

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Malaysia

Exporter Guide

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Report Highlights:

Malaysia continues to be a net importer of food products with annual imports of more than \$12 billion, including consumer-oriented and fishery product imports of \$4.9 billion. With per capita income of over \$8,180 and a middle and upper class making up 61 percent of the population, Malaysia shows good potential for growth as a market for high value consumer products. Best U.S. product prospects include fresh fruits and vegetables, pet foods, dried fruits, nuts, frozen potatoes and processed juices.

Post:

Kuala Lumpur

Executive Summary:

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Malaysia is politically and economically stable and open to foreign trade. Transportation, communications, banking and health services are modern and efficient. With a population of around 28.5 million, it is one of the most developed nations in Southeast Asia. About 61 percent of its population falls into the middle to upper income group of consumers; with GDP per capita income of \$8,180. Its economy has a firm foundation that includes strong manufacturing, service and agricultural sectors. GDP growth will be about 5 percent in 2011. For 2012, Malaysian government officials have maintained GDP growth projections of between five and six percent in view of the implementation of its Economic Transformation Program (ETP). The ETP initiatives focus on a few key growth engines which are expected to make substantial contributions to Malaysia's economic performance and to transform Malaysia into a high income nation by 2020. However, most research houses expect Malaysia to grow between three and five per cent in 2012 due to weaker external demand.

The inflation rate for 2011 is expected to rise to 2.8 percent from 1.7 percent in 2010. Although prices are expected to rise in view of the rising global commodity and food prices, inflation is however expected to remain moderate going into 2012.

The Malaysian food and beverage market is becoming increasingly sophisticated and is supplied by both local and imported products. The strong economic growth in the late 80's and early 90's contributed to major changes in consumer purchases and consumption patterns. Malaysians living in urban areas are relatively brand conscious, and they prefer to shop in stores, which offer them convenience and good product selections. Hypermarkets/large format stores are now the dominant format in urban/metropolitan areas in Malaysia with about 45 to 60 percent of urban household shoppers using them as the main outlet for the majority of their packaged groceries. Traditional markets are losing ground, but are still important outlets for fresh fruits and vegetables.

Author Defined:

Advantages and Challenges for U.S. Suppliers

Advantages	Challenges
Malaysia's economy will continue to grow, resulting in an increasing number of consumers in the middle-income group demanding greater variety and quality of foods consumed.	Though consumers are demanding greater variety and quality in the foods consumed, they are generally price sensitive towards purchases. Thus retailers often purchase food items that are more affordable to the majority of the consumers.

<p>Shopping for foods at supermarkets and hypermarkets is becoming increasingly popular. Furthermore, new supermarkets and hypermarkets are being established throughout Malaysia where there is a significant population of middle to high-income consumers.</p> <p>Thus supermarkets and hypermarkets are providing greater market access for imported foods including chilled and frozen foods since these retail outlets have cold storage facilities.</p>	<p>Countries that are close to Malaysia have a faster delivery time and lower freight cost to Malaysia compared to US exports. Other countries are able to supply foods at lower prices than imports from the US.</p> <p>For example, imports from China, Thailand, Indonesia, and India are known for their relatively low prices. Australia is able to take advantage of quick delivery times and many Malaysians are familiar with Australian products.</p>
<p>Malaysia does not produce or produces in insufficient quantities certain food items which therefore have to be imported. These include beef, lamb, dairy products, pasta, and temperate fruits and vegetables.</p>	<p>Muslims comprise 60 percent of Malaysia's population is Muslims. Thus only <i>halal</i> meats (beef, lamb, and poultry) are allowed to be imported into Malaysia from plants approved by the Malaysian Islamic Development Department (JAKIM) and certified by recognized Islamic institutions in the country of export.</p>
<p>Malaysians are becoming more familiar with western foods from their trips abroad as students, on business, or holiday. The US, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand are major destinations for many Malaysians.</p> <p>Nearly all F&B outlets in 4-5 star hotels and resorts serve western menus and there are many mid to high-end restaurants across Malaysia serving such menus. US food service franchise operations dominate the Malaysian market and include fast food restaurants, cafés, and family restaurants located across Malaysia.</p>	<p>Importers and distributors supplying mid to high-end establishments will purchase at the lowest price from any exporter or country. Those food items are perceived as substitutable or commodities.</p> <p>For example, importers consider broccoli from China and the US as substitutable and will source imports offered at the lowest price. Beef and lamb from Australia, New Zealand, and the US are known for their quality and considered not substitutable with lower price imports.</p>
<p>The government is encouraging local food manufacturers to expand exports, but domestic agriculture cannot supply sufficient raw materials.</p>	<p>Though Malaysia is dependent on imports for 70 percent of the raw food materials, US exporters face competition from locally produced raw food materials that are in sufficient supply (e.g. poultry) including substitute products (e.g. palm oil vs. soybean oil).</p>

