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Global Agricultural Information Network

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Malaysia

Oilseeds and Products Annual

2011

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Report Highlights:

Faced with competitively priced imported soymeal, Malaysia is expected to buy less soybeans in 2010/11. However, the United States is expected to be the top supplier with a market share of 58 percent. Argentina should continue to dominate over 85 percent of the domestic soymeal import market in 2010/11 while Malaysia's imports of US soymeal are expected to plunge to only 40 TMT.

Malaysia is now the world's second top producer of palm oil (after Indonesia). Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production is expected to increase by 1.7 percent to 17.8 MMT in 2010/11. With an expected exportable surplus of 17 MMT of PO and 970 TMT of PKO in MY2010/11, Malaysia will remain a formidable competitor in the world vegetable oil market. U.S. was the fifth largest market for Malaysian palm oil in CY2010.

Executive Summary:

With the feedmillers turning increasingly to using imported soymeal, Malaysia is expected to buy less soybeans in 2010/11. Post expects total soybean imports to drop by 7 percent to 540 TMT in 2010/11. The United States should retain the top supplier position with market share of 58 percent. As for 2011/12, Post expects total soybean imports to rebound to 587 TMT in 2009/10

Argentina should continue to dominate over 85 percent of the domestic soymeal import market. Malaysia's imports of US soymeal are expected to plunge to only 40 TMT in 2010/11. Local traders are now also using more DDGS in their feed formulation.

Under the new Biosafety regulations, approval is required for any release activity and importation of LMOs. Although the regulations are operative since Nov 1 2010, a grace period of two years was given for any incompliance. On July 8, 2010, Malaysian Ministry of Health posted food amendment regulations that require strict mandatory labeling of food and food ingredients obtained through modern biotechnology. A two year grace period was also given till July 8, 2012.

Malaysia is now the world's second top producer of palm oil (after Indonesia). Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production is expected to increase by about 1.7 percent to 17.8 million metric tons (MMT) in 2010/11. The increase in fruit-bearing area and palms reaching peak fruit bearing offset the decline in overall CPO yield per matured hectare equivalent (MHE). Post expects total CPO to increase to 18.4 MMT in 2011/12. In tandem, palm kernel oil (PKO) output is expected to increase to 2.12 MMT in 2010/11 and 2.16 MMT in 2011/12.

With an expected exportable surplus of about 17 MMT of PO and 970 TMT of PKO in MY2010/11, 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. Both imports and exports of coconut oil are expected to decrease in 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 drop to 64 TMT in 2010/11. 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. are expected to be insignificant in 2010/11. Post expects Malaysia to export about 62 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2010/11.

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 Italy. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 20 TMT in CY2010, mainly to China, Taiwan and Bangladesh.

Exchange Rate: RM3.304 (Mar 12, 2010); US\$1.00 = RM3.032 (Apr 12, 2011)

Other Relevant Reports

Malaysia – Bio-Fuels Annual ([ARG Number MY0008](#))

Commodities:

Select

**Author Defined:
TOTAL OILSEEDS**

There is no commercial cultivation of soybeans in Malaysia.

1. Soybean

Imports

Malaysian soybean imports rose 10 percent in 2009/10 reflecting the surge in exportable surpluses from the U.S, Canada and South Africa. US exports to Malaysia rose 56 percent and remained the biggest source of soybean for the Malaysian soybean market, with close to 60 percent market share. South Africa emerged as a formidable competitor with a market share of 11 percent in 2009/10. Canada continued to dominate the food-grade soybean market with a market share of 16 percent in 2009/10.

With the feedmillers turning increasingly to using imported soymeal, the prospects for soybean imports are less optimistic in 2010/11. Post expects total soybean imports to drop by 7 percent to 540 TMT in 2010/11. The U.S. should retain the top supplier position with exports to be around 300 TMT. The food soybean market is expected to see a steady rise in the near term, especially in the production of soymilk beverage. Canada will benefit from this growth. As for 2011/12, Post expects total soybean imports to rebound to 567 TMT in 2009/10, partly due to an increase in food-use and partly due to an increase in crushing.

Trade Policy & Market Access

Currently, U.S. soybeans and meals have 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.

Malaysia passed the Biosafety Act in the summer of 2007. Under the new Biosafety regulations (within the purview of the Act), approval is required for any release activity and importation of LMOs.

Although the regulations are operative since Nov 1 2010, a grace period of two years was given for any incompliance. On July 8, 2010, Malaysian Ministry of Health posted food amendment regulations that require strict mandatory labeling of food and food ingredients obtained through modern biotechnology. A two year grace period was also given till July 8, 2012. Post engages with these agencies, pro-biotechnology NGOs and the private sector 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.

