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## Malaysia

### Oilseeds and Products

#### Annual

#### 2008

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**Report Highlights:**

In 2006/07, U.S. was again the top soybean supplier, capturing 63 percent of the Malaysian soybean import market in 2006/07. The prospects for soybean imports are fairly bright in 2007/08 and 2008/09 and Post expects Malaysia's import of U.S. beans to continue to rise in the next two years. Soymeal imports are expected to experience a strong rebound in the coming two years as confidence in consuming pork returns.

With an expansion of fruit-bearing area and a sharp improvement in yields, crude palm oil (CPO) output is expected to increase by 12.5% to 17.2 MMT in 2007/08. As for 2008/09, Post expects total CPO output to decrease to 17 MMT due to a cyclical downturn in yields.

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## Executive Summary

In 2006/07, U.S. was again the top soybean supplier, capturing 63 percent of the Malaysian soybean import market in 2006/07. Argentina's market share plummeted to less than 4% while Canada continued to dominate the food-grade soybean market with a 22% total market share.

The prospects for soybean imports are fairly bright in 2007/08 and 2008/09, despite the competition from cheap imported Argentine and Indian soymeal. Post expects Malaysia's import of U.S. beans to continue to rise in the next two years and the U.S. should retain the top supplier position with exports to be in the ballpark of 300 TMT in 2007/08. Soy food consumption is expected to increase around 3.5 percent to reach 145 TMT in 2007/08 and 150 TMT in 2008/09. Post expects soymeal imports to experience a strong rebound in the coming two years as confidence in consuming pork returns after the concern in usage of beta agonist in pig feed. Argentina will again be the dominant supplier.

In summer 2007, Malaysia passed a Biosafety Act that included a mandatory labeling provision for biotechnology derived foods. To date, Malaysia has yet to reconcile that legislation with its Food Safety Act or issue implementation guidelines.

With an expansion of fruit-bearing area and a sharp improvement in yields, crude palm oil (CPO) output is expected to increase by 12.5% to 17.2 MMT in 2007/08. As for 2008/09, Post expects total CPO output to decrease to 17 MMT due to a cyclical downturn in yields. In tandem, palm kernel oil (PKO) output is expected to increase to 2.1 MMT in 2007/08, to be followed by a small drop to 2.05 MMT in 2008/09.

With an expected exportable surplus of about 13.7 MMT of PO and 820 TMT of PKO in MY2007/08, Malaysia will remain a formidable competitor in the world vegetable oil market. While China is expected to remain the most important market for Malaysian palm oil, U.S. has emerged as the fourth largest market for Malaysian palm oil (since the FDA requirement for the transfat labeling in January 2006).

With the upswing in crude palm oil (CPO) prices since mid-2006, palm oil biodiesel appears to have lost some of its luster at the moment. Some investors have put on their brakes to go ahead with their construction plans while the Government of Malaysia (GOM) imposed a freeze on new licenses in order to ensure that the licensees are bona fide operators.

Total area under coconut cultivation has dropped steadily over the years and the outlook for copra output is a slow downtrend in the near term. Domestic coconut oil output amounted to 34 TMT in CY2007. Increases in future year largely depend on imports of copra from neighboring countries. Malaysia imported 180 TMT of crude oil from Indonesia and the Philippines in CY2007. Exports of refined coconut oil also dropped 13% to 150 TMT in CY2006.

In line with a small increase in soy crush, local soyoil production is expected to increase to 53 TMT in 2007/08. At times, Malaysian soy crushers continue to find it profitable to refine imported crude soyoil for re-exports to third countries. Post expects Malaysia to export about 100 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2007/08 with Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and Philippines as the main destinations.

Due to over-fishing, local fishmeal production is expected to trend downwards in the future. Imports are not expected to grow as the main supplying countries are also experiencing over-fishing. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 29 TMT in CY2007.

Exchange Rate: US\$1.00 = RM3.179 (Mar 21,2008)

## TOTAL OILSEEDS

### 1. Soybean

There is no commercial cultivation of soybeans in Malaysia.

#### Imports

Argentina's push to increase soy crushing augurs well for exports of U.S. beans into the Malaysia. As a result, U.S. was again the top soybean supplier, capturing 63 percent of the Malaysian soybean import market in 2006/07. Argentina's market share plummeted to less than 4% while Canada continued to dominate the food-grade soybean market with a 22% total market share.

