

Malaysian Palm Oil Council



June 2023
Issue 02

PalmPulse



Egypt's Palm Oil Imports Drop in Q1 2023: Factors and Forecast

Palm oil and its derivatives imports from January to April 2023 decreased by 13% or 61,066 tonnes, declining from 463,915 tonnes in same period last year to 402,849 tonnes this year.

In the first quarter of 2023, Egypt's palm oil imports dropped by 23% or 94,887 tonnes, declining from 409,937 tonnes in Q1 2022 to 315,050 tonnes in Q1 2023. The total oils and fats imports also decreased by 9.4% or 55,617 tonnes, falling from 590,121 tonnes in Q1 2022 to 534,503.518 tonnes in Q1 2023.

There are several key factors affecting the decline in palm oil imports:

① Improvement in Local Production

In February, the Egyptian government announced its strategy to promote locally produced oilseed meals. The state has been trying to increase the production of oil crops and assist the edible oil business. As a result, soybeans will be planted on 100,000 acres this year, bringing the total area under cultivation for this significant crop to 500,000 acres. In addition, sunflower-growing regions would receive an additional 90,000 acres, bringing the total cropland to 250,000 acres. The agricultural Ministry cultivates cotton, soybeans, and sunflowers to improve edible oil production.

2 Inflation

Analysts predict that Egypt will devalue the pound again this year after doing so three times since March 2022. This has caused the Egyptian pound to depreciate by almost 50% against the US dollar. The lack of foreign currency resulted in a backlog in imports, which the authorities have cleared up. This contributed to a price increase, raising the inflation rate to 33.9% in March 2023. This is up from 12.1% in March 2022 and above the rate of 31.9% recorded a month earlier, according to the latest calculations published by the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS, 2023). The high inflation rate is forcing consumers to reduce their consumption of oils and fats to survive the dire economic situation.

Egypt has also resumed a plan to sell shares in state-run corporations, including two military-affiliated businesses, as part of a more extensive program to overhaul the economy and secure foreign currency. By the end of June, Egyptian authorities believe they will generate at least USD2 billion from selling some assets. However, concerns about the initiative's pace have been raised.

Egyptian Palm Oil Imports Forecast

Palm oil and its derivatives imports from January to April 2023 decreased by 13% or 61,066 tonnes, declining from 463,915 tonnes in same period last year to 402,849 tonnes this year. Consequently, it is expected that palm oil imports in Egypt for 2023 will decline by approximately 10% or 100,000 tonnes, to record 1 million tonne compared to 1.1 million tonnes in 2022. The decrease in imports will be due to reduced consumption due to high prices and inflation, in addition to the expected improvement of local production. 📌

Unleashing the Growth Potential for Malaysian Palm Fats Players in China's Bakery Industry



The scale of China's baked goods market has maintained steady growth in recent years. In 2014, it became the second-largest market and has since increased from USD26.5 billion to USD40.51 billion in 2022. It is forecasted that the market size of China's baked food industry will reach USD43.8 billion in 2023, a growth of 7.9% against 2022.

China's bakery industry is relatively new compared to its Western counterparts, where baked goods are commonly consumed as desserts and snacks. There is still a large gap between the volume of consumption of baked goods between China and Western countries such as Europe and the United States. However, with the ongoing changes in the dietary habits of the Chinese population in recent years, the consumption of bakery products is on the rise, and baked goods such as cakes and bread have increasingly become an important part of consumers' diets. With this positive outlook, baking fats, being one of the essential raw materials in the bakery industry, will see an increase in demand in tandem with this development.

Overview of the Chinese Bakery Industry

Sizing up the Market

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According to market information, the per capita consumption of baked goods in China was only 7.7 kg in 2021, which is less than 50% of the world average of 22.6 kg and significantly lower than the consumption level of Western countries such as France at 70.4 kg and the UK at 46.7 kg. This indicates that there is huge potential for further expansion in demand. With China's consumption increasing steadily in recent years, it offers substantial opportunities for China's bakery players, as well as the ingredients suppliers in the foreseeable future.

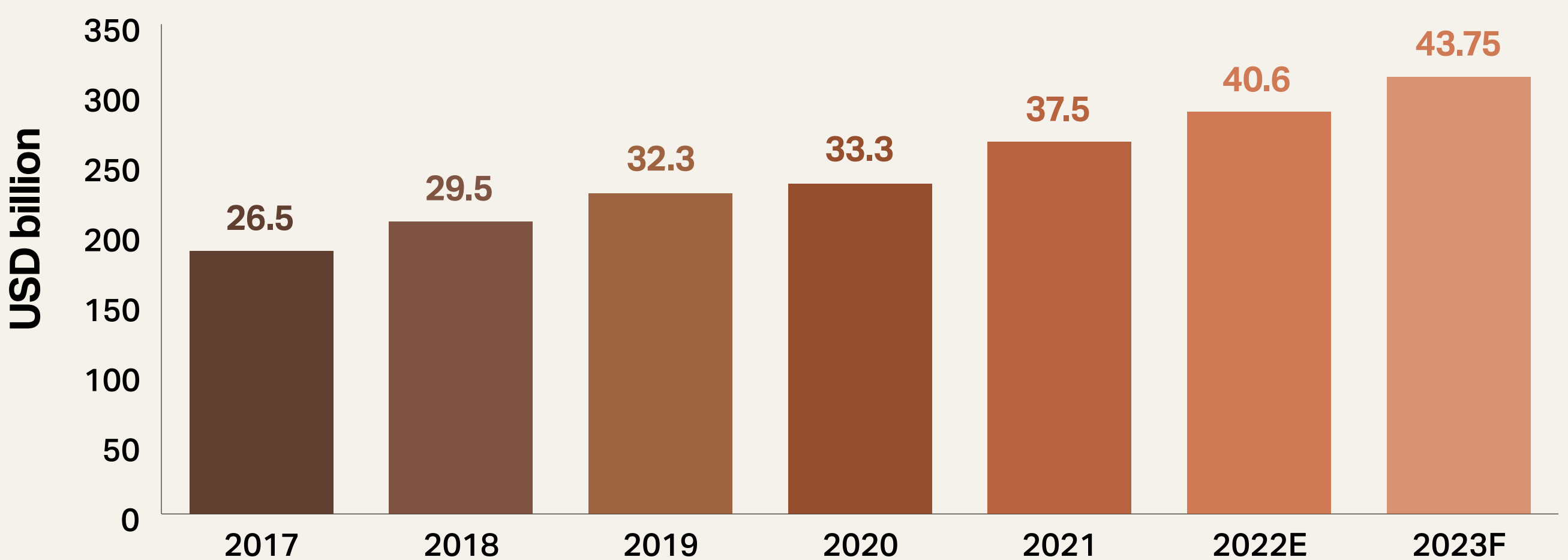


Figure 1: Market size of China's bakery industry in 2017-2023F (askci.com, 2023).