A significant increase in soymeal consumption in Malaysia will largely depend on a robust poultry and pig industry. The GOM would likely welcome any assistance from APHIS or an international organization to help prevent, or deal with, recurrences of the Avian Influenza. Since the outbreak of the Nipah virus (Japanese Encephalitis) in 1999, the farmers and governmental officials have worked

together to develop a modern, integrated pig farm system. There are opportunities to link resources in the U.S. to assist in the following areas:

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

The National Swine Registry has conducted two training courses on artificial insemination and breeding management in the past. These courses were well received and Post would like to see these programs be conducted in other selected locations throughout the country. Buying missions to the U.S. should also be considered in face of growing competition from the European and Canadian counterparts. Another such mission (funded by Cochran Fellowship Program) was organized in 2010 and resulted in a shipment of 100 US breeder pigs from the United States. Post is using Cochrane funding to support a follow-up mission to the United States in 2011.

Consumption

Post expects soy food consumption to increase around 4 to 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 decline 5 percent in 2010/11 in view of stronger competition from the imported meals from Argentina. [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). An increase in matured hectare equivalent (MHE) is expected to offset the overall decline in yields, resulting in a stagnation of palm kernel production at 4.5 MMT in 2010/11. Post expects kernel output to rebound at a moderate rate - about 3.3 percent to 4.7 MMT in 2011/12. [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 2010.

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 CY2010, Malaysian imported about 30 TMT of copra, mainly from Indonesia. With the current rising vegetable oil prices in CY2011, industrial users are likely to increase copra 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 2010/11. Argentina should continue to dominate over 85 percent of the domestic soymeal import market. Malaysia's imports of US soymeal are expected to plunge to only 40 TMT in 2010/11 as their prices are less competitive than Argentine soymeal. Local traders are now also using more DDGS in their feed formulation.

Trade Policy & Market Access

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

Consumption

After achieving an estimated 7 percent GDP growth in 2010, the Malaysian economy is expected to grow around 5 to 6 percent in 2011. One international bank even placed Malaysia as one of the top five best-performing economies in Asia for 2011. Despite the recent sharp escalation of global commodity prices, Malaysia's current level of inflation is still manageable, estimated at three to four percent. In addition, Malaysia has a price control and subsidy mechanism to lessen the impact of any sharp increase in prices for essential items.

Pork consumption continues to grow. Ex-farm hog price rose from RM760/100kg in February 2010 to RM800/100kg in February 2011. In the past months, farmers have imported a few shipments of US breeding pigs to increase its population. While the political sensitiveness of the Muslim population to pig rearing is still a challenge, pig farming should continue for some time to come.

Price controls for broilers were eliminated in April 2009. The average ex-farm price has increased from about RM3.70/kg in February 2010 to RM4.70/kg in February 2011. Higher production cost and a reduction of flock due to disease problems contributed to the price increase. Ex-farm prices for chicken egg also increased from RM0.25 in February 2010 to RM0.33 per unit in February 2011. Most of the big broiler and layer farmers in the sector plan to increase the chicken population in 2010/11.

With the positive outlook, Post expects domestic feed consumption of soymeal to increase by 8 percent in 2010/11 and 6 percent in 2011/12.

2. Palm Kernel Meal

In line with the small increase in palm kernel crush, palm kernel meal (PKM) production is expected to increase by 2.2 percent to 2.4 MMT in 2010/11. 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. During the first 9 months of CY 2010, 1.6 MMT of PKM were exported with the bulk going to the Netherlands, New Zealand, South Korea and China. The ban on the use of meat and bone meal in various countries has opened many more overseas markets for Malaysian PKM exports. With another expected increase in palm kernel crush, 2.2 MMT of PKM should be available for exports in 2011/12.

3. Copra Meal

In line with the small increase in crushing activities (mainly from increased imports of copra), Malaysian copra meal output is expected to increase to 20 TMT in CY2011. 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, Pakistan, Australia and Bangladesh.

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 fast declining as they are also experiencing over-fishing. Malaysia is trying to source from other non-traditional suppliers such as India and Italy. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 20 TMT in CY2010, mainly to China, Taiwan and Bangladesh.

TOTAL OILS

1. Palm Oil

Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production rebounded by 3 percent in 2009/10, with average yield per matured hectare equivalent (MHE) improving by 1.2 percent. Malaysia is the world's second top producer of palm oil (after Indonesia), supplying about 12.8 percent of the global consumption of vegetable oils in 2009/10.