The prospects for soybean imports are fairly bright in 2007/08 and 2008/09, despite the competition from cheap imported Argentine and Indian soy meal. However, the food soybean market is expected to see a steady rise in the near term, especially in the production of soymilk beverage. Post expects total soybean imports to increase by 10% to 490 TMT in 2007/08 and by 5% to 515 TMT in 2008/09. With restricted exportable supplies from Argentina, Post expects Malaysia's import of U.S. beans to continue to rise in the next two years and the U.S. should retain the top supplier position with exports to be in the ballpark of 300 TMT in 2007/08.

#### Trade Policy & Market Access

Currently, U.S. soybeans and meals have complete access to the Malaysian market. All import tariffs have been removed for many years. In addition, Malaysia has sound infrastructure (such as ports, rail and road networks and storage facilities), encouraging the bean trade flow from the United States to Malaysia.

In summer 2007, Malaysia passed a Biosafety Act that included a mandatory labeling provision for biotechnology derived foods. To date, Malaysia has yet to reconcile that legislation with its Food Safety Act or issue implementation guidelines. The U.S. and Malaysian trade sector have expressed concerns over the new labeling requirement due to its potential to impact trade and marketing of food products derived from genetic engineering.

To date, the only GM ag product officially approved to be imported into Malaysia is 'Roundup Ready' soybeans. However, local soy product exporters also need to conform to the 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.

#### Consumption

Post expects soy food consumption to increase around 3.5 percent to reach 145 TMT in 2007/08 and 150 TMT in 2008/09. Food soybeans are used in the manufacture of soy-based products such as tofu, soy milk, and soy sauce. Rising health consciousness among the growing middle-income population is reflected in the growing increase in demand for soy food products. Malaysia is one of the largest producers of soy drinks in Southeast Asia with exports going to neighboring countries as well as Australia, Japan and Europe.

Most of the food beans are brought in via containers primarily, from Canada, the U.S. and China. Soy food production also relies mostly on sorted commodity soybeans with food-grade bean imports accounting for some 50-60,000 tons.

Soybean crushing is expected to only show small increases in the coming two years partly due to competition from the imported meals and the drop in exportable bean supplies from

Argentina. [Please see 'Consumption' section under Total Oilmeals (Soybean Meal) for the development of the livestock/feed sector].

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

The reduced availability of Argentine soybean due to the shift to increase crushing capacity in Argentina has given opened some opportunities for the U.S. to sell more beans to Malaysia. However, Argentina has now more competitively priced soymeal available for exports.

Higher cost of raw inputs is becoming a serious concern and has forced farmers to increasingly turn to using distillers' dried grain with solubles (DDGS) in their feed formulation

Quality issues: At times, Malaysian importers complain about the difficulty of rectifying the discrepancies arising from contract specifications. Their dissatisfactions over the option(s) in finding amiable solutions generate negative feelings towards the U.S. export system. A joint study initiated by GIPSA in the latter half of 2006 provided an opportunity for both sides to get a better understanding of problems relating to the grading system.

Severe Competition: Argentine meal -- and at times, Indian and 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 South America and the U.S. as the principal suppliers of soybeans. Private storage facilities and crushing mills are being planned or constructed near the Panamax berths. 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 corn consumption in Malaysia will largely depend on a robust poultry and pig industry. The GOM would likely welcome any assistance from APHIS or an international organization to prevent or deal with any recurrence of the Avian Influenza outbreak. As for the pig sector, the industry has yet to recover fully from the effects of the outbreak of the Nipah virus (Japanese Encephalitis) in 1999. As 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 has conducted two training courses on artificial insemination and breeding management in the past. These courses were well received and Post would like to see these programs be conducted in other selected locations throughout the country. Buying missions to the U.S. should also be considered in face of growing competition from the European and Canadian counterparts. One such mission (funded by Cochran Fellowship Program) was organized in 2006 and resulted in the first shipment of 52 US breeder pigs from the US since 2001. Post is seeking Cochran funding to support another mission to the U.S. in 2008.

Grain Inspection, Packers & Stockyards Administration (GIPSA)'s program of sending 1 - 2 officers to the ASEAN region for a three-month stint every year since mid-2002 is in the right direction. Millers/importers welcome the opportunity to iron out various dissatisfactions over quality issues. In addition, GIPSA should have a good opportunity to do outreach work. Perceived poor quality image of US beans has to be addressed seriously by cooperators and GIPSA.