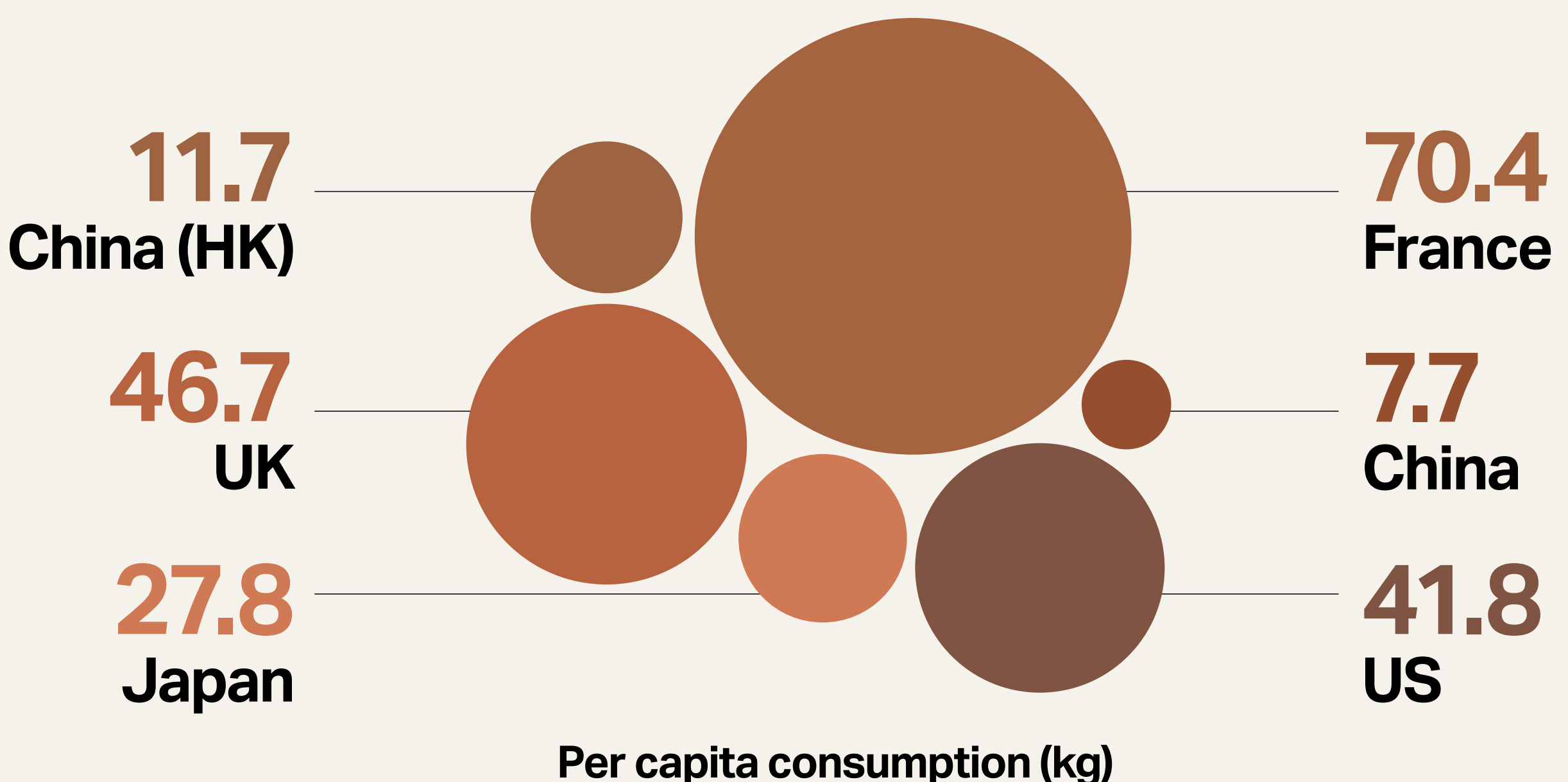


Figure 2: Global per capita consumption of baked goods for 2021 (askci.com, 2023).

No. of New Registered Co.



Figure 3: China's new registered bakery industry-related companies in 2017-2022 (iiMedia Research Inc., 2023).

Development of the Bakery Industry

The increasing number of registered Chinese bakery industry-related companies since 2014 supports the positive outlook for the industry. Despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, the number of newly registered enterprises in the bakery and its peripheral sectors significantly increased in 2022, charting a record high of 29,345 new companies registered.

Competitive Landscape

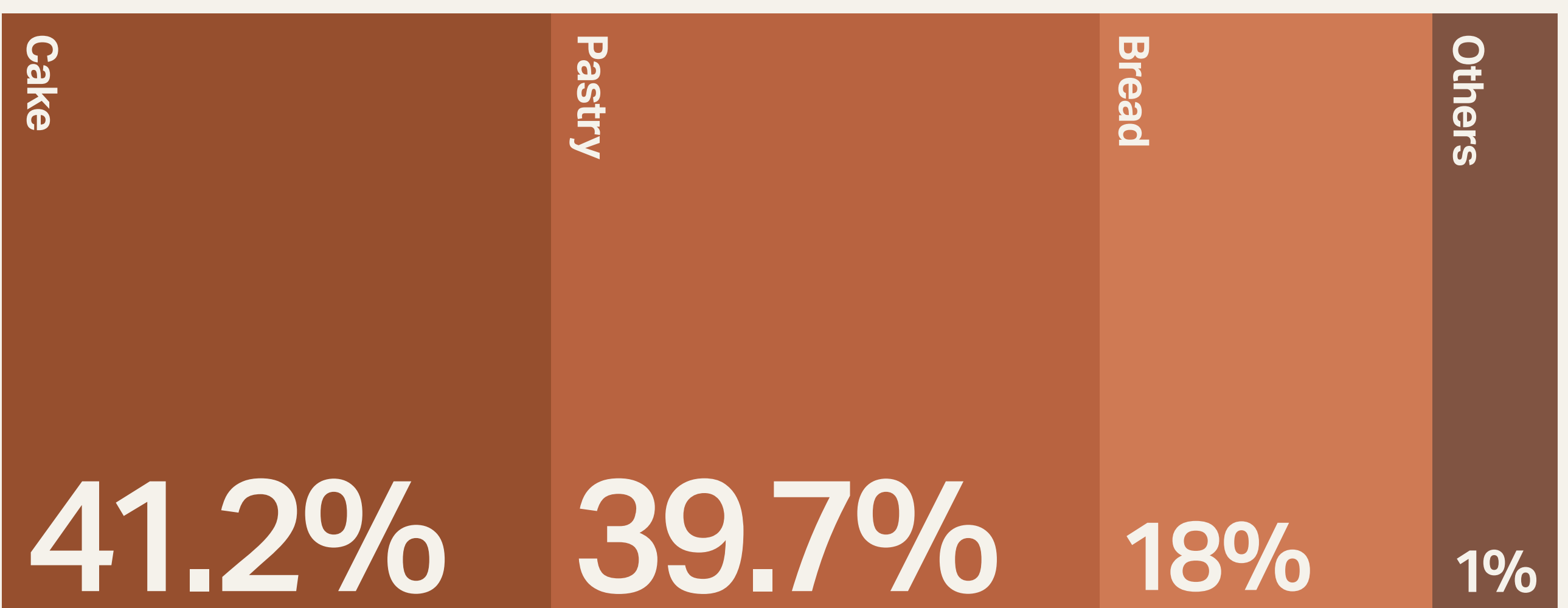
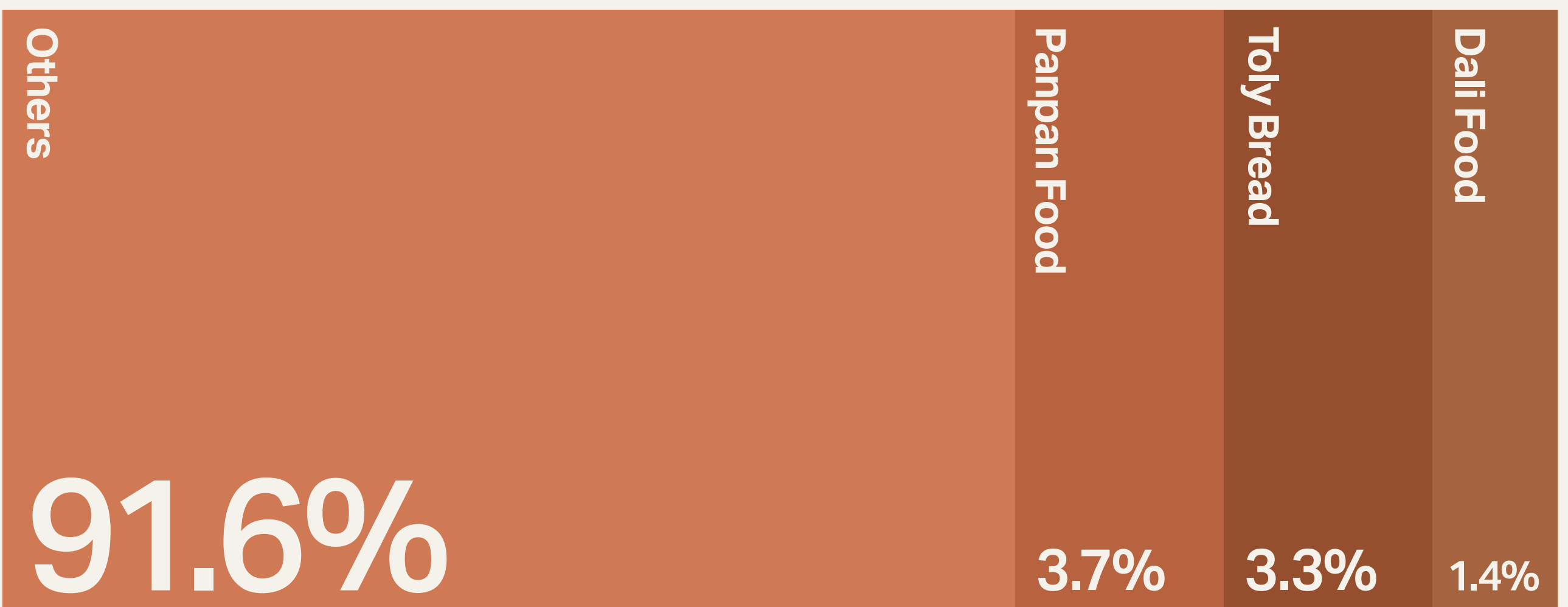
The market competition landscape of China's bakery food industry is highly fragmented. According to relevant data, the top three companies in the industry are Dali Foods, Toly Bread, and Panpan Foods, with a total market share of only 8%. This is a considerable disparity from the 43% and 23% concentration of the top five companies in Japan and the UK, respectively, where the top five Chinese players only account for 10.7% of the market share.

