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Malaysia

Oilseeds and Products Annual

2018

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Report Highlights:
Palm oil production is forecast to marginally increase to 20.5 million tons in 2017/18 from 18.8 million tons in 2016/17. Production for 2018/19 is forecast to increase to 21.0 million tons, an increase of 2.4 percent. Although conducive weather increased production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB), acute labor shortages to collect fruits meant uncollected fruits. Increased production of palm oil is attributed to high oil extraction rate with the use of high yield seedlings. Exports of U.S soybeans are expected to increase to 450,000 tons in 2017/2018 and to 470,000 tons in 2018/19. The increase is in line with projected increases in population growth and poultry consumption.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States remains the largest exporter of soybeans to Malaysia. For MY 2017/18, the export of U.S. soybeans is forecast at 450,000 tons, an increase of 2.5 percent from 439,000 tons in 2016/17. Strong demand is due to consumer switch to a cheaper protein source such as dressed poultry (which is price controlled) as the price of beef, seafood and pork have risen with the implementation of a 6% Goods and Service Tax (GST). In addition, the rise in popularity of chicken based fast food chain restaurants such as KFC, Nando's, The Chicken Rice Shop. Kenny Rogers Roasted and Ayamas saw demand for poultry increase by 3 percent annually. The United States is the largest supplier of soybeans to Malaysia; whereas, for soybean meal, Argentina has over 95 percent market share.

Production of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) is expected to increase by 8.7 percent to 20.5 million tons in 2017/18 from 18.8 million tons recorded in 2016/17. For 2018/19, production of CPO is forecast at 21.0 million tons due to favorable weather patterns for the year and high oil extraction from high yield seedlings.

Labor remains the single limiting factor in the growth of palm oil production. For ageing smallholder population that depend entirely on contracted part time undocumented labor for collection of fresh fruit bunches (FFB), collection of FFB has been severely affected as GOM actively hunts down un-documented illegal workers. This leads to a sharp decline of such workers and thus collection of FFBs among smallholders.

For plantation companies, although they face the same issue, their production shows some improvement as the use of high yield seedlings and tree recovery from tree stress from last year's El-Nino weather phenomenon has improved production. In addition, most plantation companies have embarked on good labor management practices by rewarding incentives for work related performance to retain their staff and the use of mechanical harvesting machine to improve their productivity. Beside the above, plantation companies also use precision farming (drones and GPS data) to improve productivity and better utilization of labor in their day to day operation.

As world production of soybeans is expected at an all-time high, Palm oil exports are forecast to marginally increase from 17.5 million tons in 2017/18 to 17.9 million tons in 2018/19 as China reduced imports of Palm Oil in favor of local produced soybean oil. In addition, India's recent imposition of a tax on Palm Oil import will severely affect import to the sub-continent. China, India and Pakistan remain major export markets for Malaysia's palm oil.

TOTAL OILSEEDS

1. Soybeans

Production

There is no commercial cultivation of soybeans in Malaysia.

Imports

As demand for poultry products grow, demand for soybeans increases in tandem. Nearly 80 percent of soybeans imported are crushed to produce meal with the oil produced are blended for local consumption. The United States is the largest supplier of soybeans to Malaysia with export of 439,000 tons or 57 percent of total Malaysia's import in 2016/17. Stable and competitive prices, in addition to high demand for poultry products lead to increase in exports of soybeans to Malaysia market.

Outlook 2017/18
Imports for 2017/18 are forecast to increase to 850,000 tons in line with projected growth of poultry industry. With Malaysia's general election expected on May 9, 2018, Malaysian currency has been recovering and strengthening relative to the U.S currency, supported by stabilized soybean price in recent months, post forecasts export of soybeans to increase in the month of March through June 2018.

Outlook 2018/19
For 2018/19 import of soybeans is forecasted to increase marginally to 860,000 tons, an increase of 1.2 percent as demand for poultry is predicted to soften. With Malaysian currency projected to strengthen and stabilize, this will cushion any increase in prices of soybeans in 2018/19.

Consumption

Soybean crushing is growing in line with growth in the poultry industry. Per capita consumption of poultry in Malaysia was 50kg in 2016, the highest in Southeast Asia. By 2020 per capita consumption of poultry in Malaysia is projected to increase to 53kg.