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Business Customs

Malaysians are accustomed to doing business with foreigners and readily accommodate foreign business manners. Younger businessmen are prepared to start new business relationships with foreign companies without the advantage of a personal meeting. These businessmen also prefer to communicate with foreign suppliers electronically.

Prior to initiating any export sales to Malaysia, it would be advantageous to conduct a market survey with particular reference to the competitive environment. It is common for foreign exporters to appoint a local sales agent/importer to distribute their goods, expedite clearance of goods from ports and draw on existing networks of wholesalers and retailers. Regular visits by U.S. exporters to the market are also critical to enhance business relationships.

General Consumer Tastes and Preferences

Malaysia is a multiracial society consisting of three major races. The Malays account for 60 percent of the population, with Islam as the official religion; slightly more than 20 percent of Malaysians are Chinese who may be Buddhist or Christian. Indians form 7.1 percent of the population and they are largely Hindus. There is also a sizeable expatriate population and Malaysia is a popular tourist destination for Asia, the Middle East and Europe.

Lunch and dinner meals consist mainly of rice together with two or three meats/fish and vegetable dishes that are prepared according to the styles and traditions of various ethnic communities. The Malays and Indians prepare their dishes with hot spices while Chinese prefer to stir-fry. Religious affiliation affects food consumption in Malaysia. Muslims do not eat pork, and only eat meat products that have been certified halal, and many Buddhists and Hindus do not eat beef. Thus, halal chicken meat is popular among all consumers and Malaysia has one of the world's highest per capita consumption rates at 35 kg.

With rising affluence and education levels, consumers' shopping and eating lifestyles have changed drastically over the years. Malaysians, especially in urban and cosmopolitan areas, prefer to shop in modern retail outlets, which offer them one-stop shopping options. However, traditional stores such as provision and grocery shops, which are conveniently located in residential areas and workplaces, are still popular.

Malaysians are adventurous in their eating habits. Eating out is common and is relatively inexpensive. Open air, street-stall food is popular. Fine dining restaurants and foodservice outlets incorporating international cuisines are found in Klang Valley and other major cities where spending power and population concentration are higher. Most consumers frequent this type of restaurants to dine in style and comfort and to experience the best and most sophisticated culinary standards in the country.

With a Muslim population of 60 percent, the demand for halal foods by Malaysian consumers has increased over the years. The expectation of halal standard in food products have extended from meat and meat products to non meat-based products such snacks, confectionery, dairy, bakery, etc. Almost all food and ingredients destined for the food service sector must be certified halal. Halal is fast becoming recognized as a new benchmark for quality, hygiene and safety. Food products and ingredients that have halal certificates have added marketing value in Malaysia. Hence, most retailers, foodservice operators and food manufacturers are inclined to ask for halal certificates for non-meat based food products and

ingredients.