Fruit-bearing area is expected to expand to 4.5 million hectares in 2010/11, while fully matured hectare equivalent (MHE) could reach 2.39 million hectares. The Oct-Dec 2010 quarter CPO output was 15 percent down from the corresponding period of the previous year. 'La Nina' related weather conditions caused localized flooding which hampered harvesting during the quarter as well as during the months of January and February. Other cited reasons include the shortage of labor and a lesser usage of fertilizers. The labor shortage is the more serious problem as the GOM tried to restrict the big inflow of migrant workers. While fertilizer prices have been on the uptrend, high CPO prices provided the

incentives for most plantation groups not to reduce usage. Plantations fares better in fertilizer usage than smallholders as plantation groups usually call for open tender and lock in prices for a period from six months to a year Post now expects CPO production to rebound to about 9.7 MMT in the latter half of 2010/11, bringing the total output to 17.8 MMT for the whole of 2010/11. However, overall CPO yield per matured hectare equivalent (MHE) is expected to drop from 7.57 tons per hectare in 2009/10 to 7.46 tons in 2010/11.

As for 2011/12, Post expects an increase of 3.4 percent growth as another addition of 183,000 hectares reach fruit-bearing stage and 300,000 hectares of palms reaching peak producing age. CPO yield per matured hectare equivalent (MHE) is also expected to rebound to 7.64 MT/MHE in 2011/12. Post expects total CPO output to reach 18.4 MMT.

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

| | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Area-MHE (1,000 ha) | 2,267 | 2,306 | 2,346 | 2,386 | 2,409 |
| Production (TMT) | 17,566 | 17,257 | 17,765 | 17,800 | 18,400 |
| Yield-MHE (Ton/ha) | 7.75 | 7.48 | 7.57 | 7.46 | 7.64 |

[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 less than 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.

The Malaysian biofuel sector is under-performing with only 10 plants in operation due to the lack of demand from overseas and high CPO process since the latter half of 2010. Reportedly, Malaysia produced only 117,100 MT of palm biodiesel of which 90,000 were exported in 2010. The GOM hopes to implement the proposed mandatory blend of 5 percent of palm methyl ester in diesel in the domestic market by June 2011. For a start, the program would only cover the Federal territories of Kuala Lumpur and Putra Jaya and 3 other states of Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Malacca. The five regions would need only 200,000 tons of palm biodiesel per year, a small fraction of the total output.

According to official data, Malaysia exported 12.3 MMT of palm oil during Jan-Sep 2010, an increase of 16 percent from the corresponding period of the previous year. The top five destinations (China, Pakistan, India, the Netherlands and the United States) accounted for 55 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 CY2010 were expected to be close to 16.6 MMT with 910 TMT heading to the U.S.

With CPO output almost stagnating, Malaysia is estimated to have an exportable surplus of about 17 MMT of palm oil in MY2010/11. The small increase in exports could come from dipping into the stocks.

Trade Policy and Market Access

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

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

2. Palm Kernel Oil

With a small increase in palm kernel crushing, palm kernel oil (PKO) output is expected to increase by one percent to 2.1 MMT in 2010/11. A stronger growth is anticipated for 2011/12, with PKO output estimated to reach 2.2 MMT.

The local oleo-chemical industry utilized about 1.3 MMT of PKO, about 65 percent of the PKO production in 2009/10. 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 970 TMT in 2010/11. The main destinations are the U.S., China, Japan, Brazil and Egypt. With an expected bigger increase in PKO output in 2011/12, about 1 MMT of PKO are expected to be available for exports.

3. Soybean Oil

In line with a decline in soy crush, local soyoil production is expected to drop to 64 TMT in 2010/11. Soy crush would see a small increase in 2011/12 and domestic soyoil output could reach 66 TMT.

Soybean oil consumption accounts for less than 5 percent of total food use consumption of oil in Malaysia. Soyoil is consumed primarily as 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 62 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2010/11 with Philippines, Australia, Singapore and Indonesia 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 small increase in response to the rising prices in vegetable oils. 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 decline to 175 TMT in CY2011. Most of the imports were further refined and re-exported to third countries. Exports of refined coconut oil would see a small increase to 133 MT in CY2011, with the major markets being Singapore and Russia.