In 2016/17, crushing activity was at 541,000 tons and forecast to increase to 590,000 tons in 2017/18. In 2018/19, crushing activity will likely reach 600,000 tons in line with increases in exports of soybeans. Most imported soybeans are for crushing to produce oil and meal for local feed consumption in the poultry industry. To ensure that soybeans provide desired nutrients for poultry feeds, those imported (especially from the States) are from identity preserved (IP) soybeans. Human consumption only accounts for 20 percent and imported from Canada for the production of soy drinks and a local delicacy called "tempe" (a fermented soybean cake).

Trade Policy & Market Access

A labeling requirement for GE content went into effect in July 2014, but it has not been enforced yet. Under the GE labeling requirement, products that contain less than 3 percent GE content, and highly refined processed foods and meat from animals fed with GE grains are exempt from the GE labeling requirement.

Beginning in 2015, the Malaysian Department of Agriculture and the Agriculture and Quarantine Inspection Service began to require that soybean importers obtain an import permit and that a phytosanitary certificate accompany all consignments. These new requirements did not cause any disruptions in U.S. soybean imports.

Soybean Imports

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	**Malaysia**		
Commodity	**Soybean**		
Time Period	Market Begin Oct	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2015/16		**2016/17**
U.S.	396	U.S.	439
Others		Others	
Canada	150		158
Brazil	94		70
Australia	26		34
Argentina	122		30
Paraguay	12		15
Uruguay	13		10
Ukraine	32		5
India	2		4
Total for Others	451		326
Others not Listed	38		3
Grand Total	**885**		**768**

Copra

Copra production in Malaysia continues to decline as it is not profitable vis-à-vis alternative uses for land. Although there is some coconut plantation replanting, new trees are for production of coconut juice rather than for desiccated coconut or coconut cream.

TOTAL OILMEALS

1. **Soybean Meal**

Production and Imports

In line with steady growth in population, meal imports are expected to moderately increase. Imports are forecast at 1.52 million tons in 2017/18 and will slightly increase to 1.57 million tons in 2018/19. The poultry industry consumed more than 80 percent of the soybean meal imported, and the remaining was for swine and aquaculture industries. Argentina is the dominant supplier of soybean meal and controls 95 percent of total Malaysian imports. As Argentina faced production issues in 2017/18 and possibly in 2018/19, Malaysian feed importers turn to the United States for a consistent supply of soybean meal.

Consumption

As demand for poultry and swine products remains firm and as a function of population growth and general preference for eating poultry, soybean meal consumption is forecast to increase marginally at 3.0 percent or 1.83 million tons in 2017/18 from 1.77 million tons in 2016/17. Consumption for 2018/19 is forecast to increase to 1.95 million tons. Strong value of Malaysia currency relative to U.S currency and feed millers preference of using soymeal compared to corn based feed contributed to this positive growth. For 2018/19 import of soybean meal is forecast to increase to 3.2 percent or 1.57 million tons.

Soybean meal imports

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	**Malaysia**		
Commodity	**Soybean meal**		
Time Period	Market Begin Oct	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2015/16		**2016/17**
U.S.	12		57
Others		Others	
Argentina	1,214		1,342
Brazil	10		1
Total for Others	1224		1,343
Others not Listed	14		27
Grand Total	**1250**		**1,427**

2. Palm Kernel Meal

In tandem with increases in the crushing activity of palm kernel seeds, production of palm kernel meal (used as a feed supplement for ruminant animals, such as cow and sheep, as it is high in calcium) is

expected to increase from 2.47 million tons in 2016/17 to 2.7 million tons in 2017/18. For 2018/19, palm kernel meal production is forecast to increase to 2.75 million tons.

This is consistent with an increase in crushing activity of palm kernel seeds from 4.8 million tons in 2016/17 to 5.2 million tons in 2017/18 and subsequently to 5.3 million tons in 2018/19. As palm kernel meal commands a higher price in overseas markets, most production goes to New Zealand and the European Union. For Japanese market palm kernel meal are used as a source of energy to generate electricity. Around 10 percent is consumed domestically.