Food Standards and Regulations

Malaysian health and food labeling requirements are fairly liberal. The labeling requirements specify that imported and domestically produced processed food items must be labeled in English or Bahasa Malaysia. Labels must contain the following information:

- (a) An appropriate description of the product;
- (b) A list of ingredients in descending order of proportion by weight;
if the item contains any animal product, a statement as to the presence of such animal products (beef, pork, lard, gelatins, etc.,)
- (c) if the item contains any alcohol, a statement as to the presence of alcohol;
- (d) the minimum net weight of the product; in the case of a product packed in liquid, the minimum drained weight of the food;
- (e) the name and address of the manufacturer;
- (f) the name and address of the importer (this can be affixed at the time of import);
- (g) a statement of shelf life or expiry dates.

Certain food additives, preservatives, and artificial colorings approved for use in the United States may not be permitted in Malaysia. Codex approved items are generally allowed if there are no provisions or regulations pertaining to the additives and preservatives in the Malaysian Food Regulation. In addition, products with labels that include phrases such as “Contains No Palm Oil” or “Contains No Tropical Oils” will not be allowed for import. (Malaysia is a palm oil producing country and is a strong advocate of this commodity).

In addition to the general labeling requirements above, nutritional labeling is compulsory for the following foods: prepared cereal foods; various types of bread; variety of milk and powdered milk, including sweetened condensed milk, evaporated milk and cultured milk; canned meat; canned fish; canned vegetable, canned fruit and various types of fruit juices, salad dressing and mayonnaise, various types of soft drink including botanical drink, soya bean milk and soya bean drink.

General Import and Inspection Procedures

All food consignments are subject to random checking and sampling at the 34 entry points around the country to ensure food items imported into the country are safe and comply with the prescribed standards and regulations. All meat, poultry and dairy product shipments must be accompanied by appropriate USDA documentation. International freight forwarders normally handle documentation and other formalities with authorities at entry points. Provided all necessary documents are in order, no problems or delays should occur in clearance of goods.

Halal requirement and certification

All beef and poultry products must be certified halal and the products must originate from slaughterhouses that have been inspected and approved by the Malaysian veterinary and religious authorities. An Islamic Center approved by the Malaysian Islamic Development Department (JAKIM) must supervise the slaughter and processing and issue the halal certificate for meat and poultry. The

Islamic Center must be listed by the packing plant on the original JAKIM application form or the application must be appropriately amended to make use of a new Islamic Center.

U.S. exporters should also be aware that importers might request for additional certificates, which are not required by the authority, either to meet the demand of their own customers or for marketing purposes. For further processed food (which contains no meat), there is no known requirements for any certificate, but exporters are encouraged to acquire *halal* certification from approved Islamic Centers (<http://www.halal.gov.my/v3/index.php/ms/senarai-badan-islam-yang-diiktiraf>) to cater to the Muslim consumer market as Muslims account for more than half of Malaysia's population and Muslims consume foods that are *halal*. The *Halal* Certificate should accompany the shipment and the products should have the approved Islamic Center's *halal* logo on their packaging for information and marketing purposes.

SECTION III. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Malaysia continues to be a net importer of food products with annual imports of more than \$12 billion. Food imports have been growing on an average of 23 percent per annum over the last few years and will likely to grow at similar rates over the next five years

In 2010, the total imports of consumer-oriented and edible fishery products to Malaysia were estimated at \$4.9 billion. Total imports from the United States were \$349 million, representing 7 percent market share. China is the major supplier with imports at \$998 million, representing 20 percent of the market share. India took the second spot with imports worth of \$572 million which is 12% of the market share, followed by New Zealand (9%) and Australia (7%).

China is the main supplier of vegetables with reported imports at \$242 million in 2010. Turnip, cabbage, carrot, potato and garlic were among the major items. China is the market leader for mandarin oranges (\$33 million), apples (\$24 million) and pears (\$19 million). Since the US and China are both in the northern hemisphere with similar seasons, US exporters have to compete aggressively with Chinese exporters who can sell their produce at lower prices. South Africa overtook China as the major supplier of oranges with \$10 million worth of imports. US Valencia oranges, apples and grapes are popular in the Malaysian market. Imports for 2010 were at \$16.6 million, \$5.9 million and \$5.6 million respectively. Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blueberries and cranberries are niche markets and the U.S. is a major supplier with imports worth \$1 million annually. Competition is less intense with supplies from Australia and South Africa since they have the opposite seasons.

