47.11%
Exchange Rate	3.799	Local currency/US \$	

**Import Matrix**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec, 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Thailand	85	Indonesia	204
Indonesia	63	Thailand	33
Total for Others	148		237
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	148		237

**Export Matrix**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec, 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	131	U.S.	114
Others		Others	
India	1993	China	1363
China	1363	India	1159
Pakistan	1112	Pakistan	723
Netherlands	926	Netherlands	541
Egypt	463	Japan	312
Japan	374	Egypt	305
Singapore	372	Singapore	298
Korea Rep. Of	239	Hong Kong	251
Hong Kong	237	Saudi Arabia	196
Vietnam	202	Korea Rep. Of	161
Total for Others	7281		5309
Others not Listed	2646		2094
Grand Total	10058		7517

**Oilseeds, Palm Kernel PSD**

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oilseed, Palm Kernel				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Area Planted	0	3670	0	3790	0	3495
Area Harvested	3100	3310	3200	3375	0	3495
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	100	113	105	152	105	122
Production	3297	3297	3420	3530	0	3840
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	3397	3410	3525	3682	105	3962
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	3292	3258	3420	3560	0	3850
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3292	3258	3420	3560	0	3850
Ending Stocks	105	152	105	122	0	112
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3397	3410	3525	3682	0	3962
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Prices Table**

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oilseed, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2001	2002	% Change
Jan	407	522	28.26%
Feb	341	580	70.09%
Mar	367	581	58.31%
Apr	377	629	66.84%
May	408	684	67.65%
Jun	465	733	57.63%
Jul	522	714	36.78%
Aug	597	729	22.11%
Sep	477	674	41.30%
Oct	404	665	64.60%
Nov	493	765	55.17%
Dec	494	822	66.40%
Exchange Rate	3.799	Local currency/US \$	

**Meal, Palm Kernel PSD**

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Palm Kernel				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Crush	3292	3258	3420	3560	0	3850
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.555893	0.543278	0.540936	0.539326	ERR	0.537662
Beginning Stocks	167	212	87	226	90	210
Production	1830	1770	1850	1920	0	2070
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1997	1982	1937	2146	90	2280
MY Exports	1790	1664	1720	1820	0	1960
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	120	92	127	116	0	120
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	120	92	127	116	0	120
Ending Stocks	87	226	90	210	0	200
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1997	1982	1937	2146	0	2280
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	1520	0	1820	0	1960
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Export Matrix**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Palm Kernel		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec; 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2001		2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Netherlands	1336	Netherlands	803
Korea Rep. Of	198	Germany, FR	176
Germany, FR	155	Korea Rep.	103
Spain	35	New Zealand	25
China	26	Spain	13
United Kingdom	24	Vietnam	12
New Zealand	21	Iran, Islam Rep	5
Italy	17	Japan	4
Japan	11		
Singapore	9		
Total for Others	1832		1141
Others not Listed	13		2
Grand Total	1845		1143

**Oil, Palm Kernel PSD**

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Crush	3292	3258	3420	3560	0	3850
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.444411	0.451197	0.444444	0.449438	ERR	0.449351
Beginning Stocks	313	315	304	301	249	310
Production	1463	1470	1520	1600	0	1730
MY Imports	95	82	80	90	0	100
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1871	1867	1904	1991	249	2140
MY Exports	545	633	600	700	0	760
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	950	883	980	926	0	1000
Food Use Dom. Consump.	72	50	75	55	0	60
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1022	933	1055	981	0	1060
Ending Stocks	304	301	249	310	0	320
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1871	1867	1904	1991	0	2140
Calendar Year Imports	0	85	0	90	0	100
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	670	0	700	0	760
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	140	0	150	0	170