TOTAL OILS

1. Palm Oil

As palm oil production recovered from the effect of El Nino, production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) has steadily increased and recovered. (Palm oil is extracted from the pulp of the oil palm fruit and is used for food products including cooking oils, margarines, noodles, shortening, vegetable ghee, bakery products, chocolates, hot beverages, coffee creamers, and ice cream). Although the industry faces acute manual labor supply, the use of high yield seedlings during the replanting program in 2010 onwards and good agronomic practices – by adopting precision farming by major palm oil plantation companies - saw yields increase consistently even though area planted increased marginally. Despite the Sarawak government imposition of a moratorium on new palm plantations pending court ruling on Native Customary Rights (NCR) land issues (i.e., property rights) between native peoples and plantation companies, production increased. Previously, the Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB) forecasted Sarawak with palm planted area of 2.0 million hectares by 2020. With the moratorium still in place, the target palm planted area will take some time to reach.

Labor remains the limiting factor in expansion of palm oil production as till now GOM yet to find possible solutions to address the issue. The recruitment of Bangladeshi workers to replace Indonesian workers are not in favor by the plantation companies as the Bangladeshi workers are less resilient than Indonesian workers in working in harsh condition at the palm plantation.

Due to labor issues, some smallholders unable to harvest their palm fruits had left the fruits rotten - sometime up to four months - as the ageing population of smallholders depends entirely on contracted non-documented labor to help them with harvesting.

Introduction of mechanization in the palm plantation to overcome labor shortage are at a slow pace. Although MPOB introduced several mechanical equipment to assist in collection of FFB, uneven terrain condition from swampy to hilly areas make it difficult to implement mechanization in plantations. In addition, as most of the general labor is less educated, it will be a challenge to teach them how to operate machinery such as tractors and motorized bunch cutters.

Expansion in new palm planted areas is attributed to conversion of old non-profitable rubber plantations to close-by palm plantations, particularly in Peninsular Malaysia, and from privately or state owned lands in Sarawak free from NCR issues, as described in the paragraph above.

In 2018/19, total planted palm tree area is expected to reach 6.0 million hectares, with most expansion in East Malaysia. The area includes replanted plantations and new plantation areas with 0-3 year old palm trees that have not produced any fruits.

Total harvested area in 2018/19, increased to 5.3 million hectares, an area with palm trees that produces fruit at least once or twice a year. Fully matured hectare equivalent (MHE) area for 2018/19, is estimated at 2.73 million hectares, an area where plantation with palm trees that produces fruits at least 4 times a year.

Yields are expected to slightly increase from 6.84 in 2016/17 to 7.49 in 2017/18 due to production recovery and expected to rebound to 7.69 in 2018/19 as the weather improves in line with increases in mature hectare equivalent (MHE). Even so, shortage of manual labor is still prevalent in the industry, and the main cause for yields increasing less than area expansion. However, using high yield seedling in replanting increased the oil extraction rate, and this offset the reduction in total Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) harvested.

Post presents its MHE/yield table based on the October/September marketing year:

(Note: when calculating yields, the mature hectare equivalent (MHE) approach was used to account for the shifting age profile of Malaysia's oil)

Marketing year (Oct/Sept)	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**
Area-MHE (1,000 ha)	2,608	2,652	2,698	2,755	2,738	2,731
Production (TMT)	20,161	20,000	17,680	18,858	20.500	21.000
Yield MHE (Ton/ha)	7.73	7.54	6.55	6.84	7.49	7.69

Outlook 2017/18

For 2017/18, production of palm oil is forecast to reach 20.5 million tons an increase of 8.7 percent from 18.8 million tons recorded in 2016/17. The use of high yield seedlings contributed to this growth, as new planted areas has not expanding much for the last few years.

With fewer weather anomalies recorded in the last 12 months, production of palm oil for the remaining calendar year of 2018 set to be in recovering mode as before the 2016/17 season. According to the industry, it needs 300,000 manual labors to ensure palm plantations operate at optimal levels.

Sarawak State government moratorium on new plantation areas is still enforced, and most of the new areas recorded are from conversion of non-productive rubber tree plantation areas.

Outlook 2018/19

As the labor issue remains the limiting factor, production for 2018/19 is forecast to increase slightly to 21.0 million tons. The increase is attributed to high oil extraction rate from fruits collected as the total tonnage of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) collected is forecasted to slightly drop.

The industry could operate at an optimal level if hiring of Indonesian workers were relaxed; workers' levies reduced and work permits extended. As GOM has yet to decide on how it will address this situation, Post anticipates that within four years' time, production will stagnant. If there is growth, it would be minimal.

Different stages of palm oil fruit from flowering to ripening.
(Source: FAS Kuala Lumpur)

Trade

With Malaysian currency relatively strong and stable throughout 2017/2018 relative to U.S. currency, the price of palm oil, which is quoted in Malaysian Currency, has steadily improved. This gives certainty to importers.

