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Malaysia

Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2009

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Report Highlights:
With weather related problems in South America, the prospect of US soybean exports to Malaysia looks very bright in 2008/09. The U.S. should capture 60 percent of the Malaysian soybean import market. Assuming a return of normal weather conditions in South America in 2009/10, soybean imports are expected to increase at a lower rate while soymeal imports to rebound significantly.

Malaysia is the world's second top producer of palm oil (after Indonesia) in 2008/09. Domestic crude palm oil output is expected to increase only by about 2 percent to 17.9 MMT. With an expected exportable surplus of about 15.0 MMT of palm oil and 1.0 MMT of palm kernel oil in MY2008/09, Malaysia will remain a formidable competitor in the world vegetable oil market

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Kuala Lumpur [MY1]
[MY]

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Executive Summary

Adverse weather conditions in South America should increase U.S. soybean export potential to the Malaysian soybean import market in 2008/09. The U.S. is slated to be the prime source for Malaysian importers with market share expected to reach 320 TMT or about 60 percent. Part of the increase is to offset the weather induced reduction in soymeal imports from Argentina. Soy food consumption is expected to increase by 3 percent in 2008/09 while soymeal demand is also showing a similar trend as the local livestock sector expands.

Assuming a return of normal weather conditions in South America in 2009/10, Post expects soybean imports to increase at a slower rate to 565 TMT, while soymeal imports should rebound to 900 TMT. The U.S. should retain the top supplier position for soybean with exports in the ballpark of 300 TMT while the soymeal market will be dominated by Argentina.

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.

Malaysia is the world's second top producer of palm oil (after Indonesia) in 2008/09. Due to the palms experiencing biological stress, domestic crude palm oil (CPO) output is expected to increase only by about 2 percent to 17.9 MMT (after a 15 percent increase in output in the previous year). The stress is expected to continue into 2009/10 with CPO output increasing slightly to 18.2 MMT. In tandem, palm kernel oil (PKO) output is expected to increase to 2.13 MMT in 2008/09 and 2.2 MMT in 2009/10.

With an expected exportable surplus of about 15.0 MMT of PO and 1.0 MMT of PKO in MY2008/09, 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). Malaysian palm oil exports to the U.S. have doubled from 600 TMT in 2006 to 1.2 MMT in 2008.

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. With the soaring palm oil prices in CY2008, industrial users turned to using coconut oil as an alternative feedstock by importing more copra (for crushing) as well as crude coconut oil. As a result, domestic coconut oil output and imports rose to 41 TMT and 205 TMT, respectively, in CY 2008. However, domestic coconut oil output is expected to decline to its normal trend in CY2009.

In line with a small increase in soy crush, local soyoil production is expected to increase to 60 TMT in 2008/09. 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 80 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2008/09.

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 are also experiencing over-fishing. Malaysia is trying to source from other non-traditional suppliers such as Spain and Mexico. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 12 TMT in CY2008.

Exchange Rate: US$1.00 = RM3.179 (Mar 21, 2008); RM3.695 (Mar 16, 2009)

Other Relevant Reports

Oilseeds & Products Update (AGR Number MY9007)
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200903/146327365.doc

Malaysia – Bio-Fuels Annual (ARG Number MY8018)
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200811/146306531.doc

TOTAL OILSEEDS

1. Soybean

There is no commercial cultivation of soybeans in Malaysia.

Imports

While Argentine soybean regained some lost ground in the Malaysian soybean import market in 2007/08, adverse weather conditions in South America should limit its export potential to Malaysia in 2008/09. As a result, U.S. will be the choice source for the Malaysian importers with market share expected to be close to 60 percent in 2008/09. Canada continues to dominate the food-grade soybean market with an expected 20% total market share.

The prospects for soybean imports are fairly bright in 2009/10, despite the expected shift back to imported Argentine soymeal once the weather conditions in South America return to normalcy. 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 to 565 TMT in 2009/10 and the U.S. should retain the top supplier position with exports to be in the ballpark of 300 TMT.