Bakery Products

In China, bakery products are typically divided into cakes, pastries, and bread. In terms of sales volume in 2021, cakes had the highest sales volume at 41.2%, followed by pastries at 39.7%, and bread at 18.0%.

Bakery Fats

Baked goods are typically made using flour, yeast, salt, and sugar as the main ingredients, with fats, dairy products, and eggs serving as auxiliary materials. Among the various ingredients consumed in the bakery industry, flour accounted for 44% of the total ingredients (in volume), while sugar/sweeteners, bakery fats, and water accounted for 15%, 13%, and 10% of the total ingredients consumed, respectively.



Figures 4&5: Market structure of China's bakery industry in 2021 (Euromonitor & askci.com, 2023).

According to iiMedia Research Inc. (2023), it is estimated that approximately 1.64 million tonnes of bakery fats were consumed in China in 2022, and this volume is expected to increase to 1.77 million tonnes in 2023, representing a growth of 7.6%.

The most commonly used bakery fats in the Chinese market include margarine, shortening, and butter. Bakery fats can be used in a wide range of food industry applications, including cakes, cookies, candy, frozen drinks, and even some pharmaceutical or chemical uses.

Shortening

In recent years, with the development of the bakery industry, the demand for shortening, the main raw material, has been expanding annually. However, the annual production of shortening in China is far from meeting the growing domestic consumption demand, which has led to high dependence on imported shortening products in the domestic market. According to data released by the General Administration of Customs of China, the import volume of shortening has increased year-on-year, with Indonesia and Malaysia being the main sources of imported shortening.

Although the import of shortening has increased drastically in 2021 and 2022 to 854,304 tonnes and 1.01 million tonnes respectively, it is important to note that some of these shortenings were imported for non-bakery purposes, such as frying and other food processing applications. Therefore, it is estimated that based on the CAGR of shortening imports from 2017-2020 at 11.9%, 640,000 tonnes of shortening imported in 2022 was consumed in the bakery industry.

Butter

The output of butter in China is estimated at 140,000 tonnes per year, which accounts for approximately 60% of total demand, with the remainder being fulfilled via imports. The fusion of Chinese and Western food cultures, and the increasing consumption of Western-style catering and baked goods by Chinese consumers, have driven the growing demand for butter. However, with local production only increasing by 1.5% annually, butter imports have shown higher growth in recent years. New Zealand is the largest source of imported butter in China. From 2017 to 2022, China's imported butter showed an increasing trend, with a rapid rebound in 2020 (increase of 39.1% versus the previous year) following a slight slowdown in 2019 due to the trade conflict.

Margarine

Margarine is mainly used as a substitute for butter in the baking of cakes and pastries, as well as in Western baked goods such as bread, cake embryos, and Chinese desserts. In China, vegetable oils such as soybean oil, rapeseed oil, palm oil, and their fractions have become the main raw materials for the production of margarine. China's margarine industry is still in the growing stage, and due to the limited growth in butter supplies, China's margarine market is expected to grow rapidly, with an annual growth rate of 20%. China mainly imports margarine from Indonesia, which accounted for 90.8% of total imports.

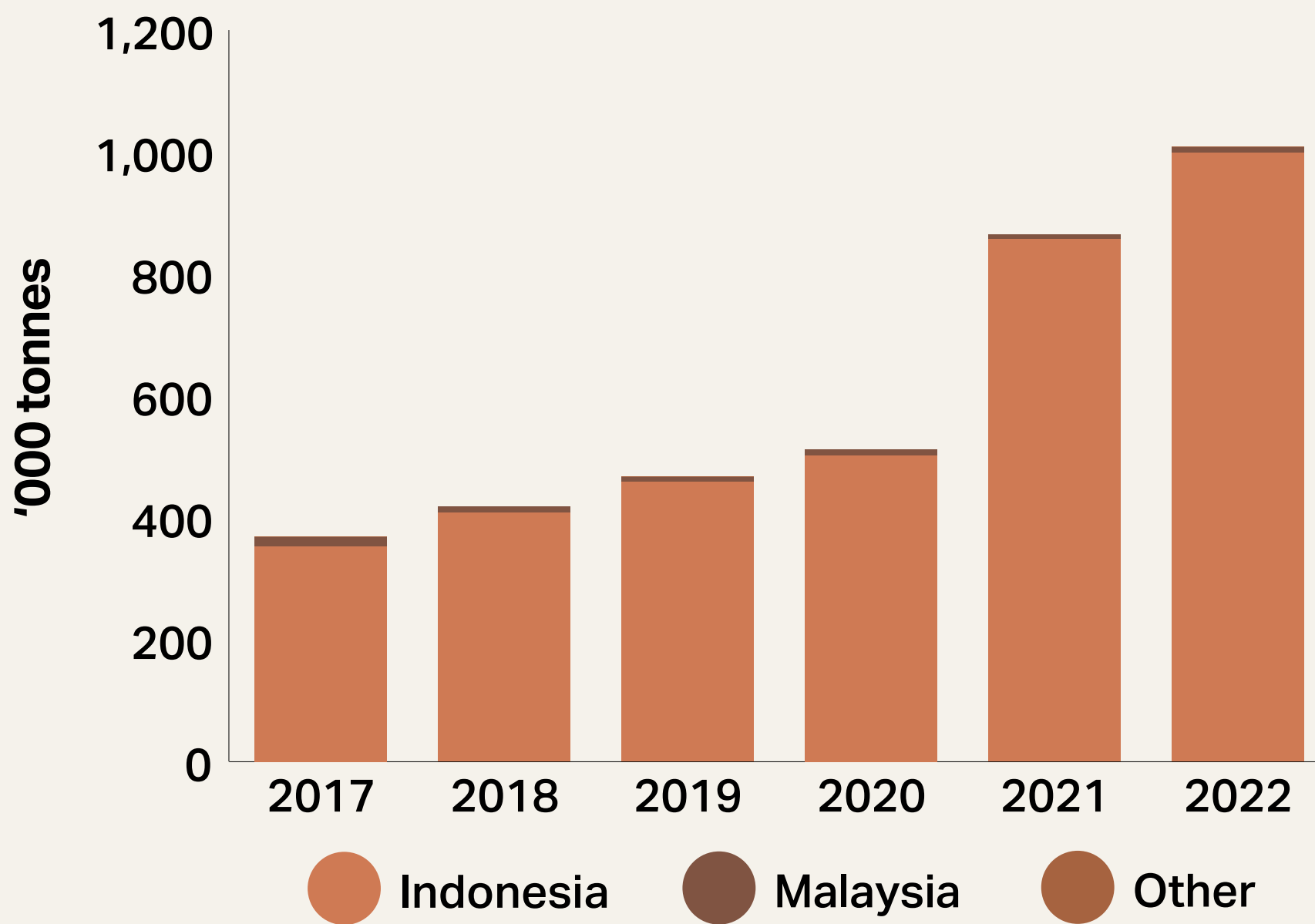


Figure 6: Imports of shortening into China by country (China Customs, 2023).