In January 2018, the EU Parliament backing on a ban under the Renewable Energy Directive (RED) on the importation of unsustainable palm oil for biodiesel usage from 2021, will see some market correction in exports of Palm oil to Europe. Currently 40 percent of crude palm oil exported to Europe are used for biodiesel production. To ensure Malaysian palm oil meets the European Union requirement on Sustainable Palm Oil, GOM had set up the Malaysian Palm Oil Certification Council (MPOCC). MPOCC aims to certify all growers and processing facilities in Malaysia to obtain Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification by December 2019.

As of February 2018, 758,923 hectares of oil palm planted area comprising seven clusters of organized smallholders with planted area of 19,110 hectares and 260 estates with planted area of 730,292 hectares in addition to 70 mills were certified with MSPO certification. With all this effort done by GOM, it is yet to be known if the EU will accept Malaysia's MSPO or Indonesia's ISPO certifications as the reference for sustainable palm oil. Both certifications are driven by government instead of by the industry as in the Roundtable of Sustainable Palm Oil certification (RSPO).

Outlook 2017/18

Increase in crushing activities of oilseeds in India, China and Pakistan to meet meals demand lead to drops in export of palm oil to these traditional markets. To mitigate this situation and increase palm oil export to these countries, GOM temporarily suspended the palm oil export tax for three months beginning January 8, 2018. This triggered a huge spike in exports to India in February as traders had anticipated the Indian government would increase the import tax on palm oil.

As anticipated by palm oil importers, the Indian Government increased the import tax on palm oil from 30 percent to 44 percent on March 1, thus consequently severely affected the exports palm oil to India for the balance of the calendar year. Based on historical data, the Indian Government will likely maintain the import tax for a year or so and thus limit the export of palm oil to India, the second largest export market of Malaysia's palm oil after China.

On March 27, GOM announced the resumption of palm oil export tax of 5 percent effective on April 8, 2018. With end stocks increasing and exports dwindling, it would be difficult for GOM to justify the palm oil export tax since high end stocks would lead to a drop in palm oil prices. Realizing this, GOM decided to impose the palm oil export tax in May, only if end stocks reached 1.6 million tons. If stock levels are above 1.6 million tons, GOM would not impose the export tax on palm oil. As of April 10, end stocks were 2.32 million tons. Post anticipates the export tax will only resume after June, i.e., the Ramadhan ends. Export consumers (i.e., from Pakistan, India, and other SE Asian countries) normally make purchases one month before Ramadhan starts.

Outlook 2018/19

Export for 2018/19 is forecast to increase slightly to 17.9 million tons as price of palm oil is projected to stabilize, and GOM manages to control stock levels at around 2.9 million tons. Stiff competition from other oilseeds, namely soybean, limits growth of palm oil export. Based on information from the industry, stiff competition from Indonesia saw some of palm oil producers in Indonesia has been offering discount factor of more than $50 per ton in relative to Malaysian palm oil in expanding their export market share.

For export to the E.U, GOM believes the effect is minimal as most palm oil producers in Malaysia will be certified under the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) program by the end of 2019. It is not yet known if EU will accept Malaysian's MSPO certification program. If the EU does not accept GOM's MSPO certification, trade retaliation from Malaysia is likely.

Trade Policy

The export tax is based on prices according to the table below. As price of Crude Palm Oil is quoted in Malaysia currency at Malaysia Derivatives Market, export taxes has been in force since April 2016 when prices of Crude Palm Oil recorded above RM2,500.00.

CPO price (per ton in USD)*CIF Rotterdam	Export Tax
$583 - $620	4.5%

$621 - $660	5.0%
$661 - $699	5.5%
$700 - $738	6.0%
$739 - $777	6.5%
$778 - $816	7.0%
$817 - $854	7.5%
$855 - $893	8.0%
>$894	8.5%

CPO price (per ton in RM)*CIF Rotterdam	**Export Tax**
RM2,250-RM2,400	4.5%
RM2,401- RM2,550	5.0%
RM2,551-RM2,700	5.5%
RM2,701 – RM2,850	6.0%
RM2,851 – RM3,000	6.5%
RM3,001 – RM3,150	7.0%
RM3,151- RM3,300	7.5%
RM 3,301 – RM3,450	8.0%
> RM3,450	8.5%

Exchange Rate: RM3.86 (March 02, 2018)

As GOM indicated, the export tax on palm oil will only be imposed if the end stock breaches 1.6 million tons. Palm oil analysts believe the price of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) will be traded around RM2,600 to RM2,700 (USD$673 to USD$700) for the rest of 2018 that will attract export taxes ranging from 5.5 percent to 6.0 percent (or $37 to $40) for every ton of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) exported out of Malaysia. Such tax make it expensive to export Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and leads some millers to sell to local oleochemical refiners to avoid paying export taxes.