Oil, Palm PSD

(in 1,000 hectares and 1,000 MT)

| Oil, Palm Malaysia | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | | 2011/2012 | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Market Year Begin: Oct 2009 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2010 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2011 | |
| | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 4,680 | 4,810 | 4,680 | 4,940 | | 5,080 |
| Area Harvested | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,480 | | 4,690 |
| Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Beginning Stocks | 1,629 | 1,629 | 1,618 | 1,708 | | 1,500 |
| Production | 17,763 | 17,765 | 17,500 | 17,800 | | 18,400 |
| MY Imports | 1,283 | 1,240 | 1,350 | 1,500 | | 1,550 |
| MY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Imp. from EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Supply | 20,675 | 20,634 | 20,468 | 21,008 | | 21,450 |
| MY Exports | 15,530 | 16,309 | 15,900 | 17,000 | | 16,550 |
| MY Exp. to EU | 2,000 | 3,018 | 2,000 | 3,100 | | 3,200 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 2,392 | 1,447 | 2,450 | 1,268 | | 1,880 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 890 | 890 | 920 | 930 | | 975 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 245 | 280 | 260 | 310 | | 345 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 3,527 | 2,617 | 3,630 | 2,508 | | 3,200 |
| Ending Stocks | 1,618 | 1,708 | 938 | 1,500 | | 1,700 |
| Total Distribution | 20,675 | 20,634 | 20,468 | 21,008 | | 21,450 |
| CY Imports | 1,289 | 1,210 | 1,350 | 1,500 | | 1,550 |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Exports | 15,730 | 16,600 | 15,900 | 17,000 | | 16,550 |
| CY Exp. to U.S. | 1,300 | 910 | 1,300 | 1,040 | | 1,170 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|--|-----|
| Total for Others | 1059 | | 921 |
| Others not Listed | | | |
| Grand Total | 1059 | | 921 |

Exports Trade Matrix

| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Oil, Palm | | |
| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec, 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
| Exports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |
| U.S. | 802 | U.S. | 721 |
| Others | | Others | |
| China | 4039 | China | 2817 |
| Pakistan | 1899 | Pakistan | 1547 |
| India | 1128 | India | 823 |
| Netherlands | 1108 | Netherlands | 805 |
| Ukraine | 562 | Egypt | 655 |
| Japan | 528 | Japan | 412 |
| Egypt | 516 | Benin | 407 |
| Benin | 350 | Singapore | 296 |
| Iran, Islam Rep. | 336 | U.A. Emirates | 282 |
| Korea, Rep | 255 | Vietnam | 241 |
| Total for Others | 10721 | | 8285 |
| Others not Listed | 3115 | | 3275 |
| Grand Total | 14638 | | 12281 |

Oilseeds, Palm Kernel PSD

| Oilseed, Palm Kernel Malaysia | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | | 2011/2012 | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Market Year Begin: Oct 2009 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2010 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2011 | |
| | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 0 | 4,810 | 0 | 4,940 | | 5,080 |
| Area Harvested | 4,050 | 4,300 | 0 | 4,480 | | 4,690 |
| Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Beginning Stocks | 120 | 120 | 100 | 156 | | 130 |
| Production | 4,519 | 4,519 | 4,825 | 4,530 | | 4,680 |
| MY Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Imp. from EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Supply | 4,639 | 4,639 | 4,925 | 4,686 | | 4,810 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|
| MY Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Exp. to EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Crush | 4,539 | 4,483 | 4,825 | 4,556 | | 4,700 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 4,539 | 4,483 | 4,825 | 4,556 | | 4,700 |
| Ending Stocks | 100 | 156 | 100 | 130 | | 110 |
| Total Distribution | 4,639 | 4,639 | 4,925 | 4,686 | | 4,810 |
| CY Imports | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Exports | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Exp. to U.S. | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |

Prices Table

| Prices Table | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Oilseed, Palm Kernel | | |
| Prices in | Ringgit | per uom | Metric Ton |
| Year | 2009 | 2010 | % Change |
| Jan | 819 | 1360 | 66% |
| Feb | 865 | 1380 | 60% |
| Mar | 905 | 1507 | 67% |
| Apr | 1057 | 1531 | 45% |
| May | 1291 | 1545 | 20% |
| Jun | 1236 | 1592 | 29% |
| Jul | 1018 | 1612 | 58% |
| Aug | 1134 | 1742 | 54% |
| Sep | 1105 | 1812 | 64% |
| Oct | 1076 | 2092 | 94% |
| Nov | 1099 | 2386 | 117% |
| Dec | 1252 | 2746 | 119% |
| Exchange Rate | 3.032 | Local Currency/US \$ | |
| Date of Quote | 04/12/2011 | MM/DD/YYYY | |

