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Malaysia

Oilseeds and Products Annual

Annual

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Report Highlights:
The prospects for Malaysian soybean imports are fairly bright in 2009/10 with the improved weather conditions in South America. The Unity States should capture 58 percent of the Malaysian soybean import market. Although Argentina is expected to continue to dominate over 80 percent of the Malaysian soymeal import market, local traders are purchasing US meal (shipped in containers) and imports of US soymeal are expected to surge to 120 TMT in 2009/10, a historical high. Soyoil imports from U.S. might reach as high as 70 TMT in 2009/10.

Malaysia is now the world's second top producer of palm oil (after Indonesia). Domestic crude palm oil output is expected to increase by 4.3 percent to 18 MMT in 2009/10. With an expected exportable surplus of 14.8 MMT of palm oil and 1.2 MMT of palm kernel oil in MY2009/10, Malaysia will remain a formidable competitor in the world vegetable oil market. The United States was the fifth largest market for Malaysian palm oil in 2009.

Executive Summary:

The prospects for soybean imports are fairly bright in 2009/10 with the improved weather conditions in South America. Post expects total soybean imports to increase to 580 TMT in 2009/10 and the U.S. should retain the top supplier position with a market share of 58 percent. Another increase of five percent in total imports is expected in 2010/11. Although Argentina is expected to continue to dominate over 80 percent of the Malaysian soymeal import market, local traders are now purchasing U.S. meal (in containers) and using more DDGS in their feed formulation. Imports of US soymeal are expected to surge to 120 TMT in 2009/10, a historical high.

In summer 2007, Malaysia passed a Biosafety Act that included a mandatory labeling provision for biotechnology derived foods. During 2009, various government agencies consulted with parts of the private sector to finalize the regulations and began setting up testing facilities and started hiring and training the staff to fulfill the Act.

Malaysia is now the world's second top producer of palm oil (after Indonesia). The palms have shown signs of rebounds from biological stress since October 2009. Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production is expected to increase by about 4.3 percent to 18 million metric tons (MMT) in 2009/10. The increase in yields has been restricted by the prevailing *El Nino* dry weather conditions. With an addition of 139,850 hectares of palms reaching fruit-bearing stage, Post expects total CPO to increase to 18.6 MMT in 2010/11. In tandem, palm kernel oil (PKO) output is expected to increase to 2.12 MMT in 2009/10 and 2.19 MMT in 2010/11.

With an expected exportable surplus of about 14.8 MMT of PO and 1.2 MMT of PKO in MY2009/10, 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 fifth largest market for Malaysian palm oil (since the FDA requirement for the *transfat* labeling in January 2006).

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. Depending on overseas demand, Malaysian oil refiners may find it profitable to refine imported crude coconut oil for re-exports to third countries. As a result, both imports and exports of coconut oil are expected to increase in 2009/10 and 2010/11. Coconut oil accounts for only about one percent of total domestic oil consumption.

In line with a small increase in soy crush, local soyoil production is expected to increase to 67 TMT in 2009/10. At times, Malaysian soy crushers continue to find it profitable to refine imported crude soyoil for re-exports to third countries. Imports from U.S. might reach as high as 70 TMT in 2009/10. Post expects Malaysia to export about 130 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2009/10.

Due to over-fishing, the local fishmeal production is expected to trend downwards in the future. Malaysia is trying to source from other non-traditional suppliers such as India and Mexico. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 12 TMT in CY2009, mainly to Indonesia, Vietnam and Taiwan.

Exchange Rate: US$1.00 = RM3.695 (Mar 16, 2009); RM3.304 (Mar 12, 2010)

Other Relevant Reports

Oilseeds & Products Update (AGR Number MY0001)
http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Oilseeds%20and%20Products%20Update%20Jan_Kuala%20Lumpur_Malaysia_2-4-2010.pdf

Malaysia – Bio-Fuels Annual (ARG Number MY9026)
http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/General%20Report_Kuala%20Lumpur_Malaysia_6-12-2009.pdf

Commodities:

Author Defined:

TOTAL OILSEEDS

There is no commercial cultivation of soybeans in Malaysia.