2. Palm Kernel Oil

Production of Palm Kernel Oil (PKO) is forecast to steadily increase in line with recovery production of crude palm oil (CPO). (Palm kernel oil is derived from the kernel or seed of the fruit in oil palms and mainly used for non-edible purposes to make soaps, cosmetics and detergents). In 2017/18 production of Palm Kernel Oil (PKO) are forecast at 2.3 million tons and in 2018/19 at 2.38 million tons, an increase of 3.4 percent. PKO exports are forecast at 0.92 million tons in 2017/18 and could rebound to 0.98 million tons in 2018/19. Main buyers are the United States, Singapore, Egypt, Australia, Russia and China.

Palm oil based products used in food production.
(Source: FAS Kuala Lumpur)

3. Coconut Oil

Total coconut oil imports for 2017/18, is projected at 160,000 tons. Most of the imports are further refined and re-exported to third countries, namely Singapore, Ukraine and Australia with exports forecast at 120,000 tons in 2017/18.

For 2018/19, a coconut oil import is forecast to marginally increase to 165,000 tons with exports forecast at 135,000 tons. Coconut oil accounts for less than 1 percent of local consumption.

Coconut oil is an edible oil extracted from the kernel or meat of mature coconuts harvested from the coconut palm. It is commonly used in cooking, especially for frying as well as serves as a base ingredient for the manufacture of soap

Coconut plantation in Peninsular Malaysia
(Source: FAS Kuala Lumpur)

Oil, Palm PSD

Oil, Palm	2016/2017		2017/2018		20182019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	4,900	4,900	5,200	5,200	0	5,300
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1,546	1,546	2,016	2,018	0	2,518
Production	18,860	18,858	20,500	20,500	0	21,000
MY Imports	598	632	750	550	0	500
Total Supply	21,004	21,036	23,266	23,068	0	24,018
MY Exports	16,301	16,305	17,300	17,500	0	17,900
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1,964	2,000	2,300	2,300	0	2,400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	670	663	700	700	0	710
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	53	50	67	50	0	50
Total Dom. Cons.	2,687	2,713	3,067	3,050	0	3,160
Ending Stocks	2,016	2,018	2,899	2,518	0	2,958
Total Distribution	21,0040	21,036	23,266	23,068	0	24,018
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Oilseeds, Palm Kernel PSD

Oilseed, Palm Kernel	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	4,900	4,900	5,200	5,200	0	5,300
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	163	163	175	175	0	166
Production	4,780	4,780	5,200	5,200	0	5,300
MY Imports	30	30	40	40	0	40
Total Supply	4,973	4,973	5,415	5,415	0	5,506
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	4,798	4,798	5,249	5,249	0	5,350
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	4,798	4,798	5,249	5,249	0	5,350
Ending Stocks	175	175	166	166	0	156
Total Distribution	4,973	4,973	5,415	5,415	0	5,506
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Oil, Palm Kernel PSD

Oil, Palm Kernel	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	4,798	4,798	5,249	5,249	0	5,350
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4479	0.4479	0.4382	0.4382	0	0.4449
Beginning Stocks	227	227	222	222	0	268
Production	2,149	2,149	2,300	2,300	0	2,380
MY Imports	228	228	230	230	0	240
Total Supply	2,604	2,604	2,752	2,752	0	2,888
MY Exports	920	920	950	950	0	980
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1,342	1,342	1,409	1,409	0	1,450
Food Use Dom. Cons.	120	120	125	125	0	130
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1,462	1,462	1,534	1,534	0	1,580
Ending Stocks	222	222	268	268	0	328
Total Distribution	2,604	2,604	2,752	2,752	0	2,888
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Meal, Palm Kernel PSD