Oil, Palm Kernel PSD

| Oil, Palm Kernel | Malaysia | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | | 2011/2012 | |
|------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2009 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2010 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2011 | |
| | | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | | 4,539 | 4,483 | 4,825 | 4,556 | | 4,700 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--|--------|
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0. | 0.4675 | 0. | 0.4642 | | 0.4596 |
| Beginning Stocks | 358 | 358 | 218 | 247 | | 200 |
| Production | 2,079 | 2,096 | 2,210 | 2,115 | | 2,160 |
| MY Imports | 400 | 554 | 450 | 565 | | 600 |
| MY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Imp. from EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Supply | 2,837 | 3,008 | 2,878 | 2,927 | | 2,960 |
| MY Exports | 1,099 | 941 | 1,130 | 970 | | 1,000 |
| MY Exp. to EU | 0 | 138 | 0 | 150 | | 160 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 1,410 | 1,710 | 1,405 | 1,644 | | 1,665 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 110 | 110 | 115 | 113 | | 115 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 1,520 | 1,820 | 1,520 | 1,757 | | 1,780 |
| Ending Stocks | 218 | 247 | 228 | 200 | | 180 |
| Total Distribution | 2,837 | 3,008 | 2,878 | 2,927 | | 2,960 |
| CY Imports | 400 | 540 | 450 | 565 | | 580 |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Exports | 1,170 | 950 | 1,140 | 970 | | 1,000 |
| CY Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 210 | 0 | 230 | | 240 |

Prices Table

| Prices Table | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Oil, Palm Kernel | | |
| Prices in | Ringgit | per uom | Metric Ton |
| Year | 2009 | 2010 | % Change |
| Jan | 1867 | 2887 | 55% |
| Feb | 1909 | 2925 | 53% |
| Mar | 1935 | 3243 | 68% |
| Apr | 2334 | 3218 | 38% |
| May | 2768 | 3273 | 18% |
| Jun | 2658 | 3350 | 26% |
| Jul | 2203 | 3365 | 53% |
| Aug | 2482 | 3557 | 43% |
| Sep | 2433 | 3667 | 51% |
| Oct | 2377 | 4224 | 78% |
| Nov | 2466 | 4893 | 98% |
| Dec | 2710 | 5577 | 106% |
| Exchange Rate | 3.032 | Local Currency/US \$ | |
| Date of Quote | 04/12/2011 | MM/DD/YYYY | |

Import Trade Matrix

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Oil, Palm Kernel | | |
| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec, 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
| Imports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |
| U.S. | | U.S. | |
| Others | | Others | |
| Indonesia | 349 | Indonesia | 353 |
| Thailand | 18 | Thailand | 36 |
| Papua N. Guinea | 1 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 368 | | 389 |
| Others not Listed | | | |
| Grand Total | 368 | | 389 |

Exports Trade Matrix

| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Oil, Palm Kernel | | |
| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec, 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
| Exports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |
| U.S. | 199 | U.S. | 167 |
| Others | | Others | |
| China | 184 | China | 99 |
| Japan | 74 | Japan | 63 |
| Brazil | 71 | Brazil | 57 |
| Ukraine | 70 | Egypt | 54 |
| India | 37 | Ukraine | 33 |
| Egypt | 36 | Thailand | 24 |
| Russian Fed. | 32 | Netherlands | 18 |
| Netherlands | 30 | Russian Fed. | 17 |
| Thailand | 29 | India | 14 |
| Singapore | 25 | South Africa | 13 |
| Total for Others | 588 | | 392 |
| Others not Listed | 208 | | 126 |
| Grand Total | 995 | | 685 |

Meal, Palm Kernel PSD

| Meal, Palm Kernel | Malaysia | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | | 2011/2012 | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2009 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2010 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2011 | |
| | | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | | 4,539 | 4,483 | 4,825 | 4,556 | | 4,700 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | | 1. | 0.5175 | 1. | 0.5202 | | 0.5298 |
| Beginning Stocks | | 127 | 127 | 40 | 226 | | 196 |
| Production | | 2,425 | 2,320 | 2,575 | 2,370 | | 2,490 |
| MY Imports | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Imp. from U.S. | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Imp. from EU | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Supply | | 2,552 | 2,447 | 2,615 | 2,596 | | 2,686 |
| MY Exports | | 2,150 | 1,940 | 2,200 | 2,100 | | 2,150 |
| MY Exp. to EU | | 1,330 | 908 | 1,330 | 1,100 | | 1,300 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | | 362 | 281 | 375 | 300 | | 330 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | | 362 | 281 | 375 | 300 | | 330 |
| Ending Stocks | | 40 | 226 | 40 | 196 | | 206 |
| Total Distribution | | 2,552 | 2,447 | 2,615 | 2,596 | | 2,686 |
| CY Imports | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Exports | | 2,150 | 2,160 | 2,200 | 2,100 | | 2,150 |
| CY Exp. to U.S. | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| SME | | 129 | 100 | 133 | 107 | | 117 |

