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Oilseeds and Products Annual

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Approved By:

Joani Dong, Regional Agricultural Attaché

Prepared By:

Abdul Ghani Wahab, Agricultural Specialist

Report Highlights:

Palm oil production is expected to increase from 17.7 million tons in 2015/16 to 19.4 million tons in 2016/17 and to 21.0 million tons in 2017/18 due to palm trees recovering from tree stress due to prolonged dry season from the El-Nino weather anomaly recorded throughout 2015/16. Conducive weather patterns are expected in 2016/17 which will see increased production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB). The use of high yield seedlings introduced in 2010 onwards improved yields although there has been less expansion in planted area. Exports of U.S soybeans are expected to increase to 250,000 tons in 2016/2017 and to 300,000 tons in 2017/18. The increase is in line with projected increase in poultry consumption.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

U.S. exports of soybeans to Malaysia will remain strong and increase to 250,000 tons in 2016/17 and 300,000 tons in 2017/18. In line with strong demand for poultry meat, total overall imports increased from 800,000 tons in 2016/17 to 820,000 tons in 2017/18, an increase of 2.5 percent. Strong demand is due a 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) and depreciation of Malaysian currency by almost 30 percent for the last 18 months. 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 9.7% to 19.5 million tons in 2016/17 from 17.7 million tons recorded in 2015/16. For 2017/18, production of CPO is forecast at 21.0 million tons due to favorable weather patterns for the year.

Diseases and inconsistent application of agronomic practices (especially pesticides and fertilizers), i.e., smallholder farmers do not have fixed schedule program in applying pesticides and fertilizers, contributed to lower yields of fresh fruit bunches (FFB). Smallholders' farms accounted for 60 percent of palm planted area in Malaysia.

Big plantation companies, on the other hand, show dramatic improvement in yields as palm trees recover from trees stress. Introduction of high yielding seedlings during 2010 replanting saw increases in production which compensate low yields by smallholder farmers. Even so, shortage of manual labor remained the main issue faced by the industry.

Palm oil exports are expected to stagnate and expected at 17.2 million tons, in 2016/17, due to stiff competition from Indonesia and other edible oils such as soybean, sunflower, canola and rape seed oils. China, India and Pakistan remain major export markets for Malaysia's palm oil. In 2015/16, exports to the United States were 636,000 tons valued at US\$401 million.

TOTAL OILSEEDS

1. Soybeans

Production

There is no commercial cultivation of soybeans in Malaysia.

Imports

Imports of soybeans saw a jump from 643,000 tons in 2014/15 tons to 885,000 tons in 2015/16, an increase of 37%. This was due to competitive pricing of soybeans as production was at a record high in 2016 attributed to good weather in the Northern Hemisphere. Also, prices were higher than corn which stimulated production. For 2016/17, imports of soybeans are expected to drop to 800,000 tons as depreciation of Malaysia currency made it expensive to import. The States remains the top supplier of soybean commanding 24% or 210,000 tons in 2015/16, up to 31% or 250,000 tons in 2016/17.

Exports of U.S soybean is forecast to further increase to 300,000 tons in 2017/18 in line with strong demand from the poultry sector. During the fourth quarter 2016, there were a few mergers and acquisitions of big layer poultry farms with small ones which dampened rising cost (increased in cost of imported soybeans and soy meals due to depreciation of Malaysian currency) and to sustain profitability in the industry. Canada, Argentina and Brazil are the other major suppliers of soybeans to Malaysia.

Palm oil products displayed at the Palm Oil Conference 2017 in Kuala Lumpur. Cooking oil (tall



**bottles
in
back),**

biodiesel (middle), biomass (front) and consumer products (far right).