1. Soybean

Imports

Despite the adverse weather conditions in South America, Argentine and Brazilian soybean exports to Malaysia rose 23 percent in 2008/09. US exports to Malaysia fell six percent but continued to be the biggest source of soybean for the Malaysian soybean market, with a 42 percent market share. Canada continued to dominate the food-grade soybean market with a market share of 17 percent in 2008/09.

The prospects for soybean imports are fairly bright in 2009/10 with the improved weather conditions in South America. The food soybean market is expected to see a steady rise in the near term, especially in the production of soymilk beverage and crushing is expected to improve to cater for the expected growth in the livestock sector. Post expects total soybean imports to increase to 580 TMT in 2009/10 and the U.S. should retain the top supplier position with exports to be around 335 TMT. Another increase of five percent is expected in 2010/11.

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. During 2009, various government agencies consulted with parts of the private sector to finalize the regulations and began setting up testing facilities and started hiring and training the staff to fulfill the Act. Post regularly engages with these agencies, pro-biotechnology NGOs and the private sector to try to minimize the impact on US biotechnology-related exports.

To date, the GOM has officially approved the imports of ‘Roundup Ready’ soybean into Malaysia. In addition, 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 4.5 to 5.5 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 2.5 to 3.0 percent in the next two years in view of stronger competition from the imported meals from Argentina in 2009/10 and 2010/11. [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 experienced biological stress for much of 2009. Post expects kernel output to rebound at a moderate rate - about 4.4 percent to 4.6 MMT in 2009/10 and 3.3 percent to 4.8 MMT in 2010/11. [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. There was no record of imports of palm kernel in 2009.

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 CY2009, Malaysian imported about 20 TMT of copra, mainly from Indonesia. With the declining palm oil prices in CY2009, industrial users returned to using palm oil and palm kernel oil as 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 bigger exportable surplus of competitively priced soymeal from Argentina, a smaller increase is expected in local crushing in 2009/10. While Argentina is expected to continue to dominate over 80 percent of the domestic soymeal import market, Malaysia imported 21 TMT of soymeal from U.S. in 2008/09 and imports of US soymeal are expected to surge to 120 TMT in 2009/10. Local traders are now purchasing U.S. meal (in containers) and using more DDGS in their feed formulation.

Trade Policy & Market Access

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

Consumption

Malaysian consumers are adjusting to the general increase in food prices. The ex-farm price for broiler is no longer controlled and it has been above the average price of RM3.80/kg. However, the ex-farm price for chicken egg dropped from RM0.33 in February 2009 to RM0.25 per unit in February 2010. Most of the big broiler and layer farmers in the sector are resilient and look to another year of growth in 2009/10. The anticipated 3 to 4 percent economic growth for 2009/10 augurs well for the poultry sector. The poultry farmers are set to increase the chicken population in 2009/10.

Pork consumption fares even better with the ex-farm hog price rising from RM630/100kg in February 2009 to RM760/100kg in February 2010. Due to rapid urbanization and the political sensitiveness of the Muslim population to pig rearing, farmers are struggling to keep up with the strong growth in demand for pork. The Authority is looking to 'imports' to fill the gap.

With the positive outlook, Post expects domestic feed consumption of soymeal to increase by 4 percent for both 2009/10 and 2010/11.

2. Palm Kernel Meal

In line with the small increase in palm kernel crush, palm kernel meal (PKM) production is expected to increase by 1.5 percent to 2.4 MMT in 2009/10. 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 2008/09, 2.05 MMT of PKM were exported with the bulk going to the Netherlands, South Korea, New Zealand and Germany. The ban on the use of meat and bone meal in various countries has opened many more overseas markets for Malaysian PKM exports. With a expected small increase in palm kernel crush in 2009/10, 2.2 MMT of PKM should be available for exports.

3. Copra Meal

In line with the small increase in crushing activities (mainly from increased imports of copra), Malaysian copra meal output rose to 21 TMT in CY2010. 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. In normal years, Malaysia exports about 3 to 4,000 MT of copra meal, mainly to Taiwan and Australia.

4. Fish Meal

Due to over-fishing, the local fishmeal production is expected to trend downwards in the future. Imports from traditional sources such as Peru and Chile are not expected to grow as they are also experiencing over-fishing. Malaysia is trying to source from other non-traditional suppliers such as India and Mexico. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 12 TMT in CY2009, mainly to Indonesia, Vietnam and Taiwan.