Export Trade Matrix

| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Meal, Palm Kernel | | |
| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec, 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
| Exports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |
| U.S. | | U.S. | |
| Others | | Others | |
| Netherlands | 979 | Netherlands | 433 |
| Korea Rep. | 372 | New Zealand | 367 |
| New Zealand | 320 | Korea Rep. | 355 |
| China | 249 | China | 221 |
| Germany, FR | 163 | Germany, FR | 155 |
| United Kingdom | 43 | Vietnam | 16 |
| Vietnam | 33 | Pakistan | 16 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|----------------|------|
| Philippines | 29 | India | 8 |
| Switzerland | 15 | United Kingdom | 6 |
| Pakistan | 9 | Australia | 5 |
| Total for Others | 2212 | | 1582 |
| Others not Listed | 17 | | 11 |
| Grand Total | 2229 | | 1593 |

Oilseeds, Soybean PSD

| Oilseed, Soybean Malaysia | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | | 2011/2012 | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | Market Year Begin: Oct 2009 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2010 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2011 | |
| | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Area Harvested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Beginning Stocks | 5 | 5 | 17 | 39 | | 42 |
| Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Imports | 583 | 584 | 610 | 540 | | 567 |
| MY Imp. from U.S. | 335 | 345 | 360 | 300 | | 350 |
| MY Imp. from EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Supply | 588 | 589 | 627 | 579 | | 609 |
| MY Exports | 22 | 0 | 25 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Exp. to EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Crush | 380 | 380 | 390 | 360 | | 370 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 141 | 142 | 144 | 148 | | 155 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 28 | 28 | 32 | 29 | | 30 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 549 | 550 | 566 | 537 | | 555 |
| Ending Stocks | 17 | 39 | 36 | 42 | | 54 |
| Total Distribution | 588 | 589 | 627 | 579 | | 609 |
| CY Imports | 637 | 620 | 610 | 540 | | 587 |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 230 | 380 | 230 | 300 | | 350 |
| CY Exports | 19 | 0 | 35 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |

Import Trade Matrix

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Oilseed, Soybean | | |
| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec, 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
| Imports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |
| U.S. | 277 | U.S. | 285 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Argentina | 93 | Canada | 72 |
| Canada | 90 | South Africa | 66 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| Brazil | 18 | Argentina | 60 |
| India | 6 | India | 4 |
| Australia | 2 | China | 1 |
| China | 2 | Australia | 1 |
| Korea Rep. Of | 1 | New Zealand | 1 |
| | | Brazil | 1 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 212 | | 206 |
| Others not Listed | 2 | | 1 |
| Grand Total | 491 | | 492 |

Meal, Soybean PSD

| Meal, Soybean Malaysia | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | | 2011/2012 | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Market Year Begin: Oct 2009 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2010 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2011 | |
| | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 380 | 380 | 390 | 360 | | 370 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 1. | 0.7842 | 1. | 0.7639 | | 0.7838 |
| Beginning Stocks | 39 | 39 | 22 | 110 | | 125 |
| Production | 299 | 298 | 307 | 275 | | 290 |
| MY Imports | 1,072 | 1,062 | 1,170 | 1,125 | | 1,200 |
| MY Imp. from U.S. | 120 | 109 | 100 | 40 | | 50 |
| MY Imp. from EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Supply | 1,410 | 1,399 | 1,499 | 1,510 | | 1,615 |
| MY Exports | 38 | 24 | 35 | 25 | | 30 |
| MY Exp. to EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 1,350 | 1,265 | 1,440 | 1,360 | | 1,440 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 1,350 | 1,265 | 1,440 | 1,360 | | 1,440 |
| Ending Stocks | 22 | 110 | 24 | 125 | | 145 |
| Total Distribution | 1,410 | 1,399 | 1,499 | 1,510 | | 1,615 |
| CY Imports | 1,117 | 1,070 | 1,200 | 1,125 | | 1,200 |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 120 | 80 | 100 | 40 | | 50 |
| CY Exports | 39 | 25 | 32 | 25 | | 30 |
| CY Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| SME | 1,350 | 1,265 | 1,440 | 1,360 | | 1,440 |

Import Trade Matrix

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--|--|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Meal, Soybean | | |

| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec, 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------|
| Imports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |
| U.S. | 81 | U.S. | 47 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Argentina | 817 | Argentina | 716 |
| Korea Rep. Of | 48 | China | 16 |
| India | 19 | India | 11 |
| China | 18 | Australia | 4 |
| Singapore | 4 | Singapore | 4 |
| | | Korea Rep. Of | 3 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 906 | | 754 |
| Others not Listed | 1 | | |
| Grand Total | 988 | | 801 |