Trade Policy & Market Access

Currently, U.S. soybeans and meals have complete access to the Malaysian market. All import tariffs were removed many years ago. In addition, Malaysian has sound infrastructure (such as ports, rail and road networks and storage facilities), that supports 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 three percent for the next two years. 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 60-70,000 tons.

Soybean crushing is expected to increase around 13 percent in view of lesser competition from the imported meals from Argentina in 2008/09. [Please see 'Consumption' section under Total Oilmeals (Soybean Meal) for the development of the livestock/feed sector].

2. Palm Kernel

Malaysia is now the world's second leading producer of palm kernel (after Indonesia). After strong growth in production from October 2007 to December 2008, the palms have shown signs of biological stress since January 2009. Post expects kernel output to increase at a slower rate - about 1.8 percent to 4.6 mmt in 2008/09 and 1.7% percent to 4.7 MMT in 2009/10. [Please refer to 'Palm Oil' section under Total Oils for more details].

There are no exports of palm kernel as all domestic output is crushed locally. Malaysia is expected to import 40 TMT of palm kernel in 2008/09, 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 CY2008, Malaysian imported about 34 TMT of copra, mainly from Indonesia. With the soaring palm oil prices in CY2008, industrial users turned to using coconut oil as an alternative feedstock. 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

With an expected smaller exportable surplus of competitively priced soymeal from Argentina, domestic soy crushers are expected to increase local crushing in 2008/09 by as much as 12 to 13 percent. While Argentina is expected to continue to dominate over 80 percent of the domestic soymeal import market, imports of Indian soymeal should increase significantly in 2008/09. Malaysia imported 63 TMT of soymeal from U.S. in 2007/08 and will likely to drop to 30 TMT in 2008/09.

Assuming a return of normal weather conditions in South America, Post expects soymeal imports to rebound sharply in 2009/10. 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 expects imports of U.S. meals to increase to 50 TMT in 2009/10.

Trade Policy & Market Access

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

Consumption

In local currency, the current ex-farm price for broiler hovers around rose from RM3.60/kg in February 2007 to RM3.80/kg in February 2009. The ex-farm price for chicken egg also rose from RM0.29 to RM0.33 per unit over the same period. Most of the big broiler and layer farmers in the sector are resilient and look to another year of growth in 2008/09. Barring any unforeseen serious AI outbreak, the anticipated 0.5-1.5 percent economic growth for 2008/09 augurs quite 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. Confidence in consuming pork has returned and ex-farm hog prices rebound from RM590/100kg in February 2008 to RM630/100kg in February 2009. Post expects domestic consumption to increase by 3.0 percent each for 2008/09 and 2009/10.

2. Palm Kernel Meal

In line with the big increase in palm kernel crush, palm kernel meal (PKM) production is expected to increase by 2.1 percent to 2.4 MMT in 2008/09. 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 2007/08, 2.05 MMT of PKM were exported with the bulk going to the Netherlands, New Zealand, Germany and South Korea. 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 small increase in palm kernel crush in 2009/10, 2.1 MMT of PKM should be available for exports.

3. Copra Meal

In line with the increase in crushing activities, Malaysian copra meal output rose to 22 TMT in CY2008. With the easing of CPO prices in CY2009, copra meal output is expected to drop to 19 TMT in CY 2009. 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 4,000 MT of copra meal, mainly to Taiwan, in CY2008.

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. Malaysia is trying to source from other non-traditional suppliers such as Spain and Mexico. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 12 TMT in CY2008, mainly to Indonesia and Vietnam.

TOTAL OILS

1. Palm Oil

Malaysia is the world's second top producer of palm oil (after Indonesia) in 2008/09. Malaysia is expected to meet about 13.7 percent of the global consumption of vegetable oils in 2008/09. After very strong growth in production from October 2007 to December 2008, the palms have shown signs of biological stress since January 2009. Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production is expected to increase by about 2 percent to 17.9 million metric tons (MMT) in 2008/09 after a 15 percent increase in output in 2007/08.