With the GOM's intention to make Malaysia the leading 'halal' food-manufacturing center in the world, American Soy Association (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).

ASA needs to continue to encourage US identity-preserve soybean exporters to focus more on the Southeast Asian market.

## **2. Palm Kernel**

Malaysia is now the world's second leading producer of palm kernel after Indonesia. As the palms are expected to recover from biological stress in 2006/07, kernel output should increase by 13% to 4.5 MMT in 2007/08. [Please refer to 'Palm Oil' section under Total Oils for more details]. A small drop is expected in 2008/09 due to the cyclical downturn in yields.

There are no exports of palm kernel as all domestic output is crushed locally. Malaysia imported 100,000 MT of palm kernel in 2005/06, mainly from Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

## **3. Copra**

Total area under coconut cultivation has dropped steadily over the years, as oil palm becomes the clear favorite over rubber and coconut in national economical development. 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 CY2007, Malaysian imported about 22 TMT of copra, mainly from Indonesia. Exports were insignificant.

With better economic returns available from oil palm and a lack of interest by the GOM to support or encourage coconut 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**

Competitively priced soymeal from Argentina and to a lesser extent, India and China posed a major challenge to domestic soy crushers. In addition, Argentina has shifted to exporting more meal instead of beans. As a result, Malaysian domestic soymeal output (which depends on imported soybean) only accounted for 20% of the local soymeal consumption in 2006/07 versus 40% in the past. Soymeal imports rose 8% to 833 TMT in 2006/07.

Argentina dominated 90% of the Malaysian soymeal import market, followed by India with 7% market share. Malaysia imported only 7 TMT of U.S. soymeal in 2006/07.

Post expects soymeal imports to experience a strong rebound in the coming two years as confidence in consuming pork returns after the concern in usage of beta agonist in pig feed. Argentina will again be the dominant supplier. Price is often the main factor in the purchasing process and farmers are increasingly turning to using DDGS in their feed formulation. At times, local traders have voiced that they would purchase U.S. meal (shipped in containers) at competitive prices. Post does not expect imports of U.S. meals to increase to more than 5 TMT for the next two years.

### **Trade Policy & Market Access**

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

### **Consumption**

The current ex-farm price for broiler hovers around US\$1.26/kg, compared to US\$1.16 in March 2007. The ex-farm price for chicken egg also rose from US\$0.056 in March 2007 to US\$0.085 per unit in March 2008. Most of the big broiler and layer farmers in the market reported good profits and look to another year of growth in 2007/08. Barring any unforeseen serious AI outbreak, the anticipated strong economic growth for 2008/09 augurs well for the poultry sector. The poultry farmers are set to increase the chicken population in 2008/09.

Reports of the crackdown on farmers using banned beta agonists in pig feed at the end of 2006 had a significant negative impact on pork consumption in 2006/07. Domestic consumption recovered since the latter half of CY2007. Ex-farm hog prices rebound from US\$142/100kg in March 2007 to US\$186/100kg in March 2008. Post expects domestic consumption to increase by 5-6 percent to 1.1 MMT in 2007/08 and by another 4-5 percent in 2008/09.

### **Market Development Opportunities**

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

### **2. Palm Kernel Meal**

In line with the big increase in palm kernel crush, palm kernel meal (PKM) production increased 13% to 2.4 MMT in 2007/08. 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 2006/07, 2 MMT of PKM were exported with the bulk going to the Netherlands, Germany, Australia, South Korea and New Zealand. The ban on the use of meat and bone meal in various countries has opened many more overseas markets for Malaysian PKM exports. With an expected decrease in palm kernel crush in 2008/09, a small expected increase would have to come from a draw-down on stocks in addition to the domestic supply.

### **3. Copra Meal**

In line with the decrease in crushing activities, Malaysian copra meal output dropped to 19 TMT in CY2007. Any increase in copra meal production over the near term will largely

depend on copra imports, mainly from Indonesia. The domestic feed industry consumes most of the local meal output. Malaysia exported only 3,000 MT of copra meal, mainly to Taiwan in CY2006.

#### **4. Fishmeal**

Due to over-fishing, the local fishmeal production is expected to trend downwards in the future. Imports are not expected to grow as the main supplying countries such as Peru and Chile are also experiencing over-fishing. Burma has emerged as the top supplier of fishmeal to Malaysia since CY2006. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 29 TMT in CY2007, mainly to China, Taiwan and Vietnam.