TOTAL OILS

1. Palm Oil

Malaysia is now the world's second top producer of palm oil (after Indonesia). Malaysia is expected to meet about 13.2 percent of the global consumption of vegetable oils in 2009/10. After very strong growth in production during 2007/08, the palms experienced biological stress from January to September 2009. The palms have shown signs of rebounds since October 2009 albeit a slower recovery. Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production is expected to increase by about 4.3 percent to 18 million metric tons (MMT) in 2009/10.

Fruit-bearing area is expected to expand to 4.4 million hectares in 2009/10, while fully matured hectare equivalent (MHE) should reach 2.35 million hectares. CPO yield per matured hectare equivalent (MHE) is expected to increase from 7.48 tons per hectare in 2008/09 to 7.67 tons in 2009/10 as the palms rebound from biological stress. With an addition of 113,850 hectares of palms reaching fruit-bearing stage, Post expects total CPO to increase to 18 MMT in 2009/10. The increase in yields has been restricted by the prevailing *El Nino* dry weather conditions.

As for 2010/11, Post expects a further small increase of 3.3 percent growth as another addition of 139,700 hectares reach fruit-bearing stage and more palms reaching peak producing age. Post expects total CPO output to reach 18.6 MMT.

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Area-MHE (1,000 ha)	2,238	2,267	2,306	2,346	2,386
Production (TMT)	15,292	17,566	17,257	18,000	18,600
	6.83	7.75	7.48	7.67	7.80

Yield-MHE (Ton/ha)					

[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.

When 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. In addition, the depressed crude petroleum oil prices in 2009 made bio-diesel less competitive. The GOM continues to put on hold the proposed mandatory blend of 5 percent of palm methyl ester in diesel in the domestic market. For a start, the GOM has pledged that all government diesel-powered vehicles would start using biodiesel from February 2009. 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.

According to official data, Malaysia exported 10.6 MMT of palm oil during Jan-Sep 2009, a drop of 2 percent from the corresponding period of the previous year. The top five destinations (China, Pakistan, India, the Netherlands and the United States) accounted for 62 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 fifth largest market for Malaysian palm oil. According to preliminary data, exports for the whole of CY2009 were expected to be close to 14.7 MMT with 800 TMT heading to the U.S.

With an expected smaller increase in CPO output, Malaysia is estimated to have an exportable surplus of about 14.8 MMT of palm oil in MY2009/10. 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 moderate increase in palm kernel output in 2009/10, palm kernel oil (PKO) output is expected to increase by 2.7 percent to 2.12 MMT in 2009/10. As for 2010/11, a smaller increase in crushing should result in a 3.3 percent increase to 2.2 MMT.

The local oleo-chemical industry utilized about 1.2 MMT of PKO, about 58 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 15 percent to 1.17 MMT in 2009/10. The main destinations are the U.S., China, Ukraine, Japan and Brazil. With an expected smaller increase in PKO output in 2010, about 1.14 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 67 TMT in 2009/10. Soy crush would see further an increase in 2010/11 and domestic soyoil output should increase to 70 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. US Weekly Export Sales Report recorded sales of 65 TMT of U.S. soyoil to Malaysia for 2009/10 as of Feb 25, 2010.

Post expects Malaysia to export about 130 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2009/10 with Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and Philippines as the main destinations.

4. Coconut Oil

Depending on overseas demand, Malaysian oil refiners may find it profitable to refine imported crude coconut oil for re-exports to third countries. Crushing from local copra is expected to show a gradual decline. 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.

Total crude coconut oil imports are expected to increase to 170 TMT in CY2010. Most of the imports were further refined and re-exported to third countries. Exports of refined coconut oil would see a small increase to 150 MT in CY2010, with the major markets being Singapore and Russia.