Fruit-bearing area is expected to expand to 4.2 million hectares in 2008/09, while fully matured hectare equivalent (MHE) should reach 2.3 million hectares. CPO yield per matured hectare equivalent (MHE) is expected to increase from 7.75 tons per hectare in 2007/08 to 7.76 tons in 2008/09 as the palms show signs of biological stress. With an addition of 176,040 hectares of palms reaching fruit-bearing stage, Post expects total CPO to increase by 17.9 MMT in 2008/09. 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 in 2008 encouraged an optimum usage of fertilizer and planters practice better agronomy. Harvesting the fruits at the optimum ripeness, picking loose fruit and processing the fruits at optimum time influence the oil recovery rate.

As for 2009/10, Post expects a smaller increase due biological stress. The decline in yields will be partly offset by an addition of 113,850 hectares reaching fruit-bearing stage and more palms reaching peak producing age. Post expects total CPO output to reach 18.2 MMT.

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

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Area-MHE (1,000 ha)	2,184	2,238	2,267	2,306	2,346
Production (TMT)	15,486	15,292	17,565	17,900	18,200
Yield-MHE (Ton/ha)	7.09	6.83	7.75	7.76	7.89

[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 crude palm oil (CPO) prices reaching above RM3,500/MT in mid-2008, palm oil biodiesel appears to have lost some of its luster. 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 provides for the mandatory use of biofuel and licensing of activities relating to the biofuel sector although the Authority has not implemented it. Malaysia will likely only mandate domestic use of biofuel, most likely 5 percent palm olein blended in diesel when crude petroleum and palm oil market prices offer a reasonable profit to the biofuel manufacturers.

According to official data, Malaysia exported 10.8 MMT of palm oil during Jan-Sep 2008, a jump of 17 percent from the corresponding period of the previous year. The top five destinations (China, Pakistan, the United States and India) accounted for 54 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. Malaysian palm oil exports to the U.S. have doubled from 600 TMT in 2006 to 1.2 MMT in 2008. According to preliminary data, exports for the whole of 2008 were expected to be close to 15 MMT with 1.4 MMT heading to the U.S.

With an expected smaller increase in CPO output, Malaysia is estimated to have an exportable surplus of about 15.0 MMT of palm oil in MY2008/09. 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, bleeched 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

In line with the slower increase in yields after the strong production in 2007/08, palm kernel oil (PKO) output is expected to increase by only 1.4 percent to 2.13 MMT in 2008/09. As for 2009/10, a small increase in crushing should result in 2.3 percent increase to 2.2 MMT.

The expanding local oleo-chemical industry utilized about 1.2 MMT of PKO, about 62 percent of the PKO production in 2008/09. 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, Post expects PKO exports to increase by 3 percent to 1.0 MMT in 2008/09. The main destinations are the U.S., China, Japan and the Netherlands. With an expected smaller increase in PKO output in 2009/10, about 1.05 MMT of PKO are expected to be available for exports.

3. Soybean Oil

In line with an increase in soy crush, local soyoil production is expected to increase to 60 TMT in 2008/09. Soy crush would see further an increase in 2009/10 and domestic soyoil output should increase to 65 TMT.

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 80 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2008/09 with Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and Philippines as the main destinations.

4. Coconut Oil

With the soaring palm oil prices in CY2008, industrial users turned to using coconut oil as an alternative feedstock by importing more copra (for crushing) as well as crude coconut oil. As a result, domestic coconut oil output and imports rose to 41 TMT and 205 TMT respectively in CY 2008. However, domestic coconut oil output is expected to decline to normal trend in CY2009, reflecting a drop 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 are expected to drop to 180 TMT in CY2009, reflecting a switch to using palm oil as the choice feedstock in the industrial sector. Most of the imports were further refined and re-exported to third countries. Exports of refined coconut oil would see a small drop to 160 MT in CY2009, with the major markets being Singapore and Russia.