Oil, Soybean PSD

| Oil, Soybean Malaysia | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | | 2011/2012 | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Market Year Begin: Oct 2009 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2010 | | Market Year Begin: Oct 2011 | |
| | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 380 | 380 | 390 | 360 | | 370 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0. | 0.1789 | 0. | 0.1778 | | 0.1784 |
| Beginning Stocks | 18 | 18 | 0 | 13 | | 13 |
| Production | 68 | 68 | 69 | 64 | | 66 |
| MY Imports | 109 | 55 | 110 | 60 | | 80 |
| MY Imp. from U.S. | 82 | 28 | 50 | 5 | | 10 |
| MY Imp. from EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Supply | 195 | 141 | 179 | 137 | | 159 |
| MY Exports | 142 | 68 | 120 | 62 | | 80 |
| MY Exp. to EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 53 | 60 | 55 | 62 | | 64 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 53 | 60 | 55 | 62 | | 64 |
| Ending Stocks | 0 | 13 | 4 | 13 | | 15 |
| Total Distribution | 195 | 141 | 179 | 137 | | 159 |
| CY Imports | 126 | 65 | 125 | 60 | | 80 |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 58 | 30 | 25 | 5 | | 10 |
| CY Exports | 113 | 70 | 120 | 62 | | 80 |
| CY Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |

Import Trade Matrix

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Oil, Soybean | | |
| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec, 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
| Imports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |
| U.S. | 14 | U.S. | 24 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Argentina | 53 | Argentina | 26 |
| Brazil | 8 | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 62 | | 26 |
| Others not Listed | 1 | | |
| Grand Total | 77 | | 50 |

Export Trade Matrix

| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Oil, Soybean | | |
| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec, 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
| Exports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |
| U.S. | | U.S. | |
| Others | | Others | |
| Philippines | 32 | Philippines | 23 |
| Australia | 24 | Australia | 20 |
| Singapore | 18 | Singapore | 14 |
| Indonesia | 16 | Indonesia | 13 |
| Madagascar | 10 | Vietnam | 9 |
| New Zealand | 6 | Madagascar | 5 |
| Hong Kong | 5 | New Zealand | 5 |
| Vietnam | 3 | Sudan | 4 |
| China | 1 | China | 3 |
| Papua N. Guinea | 1 | Pakistan | 3 |
| Total for Others | 116 | | 99 |
| Others not Listed | 5 | | 5 |

| | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|
| Grand Total | 121 | 104 |
|-------------|-----|-----|

Oilseeds, Copra PSD

| Oilseed, Copra Malaysia | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | | 2011/2012 | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2011 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2012 | |
| | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 0 | 94 | 0 | 91 | | 93 |
| Area Harvested | 0 | 63 | 0 | 61 | | 62 |
| Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Beginning Stocks | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | | 1 |
| Production | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | | 30 |
| MY Imports | 20 | 21 | 20 | 25 | | 24 |
| MY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Imp. from EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Supply | 51 | 52 | 52 | 57 | | 55 |
| MY Exports | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| MY Exp. to EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Crush | 49 | 49 | 50 | 55 | | 52 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 49 | 49 | 50 | 55 | | 52 |
| Ending Stocks | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Total Distribution | 51 | 52 | 52 | 57 | | 55 |
| CY Imports | 26 | 21 | 0 | 25 | | 24 |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Exports | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 |
| CY Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |

Meal, Copra PSD

| Meal, Copra Malaysia | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | | 2011/2012 | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2011 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2012 | |
| | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 49 | 49 | 50 | 55 | | 52 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0. | 0.3673 | 0. | 0.3636 | | 0.3654 |
| Beginning Stocks | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 |
| Production | 18 | 18 | 18 | 20 | | 19 |
| MY Imports | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| MY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Imp. from EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Supply | 20 | 21 | 19 | 22 | | 22 |
| MY Exports | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | | 4 |
| MY Exp. to EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|--|----|
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 13 | 13 | 12 | 14 | | 13 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | | 4 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 17 | 17 | 15 | 17 | | 17 |
| Ending Stocks | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 |
| Total Distribution | 20 | 21 | 19 | 22 | | 22 |
| CY Imports | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | | 2 |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Exports | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | | 4 |
| CY Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| SME | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | | 8 |