**Prices Table**

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2001	2002	% Change
Jan	982	1100	12.02%
Feb	804	1213	50.87%
Mar	849	1211	42.64%
Apr	869	1320	51.90%
May	945	1398	47.94%
Jun	1025	1527	48.98%
Jul	1149	1507	31.16%
Aug	1266	1550	22.43%
Sep	1022	1448	41.68%
Oct	852	1433	68.19%
Nov	1028	1620	57.59%
Dec	1027	1742	69.62%
Exchange Rate	3.799	Local currency/US \$	

**Import Matrix**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec; 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	40	Thailand	40
Thailand	39	Indonesia	23
Total for Others	79		63
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	79		63

**Export Matrix**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec; 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	140	U.S.	133
Others		Others	
Netherlands	64	Netherlands	56
Pakistan	58	Japan	35
Japan	51	China	34
China	39	Singapore	32
Singapore	37	Brazil	26
South Africa	31	South Africa	18
Egypt	18	Sri Lanka	16
Denmark	17	Denmark	14
Turkey	15	Thailand	14
Thailand	15	Egypt	13
Total for Others	345		258
Others not Listed	130		100
Grand Total	615		491

**Oilseed, Soybean PSD**

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	75	75	90	86	94	90
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	725	721	750	775	0	835
MY Imp. from U.S.	190	246	160	270	0	300
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	800	796	840	861	94	925
MY Exports	25	30	25	20	0	25
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	510	530	535	595	0	640
Food Use Dom. Consump.	155	130	165	135	0	140
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	20	20	21	21	0	25
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	685	680	721	751	0	805
Ending Stocks	90	86	94	90	0	95
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	800	796	840	861	0	925
Calendar Year Imports	0	770	0	775	0	835
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	250	0	270	0	300
Calendar Year Exports	0	35	0	20	0	25
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Import Matrix**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec; 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	238	U.S.	188
Others		Others	
Argentina	266	Argentina	278
Canada	145	Canada	78
Brazil	18	China	24
China	2	Brazil	11
India	1	Singapore	5
Australia	1		
Total for Others	433		396
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	671		584

**Meal, Soybean PSD**

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Crush	510	530	535	595	0	640
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.772549	0.779245	0.771963	0.781513	ERR	0.78125
Beginning Stocks	53	53	72	57	75	67
Production	394	413	413	465	0	500
MY Imports	640	519	650	500	0	510
MY Imp. from U.S.	10	0	10	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1087	985	1135	1022	75	1077
MY Exports	15	38	20	30	0	37
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	1000	890	1040	925	0	970
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1000	890	1040	925	0	970
Ending Stocks	72	57	75	67	0	70
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1087	985	1135	1022	0	1077
Calendar Year Imports	0	480	0	500	0	510
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	45	0	30	0	37
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Import Matrix**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec; 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	36	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	463	Argentina	221
India	55	China	92
China	13	Brazil	28
Brazil	6	India	11
		U.A. Emirates	5
Total for Others	537		357
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	573		357

**Oil, Soybean PSD**

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Crush	510	530	535	595	0	640
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.176471	0.198113	0.17757	0.179832	ERR	0.1875
Beginning Stocks	9	9	36	8	24	12
Production	90	105	95	107	0	120
MY Imports	185	100	140	117	0	113
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	284	214	271	232	24	245
MY Exports	185	185	195	195	0	200
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	63	21	52	25	0	30
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	63	21	52	25	0	30
Ending Stocks	36	8	24	12	0	15
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	284	214	271	232	0	245
Calendar Year Imports	0	98	0	117	0	113
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	160	0	195	0	200
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Import Matrix**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec; 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	1	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	52	Argentina	41
Brazil	25	Brazil	17
Indonesia	16	Japan	2
U.A.E.	3	Philippines	1
Total for Others	96		61
Others not Listed	1		
Grand Total	98		61

**Export Matrix**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec; 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2001		2002
U.S.		U.S.	1
Others		Others	
Hong Kong	62	Singapore	24
Singapore	51	Hong Kong	20
Indonesia	14	China	20
Korea Rep. of	13	Korea Rep. of	9
Vietnam	13	Philippines	6
China	12	Indonesia	6
India	5	Vietnam	5
Philippines	5	Bangladesh	5
Taiwan	4	Australia	4
Australia	3	Yeman	3
Total for Others	182		102
Others not Listed	17		16
Grand Total	199		119