### **TOTAL Oils**

#### **1. Palm Oil**

Malaysia will most probably follow behind Indonesia as the world's top producer of palm oil in 2007/08. Malaysia is expected to meet about 13.5 percent of the global consumption of vegetable oils in 2007/08. Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production dropped 1.3% to 15.3 million metric tons (MMT) in 2006/07. Yields suffered for two consecutive years as the palms experienced a biological stress after the huge production in 2004/05.

Fruit-bearing area is expected to expand to 4 million hectares in 2007/08, while fully matured hectare equivalent (MHE) should reach 2.27 million hectares. CPO yield per matured hectare equivalent (MHE) is expected to rebound from 6.8 tons per hectare in 2006/07 to 7.6 tons in 2007/08 as the palms recovered from biological stress. With an addition of 73,290 hectares of palms reaching fruit-bearing stage, Post expects total CPO to increase by 12.5% to 17.2 MMT in 2007/08. The percentage of cultivated oil palm area in the more fertile soil of East Malaysia has increased in the past decade which also contributed to the increase in yields. Historical high palm oil prices encouraged an optimum usage of fertilizer and planters practice better agronomy. Harvesting the fruits at the optimum ripeness; picking loose fruit lets and processing the fruits at optimum time influence the oil recovery rate.

As for 2008/09, Post expects a cyclical downturn in yields. The drop in yields will be partly offset by an addition of 176,000 hectares reaching fruit-bearing stage and more palms reaching peak producing age. Post expects total CPO output to decrease to 17 MMT.

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

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Area-MHE (1,000 ha)	2,126	2,184	2,238	2,267	2,306
Production (TMT)	15,194	15,486	15,292	17,200	17,000
Yield-MHE (Ton/ha)	7.15	7.09	6.83	7.59	7.37

[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]

Domestic food use amounted to about 5% of total CPO production. Cooking oil accounted for 80% while margarine/shortening took the remaining 20% of the edible palm oil market. While palm oil fractions dominated the local edible oil market, Malaysia consumed a small amount of other oils, namely palm kernel oil, soybean, corn and coconut. The livestock sector consumed less than two 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.

With the upswing in crude palm oil (CPO) prices since mid-2006, palm oil biodiesel appears to have lost some of its luster at the moment. Europe, the biggest market for Malaysian biodiesel, has started to have some fears that the biofuel may not be so green after all.

While some investors have put on their brakes to go ahead with their construction plans, others who have already started are likely to carry on their development plans. In the meantime, the Government of Malaysia (GOM) imposed a freeze on new licenses in order to ensure that the licensees are bona fide operators.

The Lower House of the Malaysia's Parliament passed a Biofuel Industry Bill on April 16, 2007. The Act is to provide for the mandatory use of biofuel and licensing of activities relating to the biofuel sector. Malaysia will likely only mandate domestic use of biofuel, most likely 5 percent palm olein blended in diesel when palm oil market prices are low to absorb excess supply.

Malaysia exported 9.3 MMT of palm oil during Jan-Sep 2007, a drop of 5% from the corresponding period of the previous year. The top five destinations (China, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Japan and U.S.) accounted for 58 percent of the total exports. With the requirement for the transfat labeling in the U.S. since January 2006 and the emerging interests to utilize palm oil as biodiesel, the U.S. has emerged as the fourth largest market for Malaysian palm oil. Post expects Malaysian palm oil exports to U.S. to reach 900 TMT in 2007/08 and 1.1 MMT by 2008/09. According to preliminary data, exports for the whole of 2007 were expected to be close to 13.9 MMT.

With an expected big increase in CPO output, Malaysia is estimated to have a bigger exportable surplus of about 13.7 MMT of palm oil in MY2007/08. 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.

**Trade Policy and Market Access:**

The GOM practices differential export tax on palm oil in order to encourage the domestic production of value-added palm products. For example, neutralized, bleached and deodorized palm olein is fully exempted from export tax while CPO is subjected to 10 to 30% export tax depending on its market price. In addition, selected big Malaysian palm oil companies that have joint-ventures in foreign countries are given export tax waivers. These practices have been perceived to produce an uneven playing field in the international market.

The opportunities for the Malaysian palm oil industry to develop and commercialize bio-engineered oil palm and palm products could be severely constrained by the Biosafety Act (Please see section on GMO/Biotech Safety Issue under Total Oilseeds). Mandatory GM labeling would be required for low saturated fat and high oleic acid varieties under development. In addition, research and development would be hampered by terms of the Bill.