Oil, Coconut PSD

| Oil, Coconut Malaysia | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | | 2011/2012 | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2011 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2011 | |
| | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Crush | 49 | 49 | 50 | 55 | | 52 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 1. | 0.6327 | 1. | 0.6364 | | 0.6346 |
| Beginning Stocks | 47 | 47 | 36 | 43 | | 33 |
| Production | 31 | 31 | 32 | 35 | | 33 |
| MY Imports | 187 | 180 | 190 | 175 | | 180 |
| MY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Imp. from EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Supply | 265 | 258 | 258 | 253 | | 246 |
| MY Exports | 134 | 130 | 135 | 133 | | 126 |
| MY Exp. to EU | 11 | 0 | 10 | 0 | | 0 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 50 | 52 | 50 | 57 | | 50 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 45 | 33 | 45 | 30 | | 32 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 95 | 85 | 95 | 87 | | 82 |
| Ending Stocks | 36 | 43 | 28 | 33 | | 38 |
| Total Distribution | 265 | 258 | 258 | 253 | | 246 |
| CY Imports | 170 | 180 | 175 | 175 | | 180 |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Exports | 140 | 130 | 140 | 133 | | 126 |
| CY Exp. to U.S. | 11 | 7 | 11 | 9 | | 10 |

Import Trade Matrix

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------|------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Oil, Coconut | | |
| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec; 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
| Imports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| U.S. | | U.S. | |
| Others | | Others | |
| Indonesia | 133 | Indonesia | 111 |
| Australia | 2 | Philippines | 33 |
| | | Papua N. Guinea | 3 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 135 | | 147 |
| Others not Listed | | | |
| Grand Total | 135 | | 147 |

Export Trade Matrix

| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Oil, Coconut | | |
| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec; 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
| Exports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |
| U.S. | 11 | U.S. | 5 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Singapore | 23 | Singapore | 15 |
| Russian Fed | 20 | Russian Fed | 14 |
| Ukraine | 10 | Thailand | 12 |
| Australia | 8 | Australia | 9 |
| Egypt | 7 | Ukraine | 7 |
| Pakistan | 6 | Sweden | 6 |
| Iran Islamic Rep. | 6 | Pakistan | 5 |
| India | 4 | Kuwait | 4 |
| Syrian A. Rep | 3 | Egypt | 4 |
| Sweden | 3 | Argentina | 3 |
| Total for Others | 90 | | 79 |
| Others not Listed | 38 | | 32 |
| Grand Total | 139 | | 116 |

Meal, Fish PSD

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Meal, Fish Malaysia | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 | 2011/2012 |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2011 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2012 | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Catch For Reduction | 240 | 240 | 240 | 236 | | 232 |
| Extr. Rate, 999.9999 | 0. | 0.2375 | 0. | 0.2373 | | 0.2371 |
| Beginning Stocks | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | | 6 |
| Production | 57 | 57 | 57 | 56 | | 55 |
| MY Imports | 25 | 15 | 25 | 18 | | 19 |
| MY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| MY Imp. from EU | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 | | 4 |
| Total Supply | 88 | 78 | 87 | 79 | | 80 |
| MY Exports | 18 | 20 | 17 | 18 | | 19 |
| MY Exp. to EU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Industrial Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Food Use Dom. Cons. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Feed Waste Dom. Cons. | 65 | 53 | 65 | 55 | | 56 |
| Total Dom. Cons. | 65 | 53 | 65 | 55 | | 56 |
| Ending Stocks | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | | 5 |
| Total Distribution | 88 | 78 | 87 | 79 | | 80 |
| CY Imports | 25 | 15 | 25 | 18 | | 19 |
| CY Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| CY Exports | 18 | 20 | 17 | 18 | | 19 |
| CY Exp. to U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| SME | 94 | 77 | 94 | 79 | | 81 |

Import Trade Matrix

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------|------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Meal, Fish | | |
| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec; 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
| Imports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |
| U.S. | | U.S. | |
| Others | | Others | |
| India | 4 | India | 3 |
| Peru | 3 | Italy | 3 |
| Mexico | 2 | Taiwan | 2 |
| Italy | 1 | Spain | 1 |
| Chile | 1 | | |
| Pakistan | 1 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 12 | | 9 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|----|----|
| Others not Listed | | | 1 |
| Grand Total | | 12 | 10 |

Export Trade Matrix

| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------|------|
| Country | Malaysia | | |
| Commodity | Meal, Fish | | |
| Time Period | 2009: Jan-Dec; 2010: Jan-Sep | Units: | TMT |
| Exports for: | 2009 | | 2010 |
| U.S. | | U.S. | |
| Others | | Others | |
| China | 4 | China | 6 |
| Taiwan | 4 | Taiwan | 6 |
| Bangladesh | 2 | Bangladesh | 1 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 10 | | 13 |
| Others not Listed | | | 1 |
| Grand Total | 10 | | 14 |

END OF REPORTS.