Oil, Palm PSD

Oil, Palm Malaysia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Area Planted	0	4,400	4,488	0	4,500	4,580			4,680
Area Harvested	4,050	4,000	4,100	4,050	4,100	4,200			4,300
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Beginning Stocks	1,400	1,463	1,462	1,975	1,500	1,951			1,800
Production	17,567	17,200	17,567	17,700	17,000	17,900			18,200
MY Imports	450	250	462	400	240	500			700
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	19,417	18,913	19,491	20,075	18,740	20,351			20,700
MY Exports	14,217	13,700	14,644	14,260	13,400	15,000			15,500
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	2,395	0	0	2,400			2,640
Industrial Dom. Cons.	2,180	2,603	1,836	2,456	2,800	2,446			2,450
Food Use Dom. Cons.	820	865	820	920	890	860			900
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	225	245	240	225	250	245			250
Total Dom. Cons.	3,225	3,713	2,896	3,601	3,940	3,551			3,600
Ending Stocks	1,975	1,500	1,951	2,214	1,400	1,800			1,600
Total Distribution	19,417	18,913	19,491	20,075	18,740	20,351			20,700
CY Imports	400	250	545	400	240	500			700
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	14,200	13,700	15,150	14,500	13,400	15,000			15,500
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	900	1,175	0	1,100	1,400			1,600

Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2007	2008	% Change
Jan	1923	3216	67%
Feb	1920	3501	82%
Mar	1949	3681	89%
Apr	2190	3428	57%
May	2458	3514	43%
Jun	2606	3595	38%
Jul	2629	3456	31%
Aug	2533	2673	6%
Sep	2577	2350	-9%
Oct	2765	1750	-38%
Nov	2963	1516	-49%
Dec	2926	1553	-47%
Exchange Rate	3.695	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/16/2009	MM/DD/YYYY	

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec, 2008: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	245	Indonesia	290
Thailand	36	Thailand	36
Papua N. Guinea	6	Papua N. Guinea	25
Total for Others	287		351
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	287		351

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec, 2008: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.	679	U.S.	839
Others		Others	
China	3765	China	2836
Netherlands	1510	Pakistan	990
Pakistan	1052	Netherlands	807
Japan	514	India	428
India	409	Japan	411
Singapore	390	Singapore	347
U.A. Emirates	347	Jordan	340
Benin	268	U.A. Emirates	275
Vietnam	234	Ukraine	270
Iran, Islamic Rep	224	Benin	227
Total for Others	8713		6931
Others not Listed	3681		3074
Grand Total	13073		10844

Oilseeds, Palm Kernel PSD

Oilseed, Palm Kernel Malaysia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Area Planted	0	4,400	4,488	0	4,500	4,580			4,680
Area Harvested	4,050	4,000	4,100	4,050	4,100	4,200			4,300
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Beginning Stocks	99	164	164	156	180	157			160
Production	4,526	4,470	4,527	4,568	4,390	4,610			4,690
MY Imports	100	90	31	90	80	40			50
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	4,725	4,724	4,722	4,814	4,650	4,807			4,900
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Crush	4,529	4,544	4,565	4,587	4,475	4,647			4,750
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	40	0	0	42	0	0			0
Total Dom. Cons.	4,569	4,544	4,565	4,629	4,475	4,647			4,750
Ending Stocks	156	180	157	185	175	160			150
Total Distribution	4,725	4,724	4,722	4,814	4,650	4,807			4,900
CY Imports	100	100	28	100	0	40			50
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0

Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oilseed, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2007	2008	% Change
Jan	1091	1988	82%
Feb	1089	2067	90%
Mar	1112	2039	83%
Apr	1238	1924	55%
May	1326	2011	52%
Jun	1517	2063	36%
Jul	1542	1856	20%
Aug	1511	1488	-2%
Sep	1572	1436	-9%
Oct	1672	1144	-32%
Nov	1693	594	-65%
Dec	1746	690	-60%
Exchange Rate	3.695	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/16/2009	MM/DD/YYYY	