**2. Palm Kernel Oil**

Palm kernel oil (PKO) production dropped 1.5% to 1.86 MMT in 2006/07 due to a decrease in palm kernel crushing. In line with the palms recovering from biological stress, PKO output is expected to increase to 2.1 MMT in 2007/08. As for 2008/09, a cyclical downturn in yields should result in a marginal decrease to 2.05 MMT.

The expanding local oleo-chemical industry utilized about 1.4 MMT of PKO, about 74 percent of the PKO production in 2006/07. 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.

Due to stronger overseas demand, PKO exports rose 11% to 789 TMT in 2006/07. The U.S., China, Japan, the Netherlands and Russia were the top destination markets. With an expected increase in PKO output in 2007/08, about 820 TMT of PKO are expected to be available for exports.

**3. Soybean Oil**

In line with a small increase in soy crush, local soyoil production is expected to increase to 53 TMT in 2007/08. With a slightly stronger growth in the demand for soymeal in 2008/09, domestic soyoil output should increase to 58 TMT in 2008/09.

Soybean oil consumption accounts for less than 5 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.

At times, Malaysian soy crushers continue to find it profitable to refine imported crude soyoil for re-exports to third countries. Post expects Malaysia to export about 100 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2007/08 with Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and Philippines as the main destinations.

**4. Coconut Oil**

Domestic coconut oil output declined to 34 TMT in CY2007, reflecting a small decrease in copra crushing. 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. Excessive imports are also channeled for industrial use especially in the oleo-chemical sector.

Total crude coconut oil imports to dropped to 180 TMT in CY2007, reflecting weaker overseas demand for refined coconut oil. Most of the imports were further refined and re-exported to third countries. Exports of refined coconut oil also dropped 13% to 150 TMT in CY2007, with the major markets being Singapore, Russia, Sweden and Iran.

## Oil, Palm PSD

<b>PSD Table</b>									
<b>Country</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>								
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Oil, Palm</b>						(1000 HA) TREES	(1000 MT)	
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008
Area Planted	0	0	4305	0	0	4400	0	0	4500
Area Harvested	3870	0	3900	4050	0	4000	0	0	4100
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1941	0	1799	1301	0	1463	1381	0	1500
Production	15290	0	15292	17000	0	17200	0	0	17000
MY Imports	300	0	265	350	0	250	0	0	240
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	17531	0	17356	18651	0	18913	1381	0	18740
MY Exports	12900	0	12750	13395	0	13700	0	0	13400
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	2290	0	2103	2765	0	2603	0	0	2800
Food Use Dom. Cons.	800	0	800	865	0	865	0	0	890
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	240	0	240	245	0	245	0	0	250
Total Dom. Cons.	3330	0	3143	3875	0	3713	0	0	3940
Ending Stocks	1301	0	1463	1381	0	1500	0	0	1400
Total Distribution	17531	0	17356	18651	0	18913	0	0	18740
CY Imports	450	0	450	400	0	250	0	0	240
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	13100	0	13850	13400	0	13700	0	0	13400
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	720	0	0	900	0	0	1100

## Prices Table

<b>Prices Table</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oil, Palm		
Prices in	Rigit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	1398	1923	38%
Feb	1435	1920	34%
Mar	1422	1949	37%
Apr	1396	2190	57%
May	1410	2458	74%
Jun	1390	2606	87%
Jul	1440	2629	83%
Aug	1603	2533	58%
Sep	1523	2577	69%
Oct	1507	2765	83%
Nov	1677	2963	77%
Dec	1852	2926	58%
Exchange Rate	3.179	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	3/21/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

Import Trade Matrix

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec, 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	551	Indonesia	139
Thailand	36	Thailand	32
Papua N. Guinea	6	Papua N. Guinea	6
Cambodia	2		
Total for Others	595		177
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	595		177

## Export Trade Matrix

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec, 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	598	U.S.	454
Others		Others	
China	3527	China	2785
Netherlands	1628	Netherlands	1048
Pakistan	587	Pakistan	746
Japan	496	Japan	375
Singapore	440	Singapore	293
India	439	India	269
Bangladesh	409	U.A.Emirates	241
U.A. Emirates	309	Iran, Islamic Rep	198
Vietnam	285	Benin	180
Iran, Islamic Rep	252	Korea Rep. Of.	157
Total for Others	8372		6292
Others not Listed	4247		2527
Grand Total	13217		9273