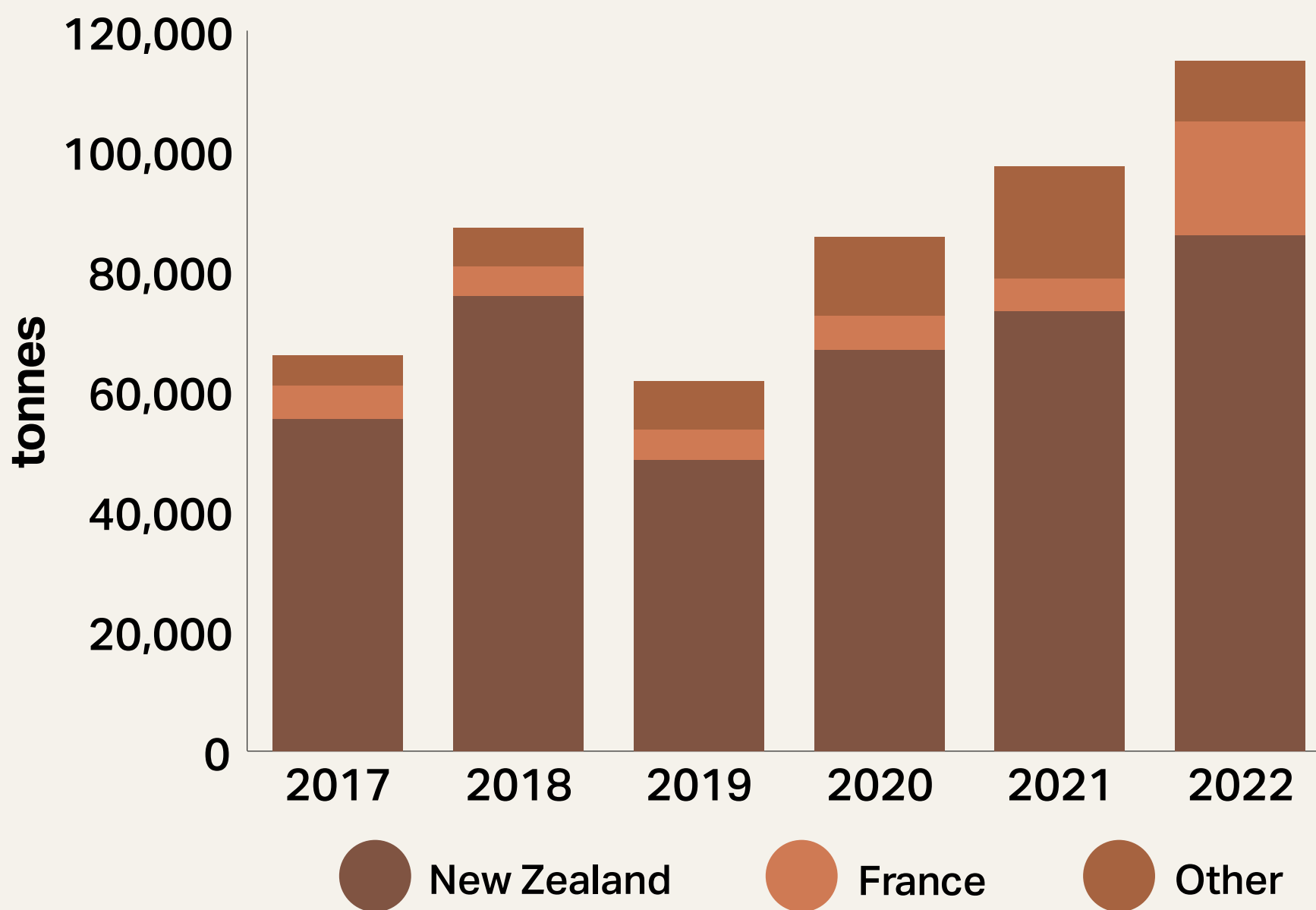


Figure 7: Imports of butter into China by country (China Customs, 2023).

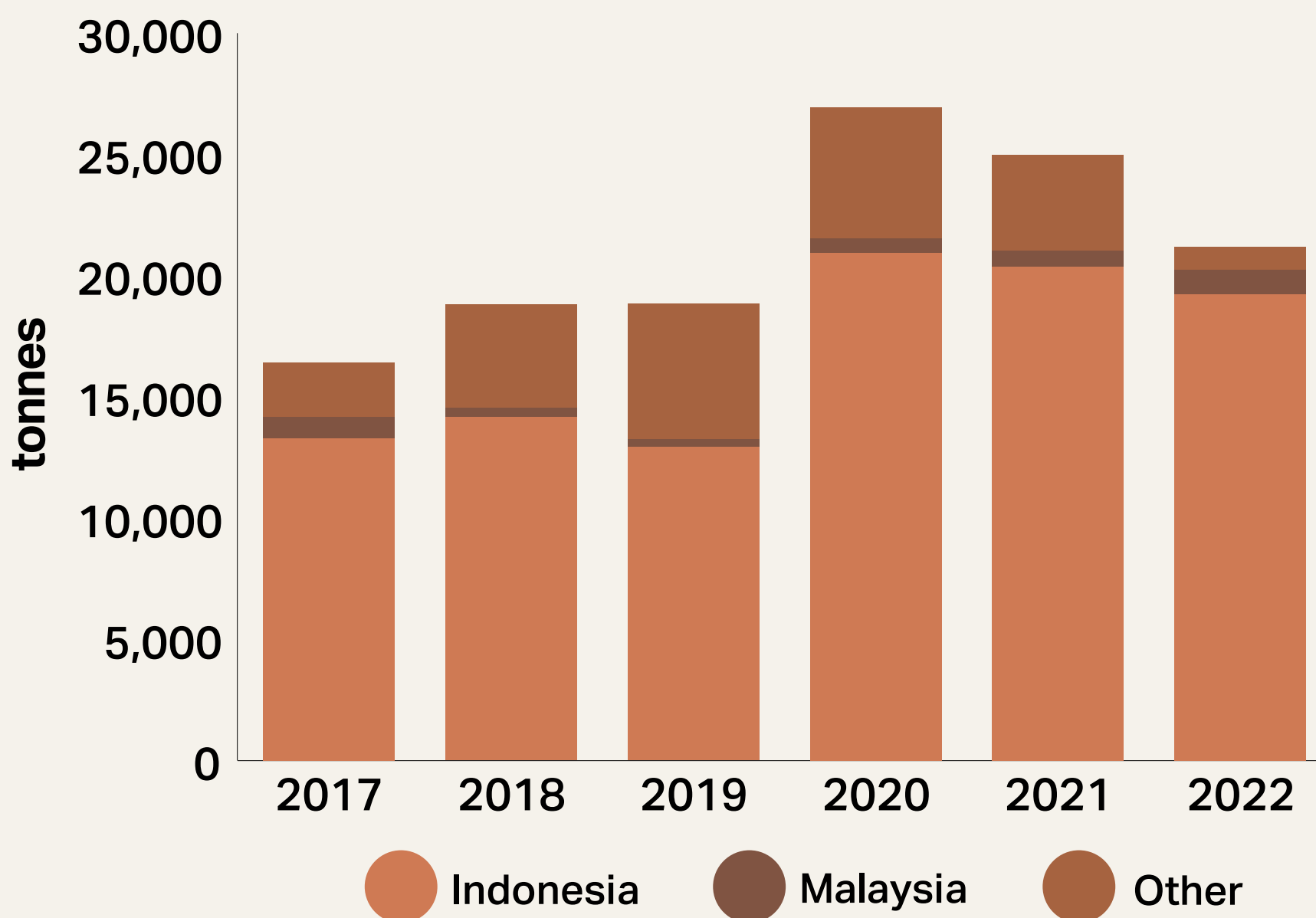


Figure 8: Imports of margarine into China by country (China Customs, 2023).



What Does This Mean for the Malaysian Palm Fats Industry?

China's growing bakery industry is expected to maintain its growth trajectory in the next few years, with significant room for further expansion. This growth will lead to an increased demand for bakery fats, with a forecasted 7% growth in 2024 and 2025. Shortening and margarine, which are mainly processed from palm oil, are supplied to China primarily by Indonesia and Malaysia, with Indonesia leading the market share. The expansion of the bakery market in China coupled with the slowdown in the output of animal fats will offer opportunities for more imports of Malaysian palm fats in the future. As the bakery industry continues to grow, the demand for bakery fats will also increase, creating a promising market for industry players in the coming years. Malaysian palm fats players can leverage the growing potential of China's bakery market by supplying high-quality baking fats that cater to the needs and preferences of Chinese consumers. By capitalizing on the increasing demand for baked goods and the expanding bakery industry, Malaysian palm fats players can expand their market share in China and tap into this lucrative market. 📌

Analysis and Outlook for June 2023:

CPO Prices Expected to Maintain Resilience Above USD700



In June 2023, the resilience of CPO prices is expected to persist, driven by three main factors outlined below:

1

Uncertainties surrounding the impending El Nino and its potential impact on India's oilseed production are prompting buyers to hedge their demand, thus bolstering prices.

2

Weakened soybean crushing in China, due to low pork prices, continues to spur demand for palm oil, as it fills the gap left by soybean oil.

3

China's palm oil inventory has shifted from an upward trend to a downward trend, hitting its lowest level in five months. In contrast, soybean oil and rapeseed oil have reached their highest levels in five months.

A Brief Market Recap

Indonesia to ease palm oil export policy and lower monthly volume for domestic sales. As a result, approximately 3 million tonnes of frozen export quotas will gradually become available over the course of the next nine months.

The European Commission has prohibited wheat, corn, rapeseed, and sunflower seed exports from Ukraine to Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia from 2 May until 5 June due to overstocked storage facilities and logistic bottlenecks in the five countries. This prohibition could potentially be extended further.