By tradition, New Zealand is the most favored for dairy products followed by Australia. In 2010, imports of full cream milk powder, skim milk powder, butter and cheeses from New Zealand were at \$321 million while imports from US overtook Australia, at \$86 million and \$85 million respectively. US whey is finding a growing market with an increase of 65 per cent from 2009, estimated at \$22 million.

India is the leading supplier of red meat market with total imports of \$239 million (89,370 metric tons) in 2010. Indian beef and buffalo meat caters to the mass market. In the foodservice sector, competition for US beef comes from Australia and New Zealand, with total imports amounted to \$49 million and

\$10 million respectively in the same year. US beef is considered premium and is found only in high-end foodservice outlets and restaurants serving Japanese, Korean and Western cuisines.

Malaysia is self-sufficient in poultry (broiler/eggs) production. Chicken parts and chicken wings are imported periodically to meet the demand from the local processing industry. In 2010, China is the major supplier for chicken parts and chicken wing at \$51 million. Imports from Denmark and Thailand were at \$7 million respectively.

Malaysia is a net importer of fish and seafood products with an annual import at \$724 million in 2010. China is the main supplier with \$242 million, followed by Indonesia (\$121 million) and Thailand (\$116 million).

An increasing number of middle to high income consumers in Malaysia demand high quality imported exotic fish and seafood, especially live, and the bulk of these will be consumed in middle to high-end Chinese seafood restaurants. Lobsters (Boston, Rock), abalone, oysters, scallops, clams (Razor, Blood, Sea, Jackknife), green mussels, crabs (Snow, King, Blue Swimmer, Dungeness), prawns (Mantis), geoduck, farmed sturgeon, razor fish, turbot, grouper, sea bass, bamboo fish, coral trout and carp are popular.

High-end western restaurants and high-end hotels have a demand for premium fresh, chilled or frozen products, such as salmon, cod, Dover sole, halibut as well as oysters, scallops, clams, lobsters, crabs and alike. Most salmon imports (fresh/chilled, frozen and smoked) are distributed to these types of food service outlets.

Supermarkets and hypermarkets are good for fresh chilled or frozen lobsters, crabs, large prawns, mackerel, cod, salmon (included smoked), Hoki, Dori, mackerel, crab meat, mussels, scallops and clams.

Opportunities exist for US fish and seafood exporters to develop their market presence in Malaysia by supplying to these major businesses.

Distribution for consumer-ready food products

Private companies are the major entities in the food distribution system. Food importers and commissioned agents place orders with foreign suppliers and distribute to supermarkets/grocery stores and hotels in the cities and to sundry shops in the rural areas. Several of the larger supermarket and hypermarket chains are importing directly from overseas.

Most products from the United States enter through the ports of Klang, Penang and Johor. Transshipment of food products through Singapore has declined with improvement in shipping facilities offered by major ports in Malaysia. Westport, situated in Port Klang and the Port of Tanjung Pelepas (in Johor) have further enhanced Malaysia as a shipping hub.

Malaysia has seven international airports, including the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA), one of the biggest and most modern airports in the region. Malaysia's modern highway network is the backbone of the country's transport system as 90% of passenger and cargo movements are by roads. Roads link almost every town in Malaysia, and products move efficiently between cities and rural areas.

Food Retail Sector

Malaysia has a large and growing food retail market that is supplied by local and imported products. The current total retail sales of food and beverages are estimated at US\$11 billion. The forecast for this sector is likely to grow by around 10 percent per annum over the next three to five years.