## Oilseeds, Palm Kernel PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oilseed, Palm Kernel						(1000 HA) TREES	(1000 (1000 MT)	
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008
Area Planted	0	0	4305	0	0	4400	0	0	4500
Area Harvested	3870	0	3900	4050	0	4000	0	0	4100
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	83	0	199	90	0	164	147	0	180
Production	4068	0	3937	4400	0	4470	0	0	4390
MY Imports	100	0	100	110	0	90	0	0	80
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4251	0	4236	4600	0	4724	147	0	4650
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	4161	0	4072	4403	0	4544	0	0	4475
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	4161	0	4072	4453	0	4544	0	0	4475
Ending Stocks	90	0	164	147	0	180	0	0	175
Total Distribution	4251	0	4236	4600	0	4724	0	0	4650
CY Imports	100	0	80	100	0	100	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Price Table

<b>Prices Table</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oilseed, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	1022	1091	7%
Feb	1019	1089	7%
Mar	935	1112	19%
Apr	908	1238	36%
May	869	1326	53%
Jun	815	1517	86%
Jul	842	1542	83%
Aug	862	1511	75%
Sep	816	1572	93%
Oct	812	1672	106%
Nov	921	1693	84%
Dec	1034	1746	69%
Exchange Rate	3.179	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	3/21/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

## Exports Trade Matrix

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Meal, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec, 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2006		2007
U.S.	3	U.S.	3
Others		Others	
Netherlands	742	Netherlands	655
Germany, FR	387	Germany, FR	238
Korea Rep	239	Australia	200
United Kingdom	182	Korea Rep. Of	198
New Zealand	157	New Zealand	140
Vietnam	72	Philippines	24
Australia	38	Vietnam	21
Ireland	20	Thailand	6
Thailand	17	Saudi Arabia	2
Iran, Islam Rep	17	Japan	1
Total for Others	1871		1485
Others not Listed	30		2
Grand Total	1904		1490

## Oil, Palm Kernel PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel						(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008
Crush	4161	0	4072	4403	0	4544	0	0	4475
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.450613	0	0.457515	0.450829	0	0.457746	0	0	0.458101
Beginning Stocks	363	0	362	150	0	218	180	0	190
Production	1875	0	1863	1985	0	2080	0	0	2050
MY Imports	224	0	248	230	0	250	0	0	260
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2462	0	2473	2365	0	2548	180	0	2500
MY Exports	1000	0	789	741	0	820	0	0	705
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1222	0	1376	1349	0	1443	0	0	1515
Food Use Dom. Cons.	90	0	90	95	0	95	0	0	100
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1312	0	1466	1444	0	1538	0	0	1615
Ending Stocks	150	0	218	180	0	190	0	0	180
Total Distribution	2462	0	2473	2365	0	2548	0	0	2500
CY Imports	180	0	265	180	0	250	0	0	260
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	735	0	865	735	0	820	0	0	705
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	235	0	0	245	0	0	260

## Price Table

<b>Prices Table</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	2151	2181	1%
Feb	2131	2175	2%
Mar	1998	2211	11%
Apr	1899	2457	29%
May	1859	2618	41%
Jun	1742	3039	74%
Jul	1821	3084	69%
Aug	1871	3027	62%
Sep	1775	3063	73%
Oct	1715	3212	87%
Nov	1943	3466	78%
Dec	2096	3575	71%
Exchange Rate	3.179	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	3/21/2008	MM/DD/YYYY	

## Import Trade Matrix

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec, 2007 Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2006		2007
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	181	Indonesia	126
Thailand	50	Thailand	52
Philippines	2	Singapore	5
		Papua N. Guinea	3
Total for Others	233		186
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	233		186

## Export Trade Matrix

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec, 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	195	U.S.	126
Others		Others	
China	82	China	71
Japan	58	Japan	56
Netherlands	56	Netherlands	53
South Africa	31	Russian Fed.	38
Denmark	29	Brazil	32
Russian Fed.	29	Egypt	25
Turkey	27	South Africa, Rep	18
Egypt	26	Denmark	16
India	19	Australia	10
Australia	16	Turkey	10
Total for Others	373		329
Others not Listed	170		119
Grand Total	738		574