Russia has reached an agreement to prolong the Black Sea Grain Initiative, which was originally scheduled to end on 18 May, for an additional two months. The extension would help to lower global food prices.

What to Expect in June 2023

Malaysia's palm oil stocks reached their lowest level in 13 months, declining by 10.54% to 1.50 million tonnes compared to the previous month at 1.67 million tonnes. This reduction was attributed by a large number of holidays in the month of April, which reduced the harvesting days, as well as increased local consumption during the Ramadhan month. The decline on Malaysia's palm oil stocks was higher than expected in April and it is predicted to remain below 2 million tonnes until Q3 2023. This projection is based on the assumption that there will not be an extraordinary surge in demand triggered by the impending El Nino phenomenon.

MPOB: Malaysia April 2023 Data

Table 1: Monthly statistics of Malaysian palm oil for April 2023 (MPOB).

	Apr 2023 (million tonnes)	Mar 2023 (million tonnes)	Changes from Mar 2023 (%)
Opening Stocks	1.673	2.119	
Opening Stocks	1.196	1.288	- 7.1
Palm Oil Imports	0.034	0.039	- 15.32
Exports	1.074	1.486	- 27.78
Local Disappearance	0.331	0.288	14.93
End Month Stocks	1.497	1.673	- 10.54

Palm Oil Price Outlook in June, 2023

Recent projections by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA, May 2023) as shown in Figure 9, indicate a rising likelihood of El Nino occurrence, which could last into at least early 2024, although its severity is uncertain at this point. The emergence of El Nino is expected to have a positive impact on edible oil prices as the drought would adversely affect food crops and led to poor harvests in Australia, South Africa, India and several region in Southeast Asia. Updates on the severity of the impending El Nino in June/ August from weather agencies could potentially increase demand for palm oil and support its prices.

India's oilseed production is expected to be adversely affected by El Nino from June to September, potentially leading to a decline in the output of the kharif crop. This is based on historical trend, where India experienced seven El Nino years between 2001 to 2020, with four of them being "super" leading to droughts that negatively impacted kharif crop output. India is the largest importer of Malaysian palm oil, accounting for 18% of Malaysia's total palm oil exports in 2022.

Although a "super" El Nino event would not significantly affect palm oil production in 2023, the negative effects on yields could be experienced after 10 to 12 months in 2024. Malaysia's palm oil production dropped 13.2% to 17.32 million tonnes in 2016 following the previous El Nino in 2015.

China's soybean crushing in Q1 2023 experienced a 5.5% y-o-y decline and a significant 25.3% drop compared to Q4 2022, potentially increasing the demand for palm oil to fill the gap. The decline was due to lower pork prices in relation to soybean meal prices, discouraging farmers from fattening their pigs.

Official NOAA CPC ENSO Probabilities (issued May 2023)

Based on -0.5° / $+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ thresholds in ERSSTv5 Niño-3.4 index

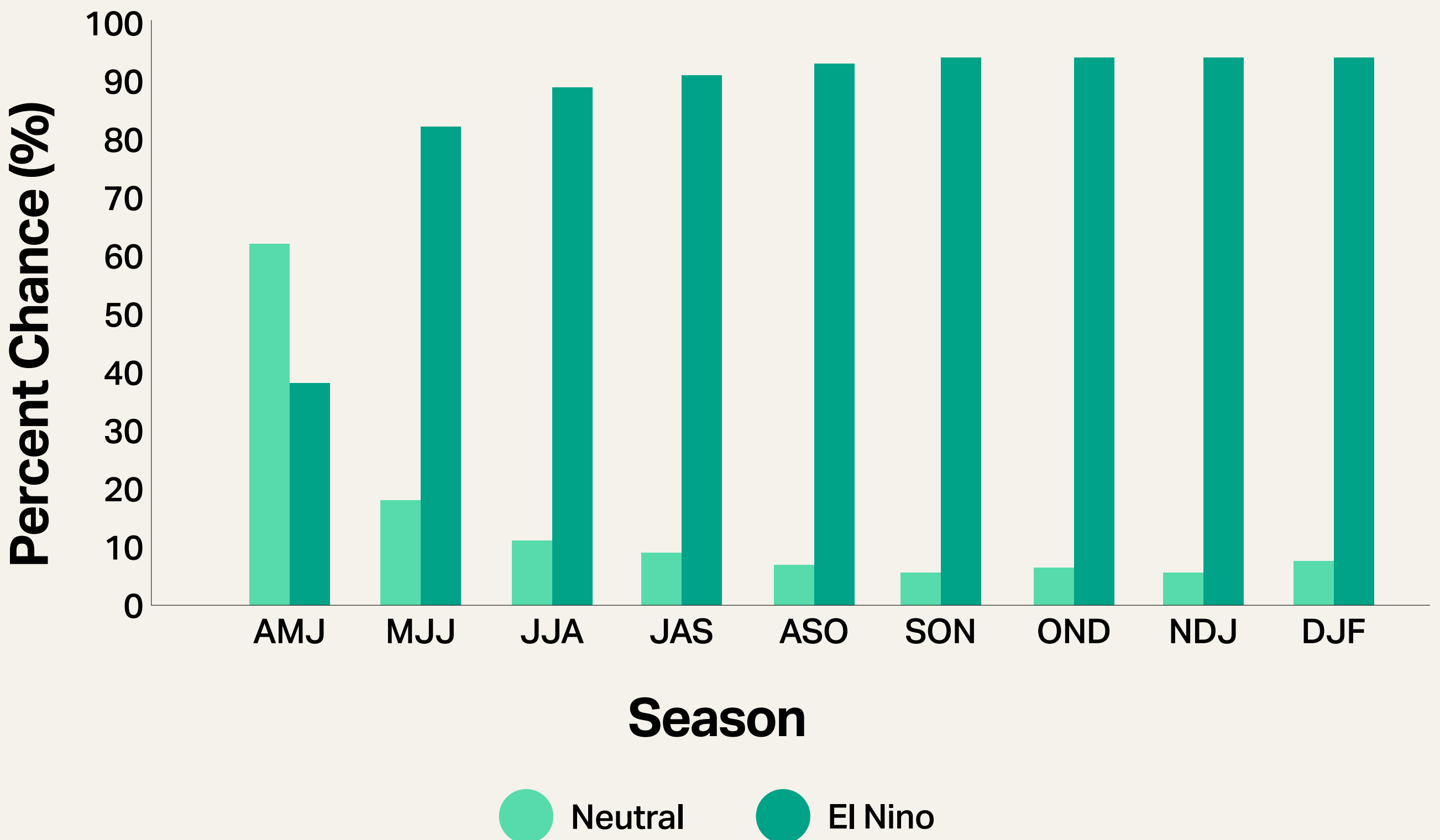


Figure 9: 82% of probability for El Nino to occur from May – July, up from 62% a month ago. Chances of El Nino occurring from December 2023 – February 2024 is 93% (Official NOAA CPC ENSO Probabilities (issued May), 2023).

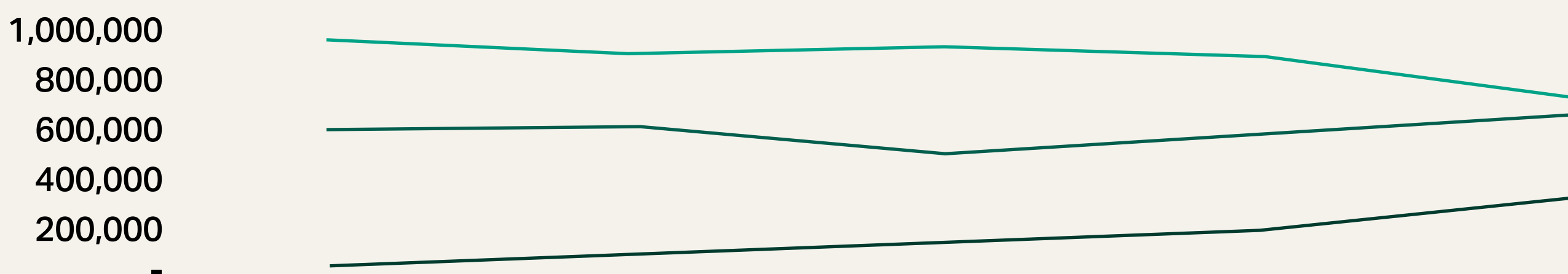
Moreover, China’s palm oil inventory has shifted from an upward trend to a downward trend, reaching its lowest level in five months, while the inventories of soybean oil and rapeseed oil are at their highest in five months, as illustrated in Figure 10. This reduction in palm oil stocks could increase the need for replenishment and potentially increase China’s palm oil imports in June, thereby supporting palm oil prices. Palm oil is widely used in manufacturing instant noodles and cosmetic production in China.