Oil, Palm Kernel PSD

Oil, Palm Kernel Malaysia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data
Crush	4,529	4,544	4,565	4,587	4,475	4,647			4,750
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.	0.4602	0.	0.	0.4584			0.4589
Beginning Stocks	228	218	218	245	190	303			240
Production	2,040	2,080	2,101	2,065	2,050	2,130			2,180
MY Imports	372	250	309	355	260	250			300
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	2,640	2,548	2,628	2,665	2,500	2,683			2,720
MY Exports	575	820	991	585	705	1,020			1,050
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	201	0	0	210			220
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1,695	1,443	1,240	1,700	1,515	1,323			1,330
Food Use Dom. Cons.	125	95	94	142	100	100			110
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Dom. Cons.	1,820	1,538	1,334	1,842	1,615	1,423			1,440
Ending Stocks	245	190	303	238	180	240			230
Total Distribution	2,640	2,548	2,628	2,665	2,500	2,683			2,720
CY Imports	372	250	250	365	260	250			300
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	575	820	1,056	600	705	1,020			1,050
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	245	257	0	260	230			260

Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2007	2008	% Change
Jan	2181	4026	85%
Feb	2175	4161	91%
Mar	2211	4205	90%
Apr	2457	3905	59%
May	2618	4107	57%
Jun	3039	4362	44%
Jul	3084	4037	31%
Aug	3027	3139	4%
Sep	3063	3094	1%
Oct	3212	2570	-20%
Nov	3466	1524	-56%
Dec	3575	1652	-54%
Exchange Rate	3.695	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/16/2009	MM/DD/YYYY	

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec, 2008 Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	187	Indonesia	164
Thailand	89	Thailand	39
Singapore	5	Singapore	4
Papua N. Guinea	3	Papua N. Guinea	2
		Cambodia	1
Total for Others	284		210
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	284		210

Exports Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec, 2008: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.	161	U.S.	158
Others		Others	
China	130	China	116
Japan	77	Japan	53
Netherlands	69	Netherlands	52
Russia Fed.	47	Brazil	41
Brazil	45	Ukraine	37
Egypt	30	Russian Fed.	30
South Africa	26	Jordan	29
Turkey	22	Turkey	23
Denmark	20	Egypt	23
Ukraine	18	Thailand	19
Total for Others	484		423
Others not Listed	162		177
Grand Total	807		758

Meal, Palm Kernel PSD

Meal, Palm Kernel Malaysia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data
Crush	4,529	4,544	4,565	4,587	4,475	4,647			4,750
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	1.	0.5115	1.	1.	0.5132			0.5137
Beginning Stocks	191	213	213	77	230	223			230
Production	2,416	2,365	2,335	2,450	2,360	2,385			2,440
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	2,607	2,578	2,548	2,527	2,590	2,608			2,670
MY Exports	2,209	2,010	2,047	2,115	2,020	2,095			2,140
MY Exp. to EU	1,280	1,400	1,334	1,320	0	1,465			1,500
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	321	338	278	325	360	283			295
Total Dom. Cons.	321	338	278	325	360	283			295
Ending Stocks	77	230	223	87	210	230			235
Total Distribution	2,607	2,578	2,548	2,527	2,590	2,608			2,670
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	1,950	2,010	2,110	1,950	2,020	2,095			2,140
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
SME	114	120	99	116	128	101			105

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec, 2008: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.	3	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Netherlands	843	Netherlands	591
Germany, FR	345	Netherlands	453
Korea Rep	236	Germany FR.	252
New Zealand	232	Korea Rep. Of	190
Australia	225	Saudi Arabia	25
Vietnam	28	United Kingdom	20
Philippines	24	Vietnam	17
United Kingdom	7	Australia	10
Thailand	6	Thailand	6
Ireland	6	Ireland	6
Total for Others	1952		1570
Others not Listed	5		7
Grand Total	1960		1577