Malaysian households spend an average 24 percent of their household income on retail purchase of foods. Due to rising affluence and higher education level, Malaysian consumers have become more sophisticated and demand higher quality for the goods that they purchased.

According to Retail Group Malaysia, the bulk of retail food sales are channeled through the traditional stores, such as provision stores, grocery stores, specialty food stores and other sundry shops. This sub-sector commands close to 60 percent of food sales today. Modern stores such as supermarkets, hypermarkets and department stores with supermarkets only have around 39 percent share of the retail food market. Convenience stores have remained insignificant, with only about 1 percent share of the retail food market.

Independent grocery stores and wet markets are found in the residential areas of both urban and rural towns across Malaysia. Most of the food items sold by grocery stores are canned foods, dried foods, snack foods, ice cream, and soft drinks. Fresh produces such as fruits and vegetables are seldom sold and usually do not sell frozen or chilled foods other than ice cream. However, grocery stores known as mini-markets, which are larger and more modern than the traditional grocery stores, would sell these food items. However, they are relatively fewer in numbers compared to the traditional grocery stores.

Wet markets include daily wet markets operating in permanent buildings and weekly morning and night markets operating in non-permanent locations. Food items sold are generally fresh fruits, vegetable, meat and fish. Imports are usually apples, oranges, grapes, carrots, potatoes, onions, cabbages, and broccoli.

Supermarkets and hypermarkets are mainly located in the major urban centers and are continuing to grow in numbers. Foreign-owned retailers operating locally include Tesco, Carrefour, Dairy Farms International (owns Giant), and Jaya Jusco. Supermarkets and hypermarkets will continue to see the fastest growth over the next three years. These retail stores provide good venues for imported products and access to the middle and high-income sophisticated consumers.

Competition among the retailers, especially hypermarkets, is intense with large international retailers like Tesco, Giant and Carrefour frequently engaging in price wars to establish their presence as major players in the market. Meanwhile, Giant, the largest hypermarket operator in Malaysia, is reported to sacrifice profits in order to maintain the low-price leader status. Pressure is mounting for local retailers such as The Store to maintain competitive prices and carry a good variety of products in order to keep up with the international players.

A recent study conducted by a retail consultant in Malaysia showed that Malaysians are shopping more at convenience stores and petrol marts. Increasing competition has resulted in a need for convenience stores to become more professional. Customers are now expecting more sophisticated offers like a wider

range of better quality ready-to-eat snacks and hot-and-chilled beverages.

Key Entry Strategies for US Exporters

1. Market, distribute, and promote through the supermarkets and hypermarkets.
2. Promote food products to create consumer awareness and loyalty.
3. Appoint importers or agents that best meets the needs of the exporter.
4. Ensure that processed foods are acceptable to local taste and have appropriate packaging.
5. Acquire *halal* certification from recognized Islamic institution in the US.

Food Processing Sector

There are nearly 3,200 manufacturers involved in the food manufacturing industry in Malaysia and the industry accounts for nearly 10 percent of Malaysia's manufacturing output. Processed foods are exported to 80 countries, with an annual export value of more than \$2.6 billion. Food manufacturers operating in Malaysia include both Malaysian and multinational companies such as Nestle, Unilever, Cerebos, and Campbell Soup.

The Malaysian government has identified the food processing industry as a priority sector for industrial development and increase exports. Malaysia's Ministry of International Trade and Industries (MITI) estimates the global market for *halal* foods (foods suitable for Muslim consumption) at US\$560 billion annually. Recognizing the potential of the halal food industry, the Malaysian Government aims to become the Global Halal Hub by becoming a major producer of halal food and to be in the forefront of marketing, certification and reference for halal food products.

With the emphasis given by the Government to promote Malaysia as an international halal hub, the prospects for the halal food industry are promising. Malaysia also works closely with the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) countries to promote the Malaysian Halal Standard (MS1500:2009) as the benchmark for international standard for halal products. This is expected to further contribute to the acceptance of Malaysia's halal food products globally.