Oil, Palm PSD

Oil, Palm Malaysia	2008 2008/2009 Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			2009 2009/2010 Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			2010 2010/2011 Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Area Planted	4,580	4,580	4,600	4,680	4,680	4,700			4,800
Area Harvested	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,400			4,600
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Beginning Stocks	1,961	1,951	1,961	1,579	1,800	1,579			1,500
Production	17,259	17,900	17,257	18,500	18,200	18,000			18,600
MY Imports	839	500	997	650	700	800			1,000
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	20,059	20,351	20,215	20,729	20,700	20,379			21,100
MY Exports	15,485	15,000	13,804	15,600	15,500	14,800			15,500
MY Exp. to EU	2,500	2,400	1,762	2,500	2,640	2,500			2,800
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1,920	2,446	3,730	2,080	2,450	2,910			2,990
Food Use Dom. Cons.	840	860	860	910	900	910			950
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	235	245	242	287	250	259			260
Total Dom. Cons.	2,995	3,551	4,832	3,277	3,600	4,079			4,200
Ending Stocks	1,579	1,800	1,579	1,852	1,600	1,500			1,400
Total Distribution	20,059	20,351	20,215	20,729	20,700	20,379			21,100
CY Imports	775	500	1,059	650	700	800			1,000
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	15,500	15,000	14,695	15,600	15,500	14,800			15,500
CY Exp. to U.S.	1,200	1,400	800	1,300	1,600	1,040			1,200

Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Prices in	Riggit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2008	2009	% Change
Jan	3216	1839	-43%
Feb	3501	1895	-46%
Mar	3681	2022	-45%

Apr	3428	2387	-30%
May	3514	2743	-22%
Jun	3595	2446	-32%
Jul	3456	2113	-39%
Aug	2673	2410	-10%
Sep	2350	2227	-5%
Oct	1750	2150	23%
Nov	1516	2194	45%
Dec	1553	2456	58%
Exchange Rate	3.304	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/12/2010	MM/DD/YYYY	

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	2008: Jan-Dec, 2009: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	529	Indonesia	723
Thailand	55	Papua N. Guinea	12
Papua N. Guinea	25	Thailand	4
Total for Others	609		739
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	609		739

Exports Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	2008: Jan-Dec, 2009:	Units:	TMT

	Jan-Sep		
Exports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.	1081	U.S.	635
Others		Others	
China	3489	China	2966
Netherlands	1287	Pakistan	1447
Pakistan	1213	India	799
India	632	Netherlands	756
Japan	504	Ukraine	462
Singapore	424	Japan	404
Ukraine	408	Egypt	383
Jordan	341	Benin	277
U.A. Emirates	324	Iran, Islam Rep.	257
Benin	302	Korea, Rep.	196
Total for Others	8924		7947
Others not Listed	4031		2029
Grand Total	14036		10611

Oilseeds, Palm Kernel PSD

Oilseed, Palm Kernel Malaysia	2008			2009			2010		
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Area Planted	0	4,580	4,600	0	4,680	4,700			4,800
Area Harvested	4,050	4,200	4,300	4,050	4,300	4,400			4,600
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Beginning Stocks	126	157	126	80	160	120			125
Production	4,442	4,610	4,441	4,690	4,690	4,635			4,790
MY Imports	90	40	0	90	50	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	4,658	4,807	4,567	4,860	4,900	4,755			4,915
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Crush	4,578	4,647	4,447	4,750	4,750	4,630			4,785
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.	4,578	4,647	4,447	4,750	4,750	4,630			4,785
Ending Stocks	80	160	120	110	150	125			130
Total Distribution	4,658	4,807	4,567	4,860	4,900	4,755			4,915
CY Imports	100	40	0	90	50	0			0
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	2008	2009	% Change
Jan	1988	819	-59%
Feb	2067	865	-58%
Mar	2039	905	-56%
Apr	1924	1057	-45%
May	2011	1291	-36%
Jun	2063	1236	-40%
Jul	1856	1018	-45%
Aug	1488	1134	-24%
Sep	1436	1105	-23%
Oct	1144	1076	-6%
Nov	594	1099	85%
Dec	690	1252	81%
Exchange Rate	3.304	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/12/2010	MM/DD/YYYY	