## Oilseeds, Soybean PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean						(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	56	85	56	21	110	60	21	0	65
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	449	725	444	550	0	490	0	0	515
MY Imp. from U.S.	200	200	280	225	0	300	0	0	320
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	505	810	500	571	110	550	21	0	580
MY Exports	19	25	20	20	0	20	0	0	20
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	305	500	270	370	0	300	0	0	325
Food Use Dom. Cons.	140	150	140	140	0	145	0	0	150
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	20	25	10	20	0	20	0	0	20
Total Dom. Cons.	465	675	420	530	0	465	0	0	495
Ending Stocks	21	110	60	21	0	65	0	0	65
Total Distribution	505	810	500	571	110	550	0	0	580
CY Imports	550	725	506	750	0	490	0	0	515
CY Imp. from U.S.	200	220	310	200	0	300	0	0	320
CY Exports	20	25	20	20	0	20	0	0	20
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Import Trade matrix

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec, 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2006		2007
U.S.	206	U.S.	255
Others		Others	
Canada	96	Canada	54
Argentina	76	Brazil	48
Australia	5	Argentina	15
India	3	India	2
China	2	China	1
U.E. Emairates	1		
Total for Others	183		120
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	389		375

## Meal, Soybean PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Meal, Soybean						(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008
Crush	305	500	270	370	0	300	0	0	325
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.770492	0.77	0.77037	0.775676	0	0.766667	0	0	0.769231
Beginning Stocks	74	120	74	58	130	58	63	0	70
Production	235	385	208	287	0	230	0	0	250
MY Imports	950	760	833	1000	0	900	0	0	920
MY Imp. from U.S.	12	3	7	15	0	5	0	0	5
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1259	1265	1115	1345	130	1188	63	0	1240
MY Exports	25	25	17	30	0	18	0	0	20
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1176	1110	1040	1252	0	1100	0	0	1150
Total Dom. Cons.	1176	1110	1040	1252	0	1100	0	0	1150
Ending Stocks	58	130	58	63	0	70	0	0	70
Total Distribution	1259	1265	1115	1345	130	1188	0	0	1240
CY Imports	850	760	800	950	0	900	0	0	920
CY Imp. from U.S.	12	3	4	15	0	5	0	0	5
CY Exports	28	25	17	30	0	18	0	0	20
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	1176	1110	1040	1252	0	1100	0	0	1150

## Import Trade Matrix

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec, 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	6	U.S.	3
Others		Others	
Argentina	663	Argentina	550
India	56	India	25
China	2	China	18
Burma	1	Indonesia	1
		U.A. Emirates	1
Total for Others	722		595
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	729		599

## Oil, Soybean PSD

Commodity	Oil, Soybean			2007	Estimate	Post Estimate New	(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2006	Revised					2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2006	10/2006		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008
Crush	305	500	270	370	0	300	0	0	325
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.177049	0.18	0.185185	0.178378	0	0.176667	0	0	0.178462
Beginning Stocks	2	5	2	5	6	3	10	0	3
Production	54	90	50	66	0	53	0	0	58
MY Imports	114	80	82	123	0	90	0	0	106
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	170	175	134	194	6	146	10	0	167
MY Exports	90	127	89	100	0	100	0	0	120
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	75	42	42	84	0	43	0	0	44
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	75	42	42	84	0	43	0	0	44
Ending Stocks	5	6	3	10	0	3	0	0	3
Total Distribution	170	175	134	194	6	146	0	0	167
CY Imports	80	80	78	100	0	100	0	0	106
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	90	127	85	90	0	90	0	0	120
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec, 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	72	Argentina	42
Brazil	13	Brazil	17
Total for Others	85		59
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	85		59

## Export Trade matrix

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec, 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Singapore	16	Singapore	14
Philippines	13	Philippines	10
Australia	11	Australia	9
Indonesia	9	Indonesia	7
Hong Kong	8	China	5
Vietnam	7	New Zealand	4
New Zealand	5	Hong Kong	1
Japan	4	Korea Rep. Of	1
Korea Dem. People	1	Papua N. Guinea	1
Papua N. Guinea	1	Japan	1
Total for Others	75		53
Others not Listed	0		2
Grand Total	75		55