Big corporations such as Nestle and Tesco are known to work hand-in-hand with the government to achieve the halal hub goal. Nestle has picked Malaysia as their global halal food production center and exports halal products to more than 50 countries with export sales over \$222 million in 2009. Meanwhile, Tesco Malaysia has announced its plan to export \$2.7 million worth of halal products from Malaysia to Britain by 2011.

Changes in consumer lifestyle and government emphasis encouraging exports of processed foods from Malaysia are the market drivers of the country's food processing industry.

- Malaysia's rising per capita income and increasing urban population has encouraged consumers to lead a more modern but busy lifestyle. Thus there is a trend towards meals that are convenient to prepare or ready to eat. Consumers are also demanding more variety in their foods, becoming accustomed to international cuisines including western foods, and also healthier foods, providing new opportunities for food manufacturers.
- An important trend affecting the local food processing industry is the establishment of new

supermarkets and hypermarkets throughout Malaysia. Shopping at these retail outlets is becoming increasingly popular among consumers. These supermarkets and hypermarkets have cold storage facilities to stock and display chilled and frozen foods. This provides opportunities for food manufacturers to develop and market frozen and chilled processed foods.

Key Entry Strategies for US Exporters

1. Ensure quality of the raw food materials to instill manufacturers' confidence.
2. Acquire *halal* certification to cater to the Muslim consumer market.
3. Emphasize on the competitive advantage of the exporter's products to the food manufacturers.
4. Market and promote to increase awareness among food manufacturers.
5. Establish an efficient distribution network to maximize market penetration.

Food Service Sector

Malaysia has a sizeable and rapidly growing food service market today. Sources from the trade estimate the food service market today is valued between \$5 billion to \$6 billion today. The food service market has been growing at a rapid average rate of around 7 percent and 10 percent per annum over the next three to five years. This positive forecast is due to growing sophistication and affluence among consumers. Foodservice operators are constantly developing products and services to attract consumers.

Hotels and resorts, restaurants, and the institutional sub-sectors represent the best potential for US exporters. The restaurant sub-sector accounted for 70 percent of the total food service sales in 2009. This is followed by the hotels and resorts (8 percent) and catering services to institutions (5 percent). Other sub-sectors include food stalls but are not a potential market for US exporters since they mainly serve relatively cheap local dishes.

Malaysia's tourism industry has also led towards the growth of the food service industry in Malaysia. Tourism is an important revenue earner for the country. Currently it is the second largest foreign exchange earner after manufacturing. The number of tourists visiting Malaysia rose 4.3 per cent to 24.6 million in 2010 from 23.6 million in 2009. Total tourism revenue generated was \$18 billion. Of this, food and beverage contributed 17.4%. For 2010, Tourism Malaysia projected tourist expenditure on food and beverages to rise to 18.4% or \$3.16 billion. With the current government's effort to promote Malaysia as a medical tourism hub, tourists' arrivals are expected to grow in the coming years. The growth in tourism is expected to fuel the growth of restaurants offering international cuisines such as Middle Eastern and Latin American food.

High tariffs and excise taxes in alcoholic beverages are deterring the consumption of wine in the foodservice sector. The taxes, known as sin tax, increase about 5 percent-10 percent every year. Coupled with the high mark-ups on the wine by hotel and restaurant operators, the selling price of the wines is exorbitant and this prohibits further consumption in foodservice outlets.

Key Entry Strategies for US Exporters

1. Conduct promotional activities to create awareness among importers and the food service establishments.
2. Appoint local importers specialized in the food service industry to import and market the exporter's food products to the food service establishments.
3. Target the mid to high-end food service establishments.
4. Acquire *halal* certification from recognized Islamic institutions in the US.
5. Maintain a product positioning strategy for the food products.