Oilseeds, Soybean PSD

Oilseed, Soybean Malaysia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Beginning Stocks	20	60	40	5	65	43			45
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imports	470	490	501	520	515	547			565
MY Imp. from U.S.	225	300	236	225	320	320			300
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	490	550	541	525	580	590			610
MY Exports	30	20	27	32	20	30			30
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Crush	310	300	310	312	325	350			355
Food Use Dom. Cons.	125	145	146	150	150	150			155
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	20	20	15	25	20	15			20
Total Dom. Cons.	455	465	471	487	495	515			530
Ending Stocks	5	65	43	6	65	45			50
Total Distribution	490	550	541	525	580	590			610
CY Imports	450	490	503	520	515	547			565
CY Imp. from U.S.	225	300	200	225	320	320			300
CY Exports	28	20	22	30	20	30			30
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec, 2008: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.	320	U.S.	171
Others		Others	
Canada	84	Argentina	138
Argentina	48	Canada	53
Brazil	48	India	6
India	3	China	1
China	2	Uruguay	1
		U.A. Emirates	1
Total for Others	185		200
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	505		371

Meal, Soybean PSD

Meal, Soybean Malaysia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data
Crush	310	300	310	312	325	350			355
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	1.	0.7742	1.	1.	0.7714			0.7746
Beginning Stocks	63	58	63	25	70	70			60
Production	244	230	240	246	250	270			275
MY Imports	930	900	862	1,010	920	850			900
MY Imp. from U.S.	15	5	63	15	5	30			50
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	1,237	1,188	1,165	1,281	1,240	1,190			1,235
MY Exports	35	18	21	35	20	20			25
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1,177	1,100	1,074	1,200	1,150	1,110			1,145
Total Dom. Cons.	1,177	1,100	1,074	1,200	1,150	1,110			1,145
Ending Stocks	25	70	70	46	70	60			65
Total Distribution	1,237	1,188	1,165	1,281	1,240	1,190			1,235
CY Imports	1,000	900	810	1,000	920	850			900
CY Imp. from U.S.	15	5	62	15	5	30			50
CY Exports	35	18	19	35	20	20			25
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
SME	1,177	1,100	1,074	1,200	1,150	1,110			1,145

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec, 2008: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.	9	U.S.	56
Others		Others	
Argentina	759	Argentina	457
India	48	India	100
China	20	China	7
Indonesia	1	Hong Kong	1
U.A. Emirates	1		
Total for Others	829		565
Others not Listed	1		
Grand Total	839		621

Oil, Soybean PSD

Oil, Soybean Malaysia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Jun 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data
Crush	310	300	310	312	325	350			355
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.	0.1839	0.	0.	0.1829			0.1831
Beginning Stocks	3	3	3	13	3	4			5
Production	55	53	57	56	58	64			65
MY Imports	120	90	43	110	106	60			70
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	178	146	103	179	167	128			140
MY Exports	88	100	59	80	120	80			90
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	77	43	40	86	44	43			45
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Dom. Cons.	77	43	40	86	44	43			45
Ending Stocks	13	3	4	13	3	5			5
Total Distribution	178	146	103	179	167	128			140
CY Imports	174	100	46	120	106	60			70
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	95	90	60	100	120	80			90
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec, 2008: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	42	Brazil	26
Brazil	25	Argentina	9
Total for Others	67		35
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	67		35

Oilseeds, Copra PSD

Oilseed, Copra Malaysia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Area Planted	0	97	97	0	95	95			94
Area Harvested	0	66	66	0	64	64			63
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Beginning Stocks	1	1	1	1	1	2			1
Production	33	33	33	32	32	32			31
MY Imports	21	21	34	21	21	24			28
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	55	55	68	54	54	58			60
MY Exports	0	2	3	0	2	2			2
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Crush	54	52	63	53	51	55			57
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Dom. Cons.	54	52	63	53	51	55			57
Ending Stocks	1	1	2	1	1	1			1
Total Distribution	55	55	68	54	54	58			60
CY Imports	21	21	34	21	21	24			28
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	0	0	3	0	0	2			2
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0