In Europe, the oversupply of rapeseed oil led to a drop in overall edible oil prices. However, palm oil prices remained steady due to smaller-than-expected production and stocks in Malaysia and Indonesia. The price spread between crude palm oil and other edible oils has narrowed, as shown in Figure 11. The price premium observed for sunflower oil, soybean oil, and rapeseed oil against crude palm oil, ranging between USD200 to USD500 in November 2022, has now reduced to negative premium in May 2023, making palm oil relatively more expensive. This shift is likely to encourage importers to favour alternative oils over palm oil, thereby limiting palm oil prices.

Malaysia's palm oil stocks are expected to recover in June, due to potential increase in imports from Indonesia following their relaxed export policy and improvements in palm oil production. The high production season for palm oil is projected to commence in June/July. Malaysia's palm oil imports from Indonesia declined 29% y-o-y between January to April 2023, attributed to Indonesia's tightened export policy from February to April 2023. However, with Indonesia easing its export policy from May 2023 onwards, Malaysia foresees an increase in palm oil imports from Indonesia.

It is anticipated that crude palm oil prices will remain strong, staying above USD700 due to the uncertainties surrounding the upcoming El Nino scenario. The bullish price impact of the El Nino is likely to be experienced earlier than its production impacts since buyers will hedge their demand in anticipation of potential effects. However, the reduced price competitiveness of palm oil against rival oils may result in a decrease in demand, despite the positive impact of the El Nino on prices. Furthermore, the expected recovery in end-of-month inventory for June 2023 will limit the price of palm oil at USD820. 📌

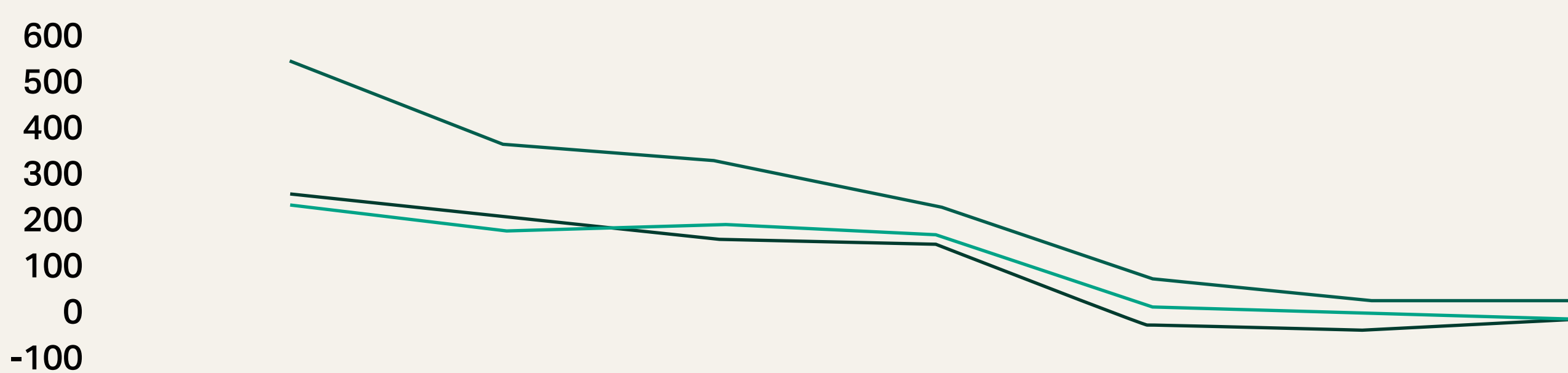
China Edible Oil Ending Stocks (tonnes)



	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023
Palm Oil	969,600	918,000	943,400	911,800	762,400
Soybean Oil	624,800	631,900	541,100	596,900	677,300
Rapeseed Oil	107,000	147,500	200,500	240,600	359,600

Figure 10: China's ending stocks for palm oil, soybean oil and rapeseed oil from December 2022 to April 2023 (MPOC Market Intelligence, 2023).

Price Premium or Discount (-) on Sun Oil, Soy Oil, Rape Oil over Crude Palm Oil in European Market (USD per tonne)



	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023
Sun Oil, EU, FOB	238	189	196	171	26	22	-5
Soy Oil, Dutch, Exmil	549	379	335	249	92	41	35
Rape Oil, Dutch, FOB	252	194	170	165	-9	-23	-2

Figure 11: Price premium or discount (-) on sun oil, soy oil and rape oil over crude palm oil in Europe (Oil World, 2023).

The European Parliament Adopts the Deforestation- Free Products Regulation



Malaysia believes that the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) will impose additional costs and create barriers for the palm oil sector, including over 450,000 Malaysian smallholders.

In a significant development, the European Parliament has officially adopted the Deforestation-Free Products Regulation, following the interinstitutional trilogue negotiations between the European Parliament and the Council of the EU in December 2022. The Regulation garnered strong support, with 552 votes in favor, 44 against, and 43 abstentions during the plenary session on 19 April 2023. Once validated by the EU Council, the Regulation will be published in the Official Journal of the EU, marking the beginning of an 18-month implementation period. During this time, the EU Commission will determine the implementing legislation, including the designation of “high-risk” products.

The new Regulation aims to prohibit the placement of products that have contributed to deforestation or forest degradation, as well as products that do not comply with the laws of their country of origin. It establishes mandatory due diligence rules for operators and companies involved in placing commodities associated with deforestation and forest degradation on the EU market. These commodities include soy, beef, palm oil, wood, cocoa, coffee, rubber, charcoal, and certain derived products such as leather, chocolate, furniture, printed paper, and palm oil derivatives. Notably, the European Parliament has broadened the definition of forest degradation to encompass the conversion of primary forests or naturally regenerating forests into plantation forests or other wooded land.

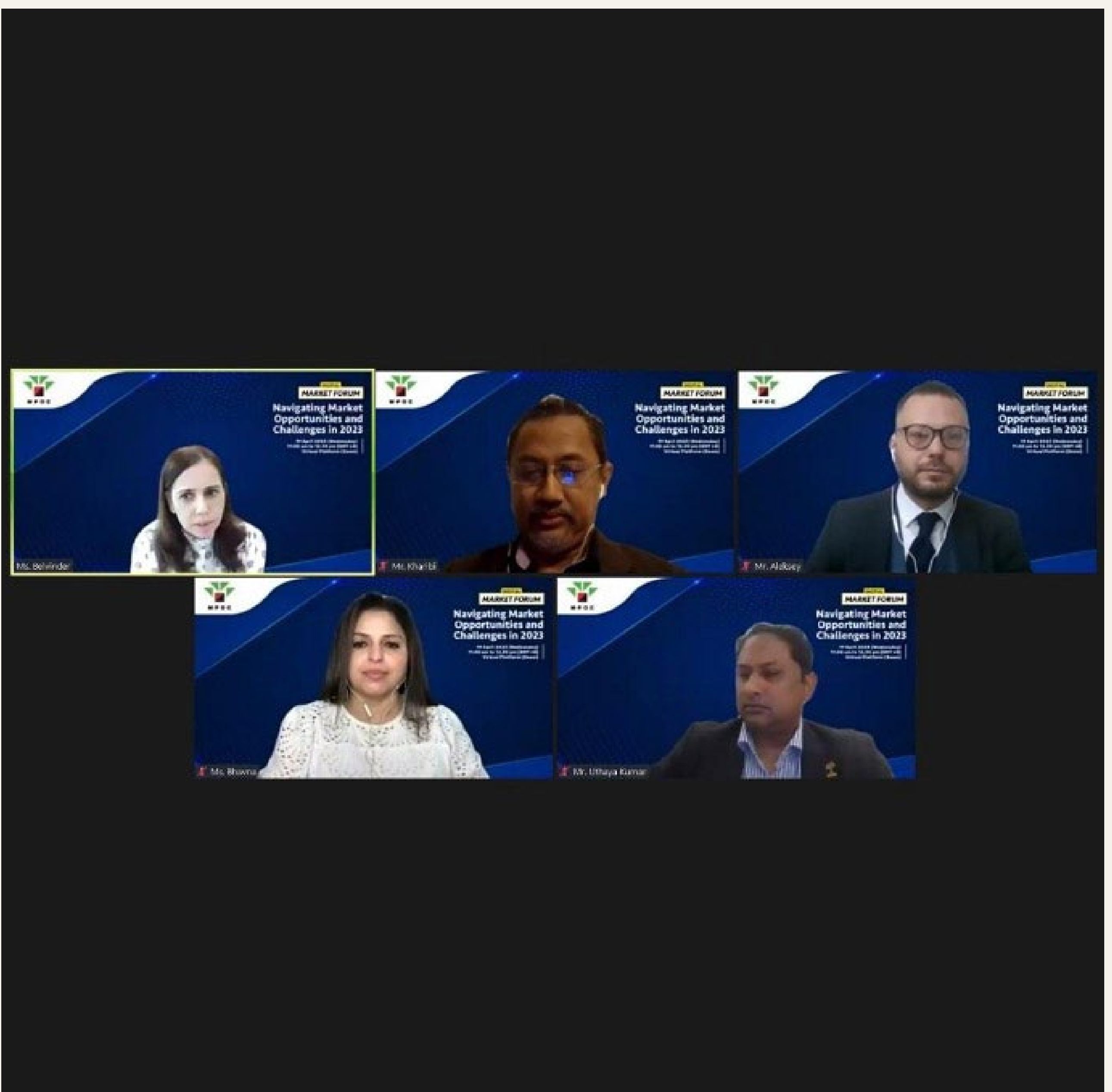
The key provisions of the Regulation will come into effect 18 months after its publication in the Official Journal. This means that operators and traders will need to comply by the end of 2024. The EU will categorize countries or regions as having “low,” “standard,” or “high” risk of deforestation and forest degradation based on an objective and transparent assessment. The categorization will determine the due diligence procedures, with simplified procedures for low-risk origins and increased obligations for products imported from higher-risk origins. Micro and small enterprises will have an extended adaptation period of 24 months.