**Oilseeds, Copra PSD**

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oilseed, Copra					(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	5	5	5	5	4	4
Production	13	12	12	12	0	11
MY Imports	29	21	0	23	0	25
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	47	38	17	40	4	40
MY Exports	2	3	0	3	0	3
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	40	30	12	33	0	32
Food Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	40	30	12	33	0	32
Ending Stocks	5	5	4	4	0	5
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	47	38	16	40	0	40
Calendar Year Imports	0	21	0	23	0	25
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	3	0	3	0	3
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Meal, Copra PSD**

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Copra				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004
Crush	40	30	12	33	0	32
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.433333	0	0.424242	ERR	0.40625
Beginning Stocks	0	1	0	1	0	1
Production	0	13	0	14	0	13
MY Imports	0	1	0	1	0	1
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	15	0	16	0	15
MY Exports	0	3	0	1	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	11	0	14	0	14
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	11	0	14	0	14
Ending Stocks	0	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	15	0	16	0	15
Calendar Year Imports	0	1	0	1	0	1
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	3	0	1	0	1
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Oil, Coconut PSD**

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Coconut				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004
Crush	40	30	12	33	0	32
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.225	0.633333	0.75	0.636364	ERR	0.625
Beginning Stocks	8	8	8	7	9	9
Production	9	19	9	21	0	20
MY Imports	110	110	120	120	0	130
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	127	137	137	148	9	159
MY Exports	55	80	60	70	0	85
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	45	0	63	0	60
Food Use Dom. Consump.	64	5	68	6	0	5
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	64	50	68	69	0	65
Ending Stocks	8	7	9	9	0	9
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	127	137	137	148	0	159
Calendar Year Imports	0	110	0	120	0	130
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	80	0	70	0	85
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	5	0	0	0	0

**Import Matrix**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec; 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Philippines	116	Philippines	43
Indonesia	25	Indonesia	35
Thailand	9	Singapore	4
India	6	Vietnam	1
Vietnam	2		
Total for Others	158		83
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	158		83

**Export Matrix**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec; 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2001		2002
U.S.		U.S.	5
Others		Others	
Singapore	13	Singapore	13
China	11	Sri Lanka	7
Iran	7	China	6
Germany FR	4	Canada	3
Denmark	3	New Zealand	3
New Zealand	3	Australia	2
Pakistan	3	India	2
Australia	2	Pakistan	2
Nepal	2	United Kingdom	2
Egypt	2	Germany FR	2
Total for Others	50		42
Others not Listed	12		16
Grand Total	62		63

**Meal, Fish PSD**

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Fish			(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004
Catch For Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
Beginning Stocks	1	1	1	1	1	1
Production	59	66	38	70	0	75
MY Imports	6	4	6	4	0	4
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	66	71	45	75	1	80
MY Exports	48	40	25	42	0	45
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	17	30	19	32	0	34
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	17	30	19	32	0	34
Ending Stocks	1	1	1	1	0	1
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	66	71	45	75	0	80
Calendar Year Imports	0	4	0	4	0	4
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	40	0	42	0	45
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Import Matrix**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec; 2002: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Denmark	1	Denmark	1
Peru	1	Peru	1
Chile	1		
Total for Others	3		2
Others not Listed	3		1
Grand Total	6		3

**Export Matrix**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time period	2001: Jan-Dec; 2002: Jan-sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2001		2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Vietnam	7	Japan	10
Japan	4	Vietnam	9
Indonesia	3	Philippines	4
Sri Lanka	3	Indonesia	4
Bangladesh	2	Bangladesh	1
Philippines	1	Thailand	1
Total for Others	20		29
Others not Listed	2		5
Grand Total	22		34