(Source: FAS Kuala Lumpur)

Consumption

Soybean crushing is growing in line with slow growth in the poultry industry. In 2015/16, crushing activity was at 590,000 tons and forecast to slightly drop to 570,000 tons in 2016/17. In 2017/18, crushing activity will likely reach 580,000 tons in line with increased 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 the desired nutrients for poultry feeds, those imported (especially from the States) are from identity preserved (IP) soybeans. Human consumption only accounts for 25 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:	2014/15		2015/16
U.S.	294	U.S.	396
Others		Others	
Canada	116		150
Argentina	51		122
Brazil	69		94
Egypt	0		35
Ukraine	13		32
Uruguay	24		13
Paraguay	61		12
Total for Others	334		458
Others not Listed	15		31
Grand Total	643		885

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 tandem with steady growth in population, meal imports are expected to moderately increase. Imports are forecast at 1.58 million tons in 2016/17 and will slightly increase to 1.59 million tons in 2017/18. In 2015/16, soybean meal imports were 1.29 million tons valued at US\$684 million. The poultry industry consumed more than 80% of the soybean meal imported and the remaining was for swine and aquaculture industries. Argentina is the dominant supplier of soybean meal controls 95% of total Malaysian imports.

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 5.7 percent in 2016/17 and at 3.2 percent in 2017/18.

Soybean meal imports

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Soybean meal		
Time Period	Market Begin Oct	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2014/15		2015/16
U.S.	0		0
Others		Others	
Argentina	1,414		1,274
Brazil	14		12
Total for Others	1,428		1,286
Others not Listed	12		5
Grand Total	1,451		1291

2. Palm Kernel Meal

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 decline from 2.73 million tons in 2014/15 to 2.53 million tons in 2015/16 in line with a drop in production of palm kernel oil. For 2016/17 production is likely to increase to 2.65 million tons and further increase to 2.9 million tons in 2017/18. Increases are in line with recovery and increase in production of palm oil. As palm kernel meal commands a higher price in overseas markets, most production goes to New Zealand and the European Union. Around 10 percent is consumed domestically.

TOTAL OILS

1. Palm Oil

As palm oil production to make 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, shortenings, vegetable ghee, bakery products, chocolates, hot beverages, coffee creamers, and ice cream). Use of high yield seedlings during the replanting program in 2010 onwards saw yields increase consistently even though area planted increased marginally as the Sarawak government imposed 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. Previously, the Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB) forecasted Sarawak having 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.

Expansion in new palm planted areas is attributed to conversion of old non-profitable rubber plantations into 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.

Tree stress due to weather abnormalities declined. Production of fresh fruit bunches steadily recovered, and is expected to fully recover by early-2018. Based on input received from planters, production is expected to normalize to pre-El Nino within 2 calendar years. Even so, Post believes it will take a while before Malaysia's CPO production reaches 22 million tons.

In 2017/18, total planted palm tree area is expected to reach 6.1 million hectares, with most expansion in East Malaysia. This 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 2017/18, increased to 5.2 million hectares, an area with palm trees that produces fruit at least once or twice a year. Fully matured hectare equivalent (MHE) area for 2017/18, is estimated at 2.74 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 6.55 in 2015/16 to 7.04 in 2016/17 due to production recovery and expected to rebound to 7.66 in 2017/18 as the weather improves in line with increases in mature hectare equivalent (MHE). Consequently, output is forecast to grow to 21.0 million tons. Even so, shortage of manual labor is still prevalent in the industry and the main cause for yields increasing less than area expansion.

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)	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Area-MHE (1,000 ha)	2,547	2,608	2,652	2,698	2,755	2,738
Production (TMT)	19,300	20,161	20,000	17,680	19,400	21,000
Yield MHE (Ton/ha)	7.74	7.73	7.54	6.55	7.04	7.66



Malaysia's map showing palm oil planted areas (blue dots) in West and East Malaysia.

(Source: FAS Kuala Lumpur)

Trade

For 2016/17, Malaysia's palm oil exports are forecasted at 17.15 million, a marginal increase of 0.51 million tons from 16.64 million tons recorded in 2015/16. For the year 2017/18 it is expected to increase to 18 million tons.

There are a few reasons why exports of Malaysia's crude palm oil (CPO) is not expected to increase as much as expected. Low soybean priced recorded for the last few months saw the difference in palm oil and soybean prices narrow, making it cheaper to buy soybean than crude palm oil, thus reducing Malaysian export of palm oil to its key traditional markets. In addition, Indonesia, the largest producer of palm oil, has aggressively entered the China and India markets by lowering prices of their palm oil. Over the years, Indonesia gained market shares in China and India at the expense of Malaysia.