Oil, Palm Kernel PSD

Oil, Palm Kernel Malaysia	2008			2009			2010		
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Crush	4,578	4,647	4,447	4,750	4,750	4,630			4,785
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.		0.4641	0.		0.4579			0.4577
Beginning Stocks	245	303	245	229	240	237			230
Production	2,060	2,130	2,064	2,140	2,180	2,120			2,190
MY Imports	317	250	253	350	300	350			450
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	2,622	2,683	2,562	2,719	2,720	2,707			2,870
MY Exports	773	1,020	1,015	800	1,050	1,170			1,140
MY Exp. to EU	0	210	92	0	220	235			230
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1,520	1,323	1,205	1,597	1,330	1,200			1,400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	100	100	105	109	110	107			110
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Dom. Cons.	1,620	1,423	1,310	1,706	1,440	1,307			1,510
Ending Stocks	229	240	237	213	230	230			220
Total Distribution	2,622	2,683	2,562	2,719	2,720	2,707			2,870
CY Imports	317	250	368	375	300	350			450
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	773	1,020	1,624	800	1,050	1,170			1,140
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	230	199	0	260	150			160

Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2008	2009	% Change
Jan	4026	1867	-54%
Feb	4161	1909	-54%
Mar	4205	1935	-54%
Apr	3905	2334	-40%
May	4107	2768	-33%
Jun	4362	2658	-39%
Jul	4037	2203	-45%
Aug	3139	2482	-21%
Sep	3094	2433	-21%
Oct	2570	2377	-8%
Nov	1524	2466	62%
Dec	1652	2910	76%
Exchange Rate	3.304	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/12/2010	MM/DD/YYYY	

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		

Time Period	2008: Jan-Dec, 2009 Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	195	Indonesia	189
Thailand	58	Thailand	13
Singapore	4	Papua N. Guinea	1
Papua N. Guinea	2		
Cambodia	1		
Total for Others	260		203
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	260		203

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2008: Jan-Dec, 2009: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.	253	U.S.	152
Others		Others	
China	149	China	126
Netherlands	72	Ukraine	64
Japan	65	Japan	55
Ukraine	58	Brazil	44
Brazil	56	India	31
Russian Fed.	35	Egypt	25
Jordan	30	Netherlands	25
Egypt	26	Philippines	24
Turkey	24	Thailand	22
Thailand	23	Russian Fed.	17
Total for Others	538		433
Others not Listed	242		155
Grand Total	1033		740

Meal, Palm Kernel PSD

Meal, Palm Kernel	2008	2009	2010
Malaysia	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011

	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Crush	4,578	4,647	4,447	4,750	4,750	4,630			4,785
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	0.	0.5341	1.	0.	0.5205			0.5204
Beginning Stocks	143	223	143	110	230	331			230
Production	2,443	2,385	2,375	2,535	2,440	2,410			2,490
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	2,586	2,608	2,518	2,645	2,670	2,741			2,720
MY Exports	2,061	2,095	1,978	2,150	2,140	2,230			2,180
MY Exp. to EU	1,320	1,465	1,088	1,330	1,500	1,380			1,370
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.	415	283	209	392	295	281			300
Total Dom. Cons.	415	283	209	392	295	281			300
Ending Stocks	110	230	331	103	235	230			240
Total Distribution	2,586	2,608	2,518	2,645	2,670	2,741			2,720
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	2,100	2,095	2,231	2,150	2,140	2,230			2,180
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
SME	148	101	74	139	105	100			107

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2008: Jan-Dec, 2009: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Netherlands	705	Netherlands	703
New Zealand	494	Korea Rep. Of	275
Germany, FR	320	New Zealand	208
Korea Rep.	223	Germany, FR	135
United Kingdom	55	China	130
Saudi Arabia	49	United Kingdom	32
Pakistan	31	Philippines	29
Philippines	27	Vietnam	26
Australia	22	Switzerland	15
Vietnam	22	Pakistan	6