Meal, Copra PSD

Meal, Copra Malaysia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Crush	54	52	63	53	51	55			57
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.	0.3492	0.	0.	0.3455			0.3509
Beginning Stocks	0	1	1	0	1	1			1
Production	19	18	22	19	18	19			20
MY Imports	0	2	3	0	0	3			3
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	19	21	26	19	19	23			24
MY Exports	2	2	4	2	3	3			3
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	13	14	17	13	15	15			15
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4	4	4	4	0	4			5
Total Dom. Cons.	17	18	21	17	15	19			20
Ending Stocks	0	1	1	0	1	1			1
Total Distribution	19	21	26	19	19	23			24
CY Imports	0	0	3	0	0	3			3
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	2	2	4	2	0	3			3
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
SME	8	8	9	8	7	9			9

Oil, Coconut PSD

Oil, Coconut Malaysia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data
Crush	54	52	63	53	51	55			57
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	1.	0.6349	1.	1.	0.6364			0.6316
Beginning Stocks	17	25	17	17	20	20			18
Production	35	33	40	34	32	35			36
MY Imports	175	170	205	175	180	185			175
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	227	228	262	226	232	240			229
MY Exports	163	160	164	162	164	160			150
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	18	0	0	17			16
Industrial Dom. Cons.	28	29	59	28	30	42			38
Food Use Dom. Cons.	19	19	19	19	20	20			21
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Dom. Cons.	47	48	78	47	50	62			59
Ending Stocks	17	20	20	17	18	18			20
Total Distribution	227	228	262	226	232	240			229
CY Imports	175	170	205	175	180	185			175
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	165	160	164	165	164	160			150
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	13	22	0	12	22			20

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec; 2008: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	126	Indonesia	146
Philippines	29	Philippines	18
Singapore	12	Thailand	1
Thailand	3		
Australia	1		
Total for Others	171		165
Others not Listed			1
Grand Total	171		166

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec; 2008: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.	10	U.S.	17
Others		Others	
Singapore	31	Singapore	22
Russian Fed	10	Russian Fed.	11
Sweden	9	Australia	7
Australia	9	Turkey	7
Pakistan	8	Sweden	5
Ukraine	7	Iran Islamic Rep.	6
Iran Islamic Rep.	7	Ukraine	4
Turkey	6	Pakistan	4
New Zealand	5	China	3
Thailand	4	Argentina	3
Total for Others	96		72
Others not Listed	50		36
Grand Total	156		125

Meal, Fish PSD

Meal, Fish Malaysia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Catch For Reduction	240	228	240	240	224	235			230
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.	0.2375	0.	0.	0.2383			0.2391
Beginning Stocks	1	1	1	6	1	2			1
Production	57	57	57	57	56	56			55
MY Imports	18	7	9	18	6	8			8
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imp. from EU	2	2	1	2	2	1			1
Total Supply	76	65	67	81	63	66			64
MY Exports	25	28	12	30	27	11			10
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	45	36	53	45	35	54			53
Total Dom. Cons.	45	36	53	45	35	54			53
Ending Stocks	6	1	2	6	1	1			1
Total Distribution	76	65	67	81	63	66			64
CY Imports	18	7	9	18	6	8			8
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	30	28	12	30	26	11			10
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
SME	65	52	77	65	51	78			77

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec; 2008: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Burma	3	Thailand	1
Taiwan	2	Peru	1
Vietnam	1	Spain	1
		Mexico	1
		Vietnam	1
		Taiwan	1
Total for Others	6		6
Others not Listed	2		
Grand Total	8		6

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	2007: Jan-Dec; 2008: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
China	12	Indonesia	4
Taiwan	6	Vietnam	2
Vietnam	3	Taiwan	1
Indonesia	2	Bangladesh	1
Bangladesh	1	Japan	1
Singapore	1		
Total for Others	25		9
Others not Listed	1		
Grand Total	26		9