As the price of crude palm oil (CPO) futures is traded in Malaysian currency at the Malaysia Stock Exchange, depreciation of Malaysia currency by more than 30% relative to USD\$, impacted the export selling price. For the last 20 months, the price of CPO traded in U.S. dollar remains around USD\$650 to USD\$730 per metric ton. The price of CPO in Malaysia currency, however, has increased by almost 30

percent during the same period. In April 2016 the price reached RM2,400, and for the first time after an absence for more than 18 months, GOM re-introduced the export tax on CPO.

Palm oil analysts believe the price of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) will be traded around RM2,950 to RM3,200 (USD\$663 to USD\$719) for the rest of 2017 that will attract export taxes ranging 6.5 % to 7.5% for every ton of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) exported out of Malaysia. Such tax makes it expensive to export Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and lead some millers to sell it to local oleochemical refiners instead to avoid paying export taxes.

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
\$505 - \$539	4.5%
\$540 - \$573	5.0%
\$574 - \$606	5.5%
\$607- \$640	6.0%
\$641 - \$674	6.5%
\$675 - \$707	7.0%
\$708 - \$741	7.5%
\$742 - \$775	8.0%
>\$775	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: RM3.682 (March 14, 2015); RM4.44 (March 14, 2017)

2. Palm Kernel Oil

Production of Palm Kernel Oil (PKO) is forecast to steadily increase in line with recovery production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB). (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 2016/17 production of Palm Kernel Oil (PKO) are forecast at 2.3 million tons and in 2017/18 at 2.5 million tons, an increase of 8.7 percent. PKO exports are forecast at 1.06 million tons in 2016/17 and forecast to rebound to 1.2 million tons 2017/18. Main buyers are the United States, Singapore, Egypt, Australia, Russia and China.



Palm kernel oils for cosmetic and pharmaceutical companies.

(Source: FAS Kuala Lumpur)

3. Coconut Oil

Total coconut oil imports for 2016/17, is projected at 170,000 tons. Most of the imports are further refined and re-exported to third countries, namely Singapore, Ukraine and Australia with exports forecast at 150,000 tons in 2016/17.

For 2017/18 coconut oil imports is forecast to marginally increase to 175,000 tons with exports forecast at 155,000 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	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	4800	4800	4900	4900	0	5200
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	2641	2641	1546	1546	0	1279
Production	17700	17700	19500	19500	0	21000
MY Imports	816	816	800	800	0	450
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	21157	21157	21846	21846	0	22729
MY Exports	16621	16621	17000	17000	0	18000
MY Exp. to EU	2000	2000	1900	1900	0	2000
Industrial Dom. Cons.	2290	2290	2400	2400	0	2450
Food Use Dom. Cons.	650	650	720	720	0	700
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	50	50	50	50	0	40
Total Dom. Cons.	2990	2990	3170	3170	0	3190
Ending Stocks	1546	1546	1676	1676	0	1539
Total Distribution	21157	21157	21846	21846	0	22729
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Oilseeds, Palm Kernel PSD

Oilseed, Palm Kernel	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	4800	0	4900	0	0	5200
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	199	199	163	0	0	176
Production	4500	0	5000	0	0	5400
MY Imports	20	0	13	0	0	15
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4719	199	5176	0	0	5591
MY Exports	5	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	4551	0	5000	0	0	5400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	4551	0	5000	0	0	5400
Ending Stocks	163	0	176	0	0	191
Total Distribution	4719	0	5176	0	0	5591
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Oil, Palm Kernel PSD

Oil, Palm Kernel	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	4551	0	5000	0	0	5400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4801	0	0.466	0	0	0.463
Beginning Stocks	316	316	209	0	0	188
Production	2185	0	2330	0	0	2500
MY Imports	252	0	300	0	0	320
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2753	316	2839	0	0	3008
MY Exports	952	0	1060	0	0	1200
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1477	0	1476	0	0	1500
Food Use Dom. Cons.	115	0	115	0	0	115
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1592	0	1591	0	0	1615
Ending Stocks	209	0	188	0	0	193
Total Distribution	2753	0	2839	0	0	3008
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Meal, Palm Kernel PSD