Total for Others	1948		1559
Others not Listed	36		12
Grand Total	1984		1571

Oilseeds, Soybean PSD

Oilseed, Soybean Malaysia	2008 2008/2009 Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			2009 2009/2010 Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			2010 2010/2011 Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		Jan Data
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Beginning Stocks	39	43	39	22	45	22			30
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
MY Imports	530	547	530	558	565	580			610
MY Imp. from U.S.	222	320	222	230	300	335			360
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	569	590	569	580	610	602			640
MY Exports	25	30	25	30	30	30			35
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Crush	370	350	370	370	355	380			390
Food Use Dom. Cons.	127	150	127	133	155	134			140
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	25	15	25	25	20	28			30
Total Dom. Cons.	522	515	522	528	530	542			560
Ending Stocks	22	45	22	22	50	30			45
Total Distribution	569	590	569	580	610	602			640
CY Imports	520	547	491	550	565	335			360
CY Imp. from U.S.	225	320	277	230	300	195			205
CY Exports	30	30	29	30	30	30			35
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	2008: Jan-Dec, 2009: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.	176	U.S.	216
Others		Others	
Argentina	239	Argentina	89
Canada	73	Canada	68

India	8	Brazil	18
China	1	India	4
Uruguay	1	Australia	2
U.E. Emirates	1	China	1
		Korea Rep. Of	1
Total for Others	323		183
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	500		400

Meal, Soybean PSD

Meal, Soybean Malaysia	2008			2009			2010		
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Crush	370	350	370	370	355	380			390
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.		0.7838	1.		0.7895			0.7872
Beginning Stocks	25	70	25	15	60	58			65
Production	291	270	290	291	275	300			307
MY Imports	934	850	862	950	900	880			930
MY Imp. from U.S.	22	30	21	45	50	120			100
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	1,250	1,190	1,177	1,256	1,235	1,238			1,302
MY Exports	30	20	19	32	25	28			32
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.	1,205	1,110	1,100	1,180	1,145	1,145			1,190
Total Dom. Cons.	1,205	1,110	1,100	1,180	1,145	1,145			1,190
Ending Stocks	15	60	58	44	65	65			80
Total Distribution	1,250	1,190	1,177	1,256	1,235	1,238			1,302
CY Imports	925	850	988	950	900	880			930
CY Imp. from U.S.	45	30	81	45	50	120			100
CY Exports	32	20	21	32	25	28			32
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0		0	0	0			0
SME	1,205	1,110	1,100	1,180	1,145	1,145			1,190

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	2008: Jan-Dec, 2009: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2008		2009
U.S.	57	U.S.	20
Others		Others	
Argentina	640	Argentina	627
India	107	Korea Rep. Of	48
China	7	China	14
Korea Rep. Of	2	India	13
Hong Kong	1	Singapore	4
Total for Others	757		706
Others not Listed	2		1
Grand Total	816		727

Oil, Soybean PSD

Oil, Soybean Malaysia	2008			2009			2010		
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		Jan Data
Crush	370	350	370	370	355	380			390
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.		0.1757	0.		0.1763			0.1795
Beginning Stocks	13	4	13	1	5	5			10
Production	55	64	65	62	65	67			70
MY Imports	102	60	102	117	70	128			135
MY Imp. from U.S.	10	0	10	0	0	70			50
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	170	128	180	180	140	200			215
MY Exports	109	80	122	89	90	130			140
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.	60	43	53	80	45	60			65
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Dom. Cons.	60	43	53	80	45	60			65
Ending Stocks	1	5	5	11	5	10			10
Total Distribution	170	128	180	180	140	200			215
CY Imports	105	60	77	120	70	128			135
CY Imp. from U.S.	10	0	14	0	0	70			50
CY Exports	109	80	79	90	90	130			140
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	2008: Jan-Dec, 2009: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.		U.S.	10
Others		Others	
Argentina	36	Argentina	53
Brazil	28	Brazil	8
Total for Others	64		61
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	65		72

Oilseed, Copra Malaysia	2008			2009			2010		
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			Market Year Begin: Jan 2010			Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		Jan Data
Area Planted	0	95	95	0	94	94			94
Area Harvested	0	64	64	0	63	63			63
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Beginning Stocks	0	2	0	0	1	1			1
Production	32	32	32	31	31	31			30

MY Imports	25	24	20	26	28	28			34
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	57	58	52	57	60	60			65
MY Exports	3	2	3	2	2	2			3
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Crush	54	55	48	54	57	57			60
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	55	48	54	57	57			60
Ending Stocks	0	1	1	1	1	1			2
Total Distribution	57	58	52	57	60	60			65
CY Imports	25	24	20	26	28	28			34
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	3	2	3	2	2	2			3
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0