Meal, Palm Kernel	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2017	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	4,798	4,798	5,249	5,249	0	5,350
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.5148	0.5148	0.5144	0.5144	0	0.
Beginning Stocks	254	254	273	273	0	243
Production	2,470	2,470	2,700	2,700	0	2,750
MY Imports	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2,725	2,725	2,973	2,973	0	2,993
MY Exports	2,241	2,241	2,500	2,500	0	2,550
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	211	211	230	230	0	240
Total Dom. Cons.	211	211	230	230	0	240
Ending Stocks	273	273	243	243	0	203
Total Distribution	2,725	2,725	2,973	2,973	0	2,993
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oilseeds, Soybean PSD

Oilseed, Soybean	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	70	70	45	45	0	50
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	768	768	850	850	0	860
Total Supply	838	838	895	895	0	910
MY Exports	47	47	45	45	0	47
Crush	541	541	590	590	0	600
Food Use Dom. Cons.	165	165	160	160	0	165
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	40	40	50	50	0	50
Total Dom. Cons.	746	746	800	800	0	815
Ending Stocks	45	45	50	50	0	48
Total Distribution	838	838	895	895	0	910
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Meal, Soybean PSD

Meal, Soybean	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	541	541	590	590	0	600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.7856	0.7856	0.7881	0.7881	0	0.8
Beginning Stocks	99	99	99	99	0	184
Production	425	425	465	465	0	480
MY Imports	1,427	1,427	1,525	1,525	0	1,570
Total Supply	1,951	1,951	2,089	2,089	0	2,234
MY Exports	77	77	75	75	0	80
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1,775	1,775	1,830	1,830	0	1,950
Total Dom. Cons.	1,775	1,775	1,830	1,830	0	1,950
Ending Stocks	99	99	184	184	0	204
Total Distribution	1,951	1,951	2,089	2,089	0	2,234
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Soybean PSD

Oil, Soybean	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	541	541	590	590	0	600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1774	0.1774	0.178	0.178	0	0.18
Beginning Stocks	15	15	32	32	0	37
Production	96	96	105	105	0	108
MY Imports	138	138	120	120	0	124
Total Supply	249	249	257	257	0	269
MY Exports	137	137	135	135	0	140
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	80	80	85	85	0	85
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	80	80	85	85	0	85
Ending Stocks	32	32	37	37	0	44
Total Distribution	249	249	257	257	0	269
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oilseeds, Copra PSD

Oilseed, Copra	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	114	114	114	114	0	114
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	29	29	29	29	0	29
MY Imports	6	6	14	14	0	15
Total Supply	35	35	43	43	0	44
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	35	35	43	43	0	44
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	35	35	43	43	0	44
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	35	35	43	43	0	0
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Meal, Copra PSD

Meal, Copra	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	35	35	43	43	0	44
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4286	0.4286	0.3721	0.3721	0	0.3636
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	15	15	16	16	0	16
MY Imports	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Supply	16	16	17	17	0	17
MY Exports	2	2	2	2	0	2
Industrial Dom. Cons.	5	5	5	5	0	5
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	9	9	10	10	0	10
Total Dom. Cons.	14	14	15	15	0	15
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	16	16	17	17	0	17
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Coconut PSD

Oil, Coconut	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	35	35	43	43	0	44
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.6	0.6	0.6047	0.6047	0	0.6136
Beginning Stocks	36	36	28	28	0	34
Production	21	21	26	26	0	27
MY Imports	150	150	160	160	0	165
Total Supply	207	207	214	214	0	226
MY Exports	120	120	120	120	0	135
Industrial Dom. Cons.	24	24	25	25	0	25
Food Use Dom. Cons.	35	35	35	35	0	35
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	59	59	60	60	0	60
Ending Stocks	28	28	34	34	0	31
Total Distribution	207	207	214	214	0	226
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Meal, Fish PSD

Meal, Fish	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Catch For Reduction	260	260	270	270	0	270
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.5692	0.5692	0.2593	0.2593	0	0.2593
Beginning Stocks	2	2	2	2	0	2
Production	70	70	70	70	0	70
MY Imports	15	15	15	15	0	15
Total Supply	87	87	87	87	0	87
MY Exports	35	35	40	40	0	37
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	50	50	45	45	0	46
Total Dom. Cons.	50	50	45	45	0	46
Ending Stocks	2	2	2	2	0	4
Total Distribution	87	87	87	87	0	87
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Other Relevant Reports
Malaysia – 2017 Bio-Fuels Annual (MY7007)