Meal, Palm Kernel	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	4551	0	5000	0	0	5400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.5559	0	0.53	0	0	0.537
Beginning Stocks	349	349	255	0	0	220
Production	2530	0	2650	0	0	2900
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2879	349	2905	0	0	3120
MY Exports	2333	0	2380	0	0	2550
MY Exp. to EU	525	0	550	0	0	550
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	291	0	305	0	0	320
Total Dom. Cons.	291	0	305	0	0	320
Ending Stocks	255	0	220	0	0	250
Total Distribution	2879	0	2905	0	0	3120
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oilseeds, Soybean PSD

Oilseed, Soybean	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
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	50	50	70	0	0	70
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	885	0	800	0	0	820
MY Imp. from U.S.	210	0	250	0	0	300
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	935	50	870	0	0	890
MY Exports	58	0	25	0	0	30
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	590	0	570	0	0	580
Food Use Dom. Cons.	170	0	165	0	0	167
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	47	0	40	0	0	40
Total Dom. Cons.	807	0	775	0	0	787
Ending Stocks	70	0	70	0	0	73
Total Distribution	935	0	870	0	0	890

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

Meal, Soybean PSD

Meal, Soybean	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	590	0	570	0	0	580
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.7712	0	0.7895	0	0	0.7845
Beginning Stocks	211	211	119	0	0	209
Production	455	0	450	0	0	455
MY Imports	1291	0	1580	0	0	1590
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1957	211	2149	0	0	2254
MY Exports	88	0	90	0	0	95
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1750	0	1850	0	0	1910
Total Dom. Cons.	1750	0	1850	0	0	1910
Ending Stocks	119	0	209	0	0	249
Total Distribution	1957	0	2149	0	0	2254

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Oil, Soybean PSD

Oil, Soybean	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	590	0	570	0	0	580
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1712	0	0.1772	0	0	01741
Beginning Stocks	6	6	19	0	0	10
Production	101	0	101	0	0	101
MY Imports	120	0	125	0	0	124
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	227	6	245	0	0	235
MY Exports	148	0	175	0	0	165
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	60	0	60	0	0	60
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	60	0	60	0	0	60
Ending Stocks	19	0	10	0	0	10
Total Distribution	227	0	245	0	0	235
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oilseeds, Copra PSD

Oilseed, Copra	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2016		Jan 2017		Jan 2018	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	114	0	114	0	0	114
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	29	0	29	0	0	29
MY Imports	11	0	16	0	0	15
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	40	0	45	0	0	44
MY Exports	1	0	1	0	0	1
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	39	0	44	0	0	43
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	39	0	44	0	0	43
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	40	0	45	0	0	44
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Meal, Copra PSD

Meal, Copra	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2016		Jan 2017		Jan 2018	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	39	0	44	0	0	43
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.359	0	0.3409	0	0	0.3488
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	14	0	15	0	0	15
MY Imports	1	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	15	0	15	0	0	15
MY Exports	2	0	2	0	0	2
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	5	0	5	0	0	5
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	8	0	8	0	0	8
Total Dom. Cons.	13	0	13	0	0	13
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	15	0	15	0	0	15
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Coconut PSD

Oil, Coconut	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2016		Jan 2017		Jan 2018	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	39	0	44	0	0	43
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.6154	0	0.6136	0	0	0.6279
Beginning Stocks	33	33	42	0	0	29
Production	24	0	27	0	0	27
MY Imports	155	0	170	0	0	175
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	212	33	239	0	0	231
MY Exports	110	0	150	0	0	155
MY Exp. to EU	10	0	10	0	0	10
Industrial Dom. Cons.	25	0	25	0	0	25
Food Use Dom. Cons.	35	0	35	0	0	35
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	60	0	60	0	0	60
Ending Stocks	42	0	29	0	0	16
Total Distribution	212	0	239	0	0	231
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Meal, Fish PSD

Meal, Fish	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2016		Jan 2017		Jan 2018	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Catch For Reduction	240	0	240	0	0	240
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.2708	0	0.2708	0	0	0.2708
Beginning Stocks	3	3	2	0	0	2
Production	65	0	65	0	0	65
MY Imports	15	0	15	0	0	15
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	83	3	82	0	0	82
MY Exports	40	0	30	0	0	32
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	41	0	50	0	0	50
Total Dom. Cons.	41	0	50	0	0	50
Ending Stocks	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total Distribution	83	0	82	0	0	82
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Other Relevant Reports

Malaysia – [2016 Bio-Fuels Annual \(MY6004\)](#)