SECTION IV. BEST HIGH-VALUE PRODUCT PROSPECTS

Product Category	2010 Market Size	2010 Imports	3Yr. Avg. Annual Import Growth	Import Tariff Rate	Key Constraints Over Market Development	Market Attractiveness For USA
Infant food, including dairy products	N/A	N/A	N/A	No import duties are levied on infant milk/food.	Food cultural barriers exist. Malaysian mothers appear to prefer cereal based infant foods. Locally prepared and packed dairy products of Nestlé, Danone Dumex and Dutch Baby have a strong hold on the market.	The USA is already the major supplier for bottled infant food and the market is upgrading on the back of higher disposable incomes.
Fruit juices	N/A	34,949 tons (\$55 million)	N/A	20% except for pineapple juice which incurs 30%.	The retail market for fruit juices is growing, the market is upgrading from cordials on the back of	This market is likely to become more dynamic in future as Malaysians start to understand

					higher disposable incomes.	these products. Opportunities will exist for development by the U.S. pure juice suppliers.
Temperate Fresh Vegetables	N/A	445,695 tons (\$242 million)	11% growth	No import duty is charged	<p>Competition from key established suppliers from Australia, Indonesia and China.</p> <p>Competition also comes in the form of products from Malaysia's own highlands and some Asian countries.</p>	Demand for temperate vegetables will continue to rise on the back of rising disposable incomes. This will provide opportunities for U.S. suppliers able to compete with Australia, Indonesia and China.
Frozen vegetables	N/A	21,844 tons (\$15 million)	7%	Nil except sweet corn which incurs 5% and frozen potatoes at 7%.	Demand is not very varied and revolves around potatoes, peas, sweet corn and mixed vegetables.	<p>Frozen vegetables, especially potatoes from US are in demand from Malaysian consumers.</p> <p>Note: Food service demand is also important.</p>
Temperate fresh fruits	N/A	350,693 tons (\$185 million)	17%	5% for strawberry, raspberry and gooseberry and 10% for other fruits except kiwi	Few barriers exist for popular products such as apples, pears, oranges and grapes.	This is one of the most attractive market segments for the USA to develop. Demand for temperate fruits

				fruit which incur 30% import duty.		will rise on the back of rising disposable incomes.
Dried fruits	N/A	21,037 tons (\$16 million)	33% growth	10% except for Dates, which incur no import duty.	Mature traditional demand exists except for dates which are growing rapidly on the back of rising disposable incomes.	Attractive to U.S. suppliers with market driven approach to business with Malaysia.
Edible nuts	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil, except for roasted groundnuts which incurs 20% import duty.	Major demand growth is from the food industry.	This market should not be ignored. The USA is already the major supplier and the market is upgrading on the back of higher disposable incomes.
Dog and cat food for retail sale	N/A	39,373 tons (\$65 million)	27%	No import duties are levied on dog or cat food.	Few constraints/barriers exist under conditions where disposable incomes are growing.	Attractive for committed suppliers wishing to actively develop markets on a long-term basis.

SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have any questions or comments regarding this report or need assistance exporting high value

products to Malaysia, please contact the Office of Agricultural Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur at the following address:

Office of the Agricultural Affairs
U.S. Embassy - Kuala Lumpur
APO AP 96535-8152
Tel : (011-60-3) 2168-4985/2168-4884
Fax : (011-60-3) 2168-5023
email: agkualalumpur@fas.usda.gov

For more information on exporting U.S. agricultural products to other countries, please visit the Foreign Agricultural Service homepage: <http://www.fas.usda.gov>.