## Oilseed, Copra

<b>PSD Table</b>									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oilseed, Copra								
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		(1000 HA) 2008	(1000 TREES) Foreca st	(1000 MT)
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/200 9	01/2009
Area Planted	0	0	99	0	0	97	0	0	95
Area Harvested	0	0	68	0	0	66	0	0	64
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Production	35	0	34	35	0	33	0	0	32
MY Imports	21	0	22	21	0	21	0	0	21
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	58	0	58	57	0	55	1	0	54
MY Exports	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	57	0	54	56	0	52	0	0	51
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	57	0	54	56	0	52	0	0	51
Ending Stocks	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total Distribution	58	0	58	57	0	55	0	0	54
CY Imports	21	0	22	21	0	21	0	0	21
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Meal, Copra PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Meal, Copra						(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009
Crush	57	0	54	56	0	52	0	0	51
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.350877	0	0.35185 2	0.3571 43	0	0.34615 4	0	0	0.3529 41
Beginning Stocks	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Production	20	0	19	20	0	18	0	0	18
MY Imports	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	20	0	22	20	0	21	0	0	19
MY Exports	2	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	3
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	14	0	14	14	0	14	0	0	15
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	18	0	18	18	0	18	0	0	15
Ending Stocks	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total Distribution	20	0	22	20	0	21	0	0	19
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	8.127	0	8.127	8.127	0	8.127	0	0	6.7725

## Oil, Coconut PSD

PSD Table									
Country	Malaysia								
Commodity	Oil, Coconut						(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009
Crush	57	0	54	56	0	52	0	0	51
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.631579	0	0.62963	0.6428 57	0	0.634615	0	0	0.627451
Beginning Stocks	18	0	18	18	0	25	20	0	20
Production	36	0	34	36	0	33	0	0	32
MY Imports	180	0	180	175	0	170	0	0	180
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	234	0	232	229	0	228	20	0	232
MY Exports	173	0	150	162	0	160	0	0	164
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	25	0	39	28	0	29	0	0	30
Food Use Dom. Cons.	18	0	18	19	0	19	0	0	20
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	43	0	57	47	0	48	0	0	50
Ending Stocks	18	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	18
Total Distribution	234	0	232	229	0	228	0	0	232
CY Imports	175	0	180	175	0	170	0	0	180
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	165	0	150	165	0	160	0	0	164
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	12

## Import Trade Matrix

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oil, Coconut		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec; 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	138	Indonesia	95
Philippines	46	Philippines	25
Fiji	4	Singapore	12
Australia	2	Australia	1
		Thailand	1
Total for Others	190		134
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	190		134

## Export Trade Matrix

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Oil, Coconut		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec; 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	13	U.S.	9
Others		Others	
Singapore	32	Singapore	21
Russian Fed	15	Russian Fed.	10
Ukraine	9	Sweden	8
Australia	9	Iran Islamic Rep.	7
Italy	9	Pakistan	6
Iran Islamic Rep.	7	Australia	6
China	6	New Zealand	4
New Zealand	6	Ukraine	3
United Kingdom	6	Thailand	3
Indonesia	6	Denmark	3
Total for Others	105		71
Others not Listed	54		31
Grand Total	172		111

## Meal, Fish PSD

	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008		01/2009	01/2009
Catch For Reduction	232	0	232	240	0	228	0	0	224
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.25	0	0.25	0.2375	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
Beginning Stocks	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Production	58	0	58	57	0	57	0	0	56
MY Imports	15	0	8	8	0	7	0	0	6
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2
Total Supply	74	0	67	66	0	65	1	0	63
MY Exports	30	0	29	30	0	28	0	0	27
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	43	0	37	35	0	36	0	0	35
Total Dom. Cons.	43	0	37	35	0	36	0	0	35
Ending Stocks	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total Distribution	74	0	67	66	0	65	0	0	63
CY Imports	13	0	8	14	0	7	0	0	6
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	27	0	29	29	0	28	0	0	26
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	62.135	0	53.465	50.575	0	52.02	0	0	50.575

## Import Trade Matrix

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec; 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Burma	2	Burma	2
Peru	2	Taiwan	1
Vietnam	1	Vietnam	1
Chile	1		
Denmark	1		
Pakistan	1		
Germany	1		
Taiwan	1		
Total for Others	10		4
Others not Listed			2
Grand Total	10		6

Export Trade Matrix

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Malaysia		
<b>Commodity</b>	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	2006: Jan-Dec; 2007: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Vietnam	7	China	12
Taiwan	6	Taiwan	5
China	6	Vietnam	3
Indonesia	2	Indonesia	1
Bangladesh	1	Bangladesh	1
Total for Others	22		22
Others not Listed	1		
Grand Total	23		22