The Honourable Dato' Sri Haji Fadillah bin Haji Yusof, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Plantation and Commodities, Malaysia, expressed Malaysia's concerns regarding the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) in an official statement issued on 20 April 2023. The European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) will impose additional costs and create barriers for the palm oil sector, including over 450,000 Malaysian smallholders. These measures are expected to increase poverty, reduce household incomes, and negatively impact rural communities, which contradicts the EU's commitments outlined in the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The EUDR is also seen as unfair and primarily aimed at safeguarding a domestic oilseeds market that is inefficient and unable to compete with Malaysia's highly efficient and productive palm oil exports. Malaysia intends to intensify its efforts to engage with the EU through bilateral and multilateral engagements, highlighting the importance of the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification scheme as a means to ensure compliance with due diligence requirements. The joint Ministerial Mission to the EU, involving Malaysia, Indonesia and CPOPC, serves as a key platform in pursuing these objectives. 📍

1

In the Digital Era: Inaugural Digital Market Forum—Navigating Market Opportunities and Challenges in 2023

19 April 2023 ● Zoom (virtual)



1

Caption

- 1 Moderators and speakers for the inaugural Digital Market Forum, held via Zoom (L-R: Moderator—Ms. Belvinder Sron, CEO MPOC; Mr. Muhammad Kharibi, Regional Manager, MPOC Saudi Arabia; Dr. Aleksey Udovenko, Regional Manager, MPOC Russia; Ms. Bhavna Shah, Regional Manager, MPOC India; and Mr. Uthaya Kumar, Regional Manager, MPOC Europe).

2

Star-Studded Gathering of Industry Leaders: The Food Conclave 2023

28—29 April 2023 ● Hyderabad, India



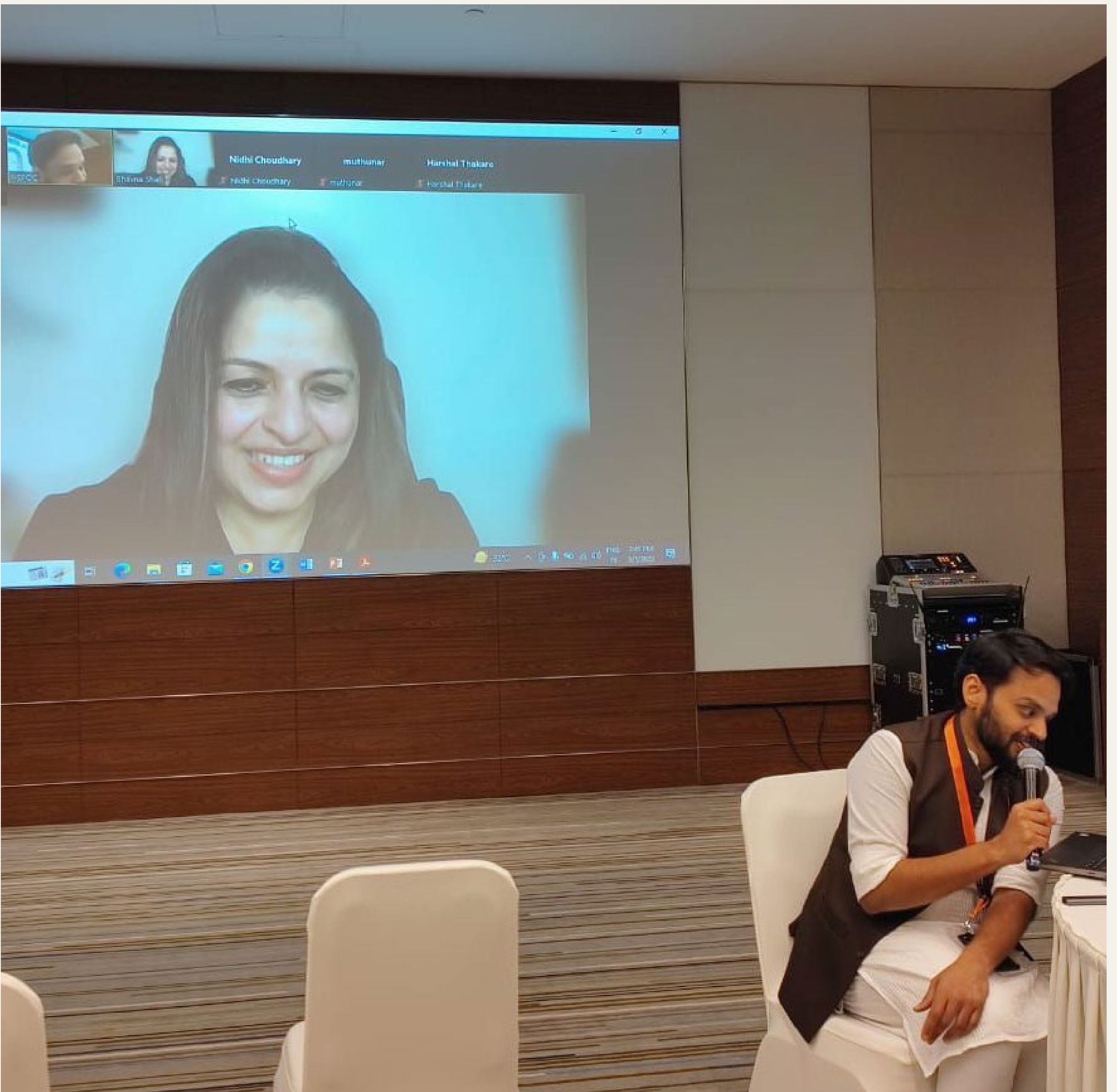
2

- 2 Group photo of the panelists for panel discussion of the topic Navigating the Dynamic Global Policy Environment, at the Food Conclave 2023 (L-R: Mr. Vipin Gupta, Vice President of IVPA; Ms. Bhavna Shah, Regional Manager, MPOC India; Mr. Arun Raste, CEO of NCDEX; and Mr. Sanjeev Asthana, CEO Patanjali Foods Ltd.).