Malaysian Regulatory Agencies / Other Trade Contacts

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Ministry of Health Malaysia
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APPENDIX 1. STATISTICS

A. KEY TRADE & DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Agricultural Imports From All Countries (US\$Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%)	14,098 / 6%
Consumer Food Imports From All Countries (US\$Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%)	4,129/9%
Edible Fishery Imports From All Countries (US\$Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%)	724/ 2%
Total Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%)	28.25/ 1.8%
Urban Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%)	17.6/ 2.5%
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas	11
Size of Middle Class (Millions) / Growth Rate (%) (estimate)	17 / 2.5%
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (US Dollars)	\$8,180
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.4%
Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. Dollars)	\$1,500
Percent of Female Population Employed	45.8%
Exchange rate (US\$1 = X.X local currency) Dec 29, 2011	US\$ = 3.2 RM

TABLE B. Consumer Food & Edible Fishery Products

	Imports from the World			Imports from the U.S.			U.S Market Share		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Malaysia Imports									
(In Millions of Dollars)									
CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL TOTAL	3339	3173	4129	314	248	339	9	8	8
Snack Foods (Excl. Nuts)	141	143	169	10	12	10	7	8	6
Breakfast Cereals & Pancake Mix	18	19	22	1	2	2	6	11	9
Red Meats, Fresh/Chilled/Frozen	335	368	461	1	2	2	0	1	0
Red Meats, Prepared/Preserved	11	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry Meat	67	51	71	2	2	1	3	4	1
Dairy Products (Excl. Cheese)	754	414	583	100	37	79	13	9	14
Cheese	47	40	62	3	2	7	6	5	11
Eggs & Products	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresh Fruit	131	157	173	15	20	27	11	13	16
Fresh Vegetables	343	409	569	8	6	9	2	1	2
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	199	221	265	40	37	45	20	17	17
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	44	43	55	17	14	17	38	33	31
Tree Nuts	30	28	38	10	10	12	33	36	32
Wine & Beer	68	80	86	3	2	2	4	3	2
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	11	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pet Foods (Dog & Cat Food)	45	51	65	9	11	12	20	22	18
Other Consumer-Oriented Products	1027	1070	1410	89	92	113	9	9	8
FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS	541	625	724	9	12	7	2	2	1
Salmon	21	17	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surimi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crustaceans	126	166	219	1	2	1	1	1	0
Groundfish & Flatfish	79	83	73	2	0	0	3	0	0
Molluscs	32	42	50	1	2	2	3	5	4
Other Fishery Products	279	318	360	4	8	4	1	3	1
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TOTAL	11656	10780	14098	679	661	823	6	6	6
AGRICULTURAL, FISH & FORESTRY TOTAL	12705	11783	15329	721	695	858	6	6	6

Source: Global Trade Atlas.

Table C: Top 6 Suppliers of Consumers Foods & Top 15 Suppliers of Edible Fishery Products

CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL TOTAL – (\$1,000)

RANK	IMPORT MARKET	2008	2009	2010
1	CHINA	508,298	549,022	755,671
2	INDIA	362,287	428,964	542,417
3	NEW ZEALAND	528,192	346,540	455,870
4	AUSTRALIA	309,121	281,906	343,670
5	UNITED STATES	317,781	251,842	342,277
6	THAILAND	283,923	258,010	327,525
	Others	1,029,671	1,056,630	1,361,118
	TOTAL	3,339,272	3,172,914	4,128,548

FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS – (\$1,000)

RANK	IMPORT MARKET	2008	2009	2010
1	CHINA	109,165	181,440	241,560
2	INDONESIA	97,191	101,884	120,680
3	THAILAND	112,495	108,025	115,778
4	MYANMAR	29,515	31,516	35,052
5	VIETNAM	37,937	32,127	31,251
6	INDIA	22,231	23,969	29,501
7	JAPAN	13,508	11,801	16,090
8	NORWAY	10,496	11,343	14,612
9	TAIWAN	9,681	8,877	10,860
10	PAKISTAN	13,252	13,783	10,776
11	AUSTRALIA	6,794	7,655	9,486
12	CANADA	2,490	8,469	8,179
13	MEXICO	5,799	10,283	7,797
14	UNITED STATES	8,725	11,924	6,977
15	NEW ZEALAND	4,550	4,921	5,778
	OTHERS	56,897	56,640	59,564
	TOTAL	540,725	624,657	723,941

Source: Global Trade Atlas.

END OF REPORT