Meal, Copra PSD

Meal, Copra Malaysia	2008			2009			2010		
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			Market Year Begin: Jan 2010			Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		Jan Data
Crush	54	55	50	54	57	57			60
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.		0.36	0.		0.3684			0.3667
Beginning Stocks	0	1	0	0	1	0			0
Production	19	19	18	19	20	21			22
MY Imports	3	3	4	2	3	4			5
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	22	23	22	21	24	25			27
MY Exports	3	3	3	3	3	3			4
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	15	15	15	14	15	17			18
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4	4	4	4	5	5			5
Total Dom. Cons.	19	19	19	18	20	22			23
Ending Stocks	0	1	0	0	1	0			0
Total Distribution	22	23	22	21	24	25			27
CY Imports	3	3	4	2	3	4			5
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	3	3	3	3	3	3			4
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
SME	9	9	9	8	9	10			10

Oil, Coconut PSD

Oil, Coconut Malaysia	2008 2008/2009 Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			2009 2009/2010 Market Year Begin: Jan 2010			2010 2010/2011 Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Crush	54	55	50	54	57	57			60
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.		0.64	1.		0.6316			0.6333
Beginning Stocks	17	20	17	5	18	16			17
Production	34	35	32	34	36	36			38
MY Imports	150	185	155	170	175	170			184
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	201	240	204	209	229	222			239
MY Exports	141	160	147	140	150	150			155
MY Exp. to EU	0	17	7	0	16	16			15
Industrial Dom. Cons.	30	42	21	40	38	30			40
Food Use Dom. Cons.	25	20	20	19	21	25			26
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Dom. Cons.	55	62	41	59	59	55			66
Ending Stocks	5	18	16	10	20	17			18
Total Distribution	201	240	204	209	229	222			239
CY Imports	150	185	178	170	175	170			184
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	141	160	140	140	150	150			155
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	22	11	0	20	15			20

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time Period	2008: Jan-Dec; 2009: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	169	Indonesia	114
Philippines	19	Australia	1
Thailand	1		1

Total for Others	189		115
Others not Listed	1		2
Grand Total	190		117

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time Period	2008: Jan-Dec; 2009: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.	25	U.S.	11
Others		Others	
Singapore	26	Russian Fed.	18
Russian Fed	12	Singapore	17
Australia	10	Ukraine	7
Sweden	7	Australia	6
Turkey	7	Egypt	5
India	7	Pakistan	5
Iran Islamic Rep.	6	Iran Islamic Rep.	4
Pakistan	5	Sweden	3
Ukraine	5	India	3
Argentina	4	Italy	2
Total for Others	89		70
Others not Listed	38		29
Grand Total	152		110

Meal, Fish PSD

Meal, Fish Malaysia	2008			2009			2010		
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2010			Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Catch For Reduction	240	235	235	240	230	233			230
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.		0.2383	0.		0.2361			0.2348
Beginning Stocks	6	2	6	6	1	5			4
Production	57	56	56	57	55	55			54
MY Imports	20	8	12	20	8	10			15
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0

MY Imp. from EU	1	1	2	1	1	1			1
Total Supply	83	66	74	83	64	70			73
MY Exports	16	11	9	16	10	10			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.	61	54	60	62	53	56			58
Total Dom. Cons.	61	54	60	62	53	56			58
Ending Stocks	6	1	5	5	1	4			5
Total Distribution	83	66	74	83	64	70			73
CY Imports	20	8	12	20	8	10			15
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CY Exports	16	11	10	16	10	10			10
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
SME	88	78	87	90	77	81			84

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	2008: Jan-Dec; 2009: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
India	1	Peru	3
Spain	1	India	2
Peru	1	Mexico	2
Thailand	1	Italy	1
Vietnam	1	Chile	1
Mexico	1		
Taiwan	1		
Pakistan	1		
Total for Others	8		9
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	8		9

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	2008: Jan-Dec; 2009:	Units:	TMT

	Jan-Sep		
Exports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	5	China	2
Vietnam	2	Taiwan	2
Taiwan	1	Bangladesh	2
Bangladesh	1		
Japan	1		
China	1		
U.A. Emirates	1		
Total for Others	12		6
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	12		6

END OF REPORT