3

Let's Talk: Open Day of The Sustainable Palm Oil Coalition for India (I-SPOC)

28—29 April 2023 ● Jio World Convention Center, Mumbai, India



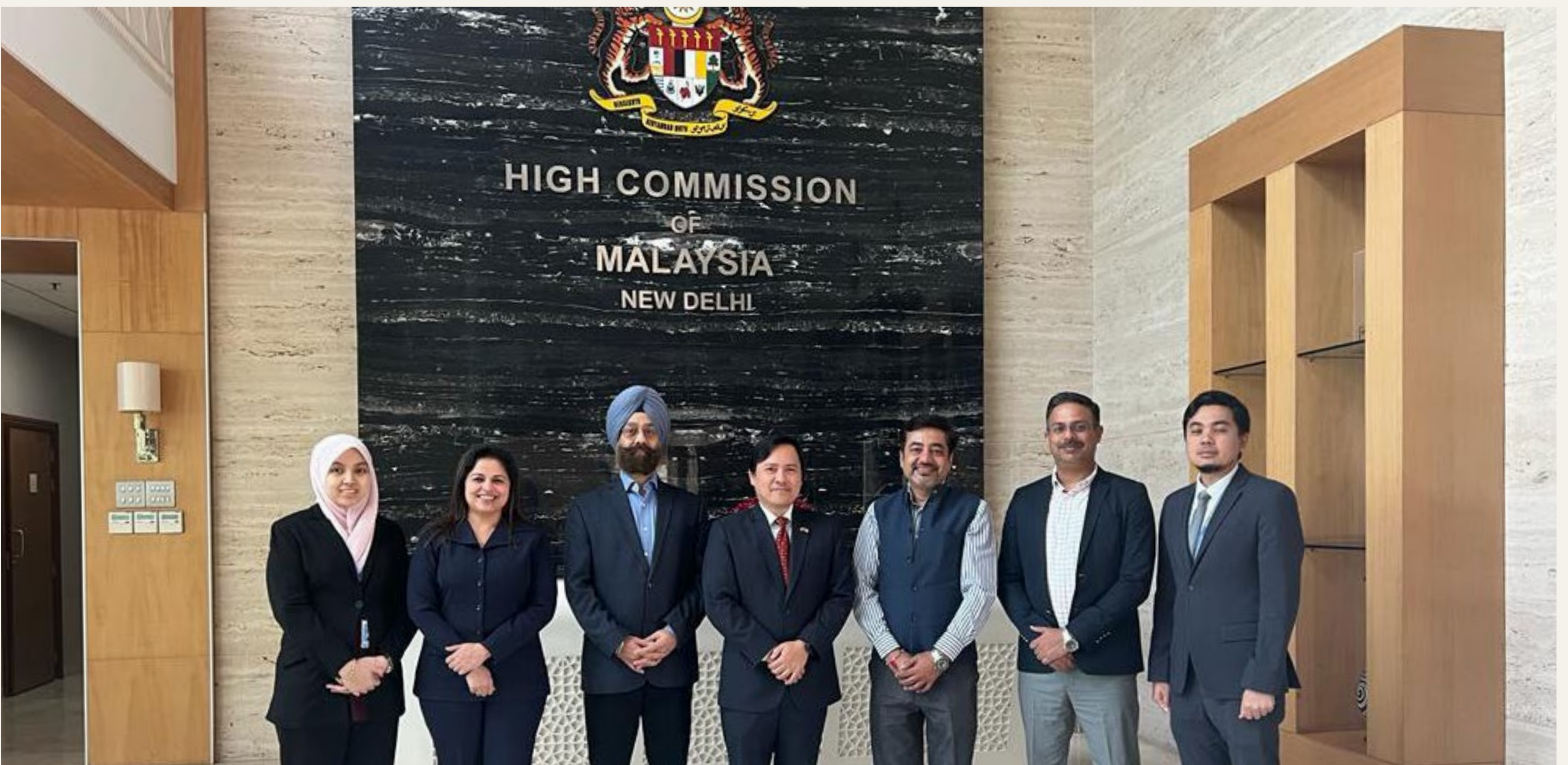
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3 Ms. Bhavna Shah, Regional Manager, MPOC India is seen responding to questions posed by the participants of this session.

4

High Commission of Malaysia meets the Indian Vegetable Oil Producers' Association

10 May 2023 ● High Commission of Malaysia, New Delhi, India



4 & 5

- 4 Group photo of participants at the meeting (L-R: Ms. Norfarah Nina Binti Omar, First Secretary, High Commission of Malaysia; Ms. Bhavna Shah, Regional Manager, MPOC India; Mr Simmarpal Singh, CEO, COFCO International; Mr. Amizal Fazli Rajali, DY High Commission Malaysia (currently Acting High Commission); Mr S P Kamrah, Secretary General, IVPA; Mr. Amrendra Mishra, MD, ADM Agro Industries; and Ahmad Zaidi Mohd Ilias, First Secretary of Economic Affairs, High Commission of Malaysia).
- 5 Participants seen in discussion at the meeting.

5

Fat and Oil Industry Under Sanctions: Hot Topic at the Inaugural International Fat and Oil Conference held in Russia

11—14 April 2023 ● Radisson Hotel, Rosa Khutor, Sochi, Russia



6 & 7

- 6 Group photo of the moderator and panelists at the Conference (L-R: Dr. Stolpovskaya Nadezhda, Deputy Department of Organic Chemistry, VSU; Mr Popov Vasiliy, Director VGUIT; Ms Tuzovskaya Yekaterina, Director EBHAT Ltd; and Dr. Udovenko Aleksey, Regional Manager, MPOC Russia).
- 7 Dr. Udovenko Aleksey, Regional Manager, MPOC Russia is moderating a session on the upcoming government regulation changes in trans-fat.

6

Udoenko Represents MPOC at the Fats and Oils Conference in Kazakhstan Programme: FOC 2023: Fats and Oils Conference

11 May 2023 ● Almaty, Kazakhstan



8

8 Dr. Udoenko Aleksey is presenting a paper on Overview of Global and Central Asia Region Palm Oil Market, Specifically in Russia and Ukraine.

Expo

DJAZAGRO International Expo, Algeria

Date & Venue

*5—8 June 2023 ● SAFEX Exhibition Park,
Algers, Algeria*

Summary

MPOC will be participating at the DJAZAGRO International Expo in Algeria. Get ready for an unparalleled international gathering across six key sectors: Processing, Filling and Packaging, Bakery-Pastry, Food Products and Beverages, Ingredients and Flavourings, Hospitality, Food Service, and Hygiene. This unmissable event offers Malaysian exporters a unique platform to engage directly with potential buyers not only from Algeria but also from 30 other countries. This expo will be an important arena for participants to gain comprehensive knowledge on the market needs and identify potential areas for Malaysian palm oil expansion.

Don't miss the chance to expand your market reach and forge valuable connections at this dynamic programme.

Conference

28th Malaysian Dietitian's Association National Conference: Empowering Leaders in Dietetics

Date & Venue

12—13 June 2023 ● *Connexion Convention & Event Centre, Kuala Lumpur*

Summary

Mark your calendars for this highly anticipated conference that is supported by MPOC in promoting the health and nutritional benefits of Malaysian palm oil. MPOC proudly presents Dr. Kanga Rani Selvaduray, the Head of Nutrition from MPOB to speak on two crucial topics, namely Palm Oil for People with High Cholesterol Problems and Phytonutrients of Red Palm Oil and Its Benefits. This conference is a prime opportunity for Malaysian dietitians to stay at the forefront of their field by staying updated on the latest scientific findings related to palm nutrition. With the lineup of expert speakers and insightful sessions, attendees will have the chance to enhance their knowledge and apply it to their professional practices.

Don't miss this exceptional opportunity to network, learn, and gain valuable insights.

Conference

10th International Planters Conference 2023 (IPC 2023): Ensuring the Resilience of Palm Oil Industry in the 21st Century

Date & Venue

12—14 June 2023 ● Royale Chulan Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

Summary

Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPOC) will be participating as a partner in the highly anticipated 10th International Planters Conference 2023 (IPC 2023), organized by the Incorporated Society of Planters (ISP). IPC 2023 will offer a comprehensive programme designed to address key challenges and opportunities in the palm oil industry. MPOC is proud to organize and present the subject matter experts as our speakers for Module III - Promotion and Marketing with a theme titled Ensuring Sustainable Growth of Malaysian Palm Oil in this Decade and Beyond. This session will be chaired by the CEO of MPOC, Ms. Belvinder Kaur Sron. The speakers of this session include Mr. Mohd Haris Mohd Arshad, Prof. Dr. Shaufique F. Sidique and Prof. Pietro Paganini who will present their views on Sustaining Malaysian Markets Globally, the Role of Palm Oil in Global Food Security and Anti-Palm Oil

Propagandas and Their Effect on EU Consumers. The module will provide attendees with valuable insights and practical knowledge to navigate the evolving landscape of the palm oil industry.

We look forward to meeting you at IPC 2023.



Trade Visit

MPOC Trade & Networking Visit—ASEAN

Date & Venue

19—22 June 2023 ● Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Summary

The upcoming four-day Trade & Networking Visit, hosted by MPOC aims to be a platform for Business Matching between Malaysian palm oil suppliers and ASEAN buyers to enhance the trade relationships. Guests at this programme include selected Malaysian palm oil buyers from the ASEAN region. The participants will enjoy an exclusive tour of downstream facilities as well as a business seminar. A Business Matching session (BizMatch) will also be hosted by MPOC in the programme. Essentially, participants will be able to gain access to networking sessions with acclaimed Malaysian palm oil suppliers. MPOC looks forward to promote and market sustainable Malaysian palm oil in ASEAN, one of the most vibrant economic regions in the world.

Please contact our team for inquiries.

Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPOC)

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