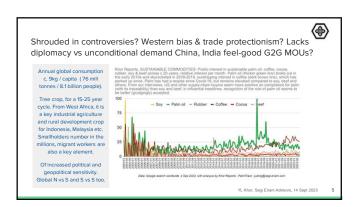
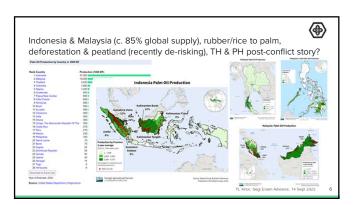
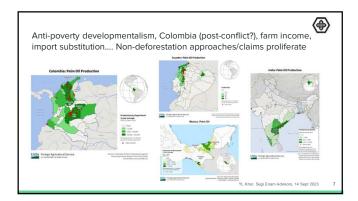
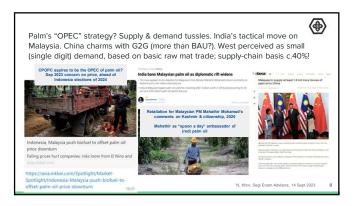


Palm oil & its controversies

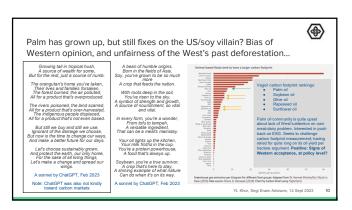




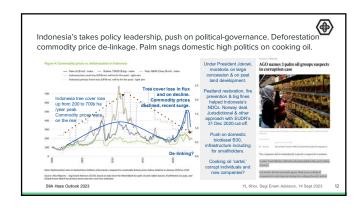
















Certification, 2004 RSPO launch. Supply chain transparency, inclusive-expansive universal mill for mill sourcing e.g. Unilever, 2018 vs 2023. Mega trader Wilmar c. 15%, exc. 20 years on, regulators to audit claim on 5-10% volumes...

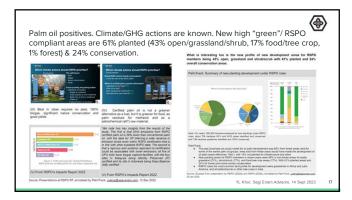
2018: 'A quick tally of all of Unilever's paim oil mills shows that of the 1,431 mills, 1,135 mills are not certified by RSPO for sustainable production practices. This equates to 19% of all Unilever paim oil mills. Only 296 mills (21%) are certified. 'Writes space-intelligence.com.

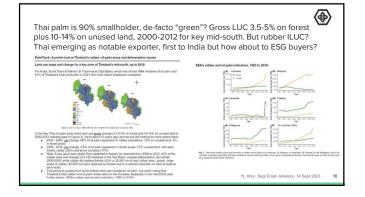
2023: Unilever website has the names and locations of more than 1,655 mills.

2034: White in the space-intelligence com.

Why? Traceable, to where? Complex supply chains. Inclusion of smallholder-farmers (40-90% of production), a chronic problem in high certification @sub-15% of 20-22%? Smallholders focus on credits, struggling in physical supply chains.

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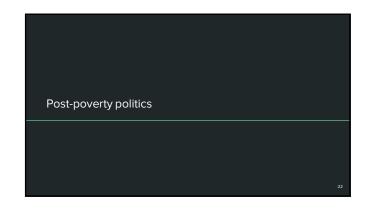


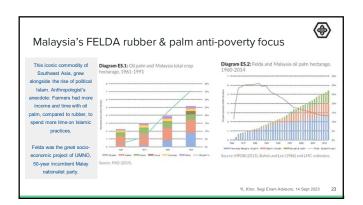


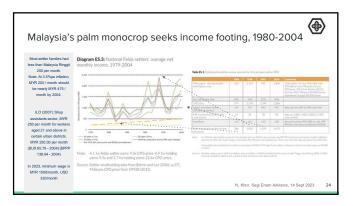
Processing-trading (oligopolistic), SMEs, farmer sectors. SEA's oligarchic context.

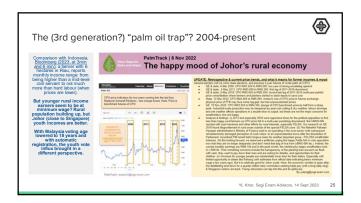
Dynamics of federal-state, state-business relations, state capacity. Political will? Top down or bottom-up / inclusive / stakeholder driven?

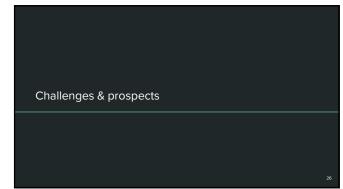
Pelm oil processing- trading has a handlui of companies supplying % of global pain oil supplies. Rejo pain in Southeast Asia event in ord contribute oil supplies. Rejo pain producers and traders in Southeast Asia event in ord contribute oil supplies. Rejo pain producers and traders in Southeast Asia event in red contribute oil supplies. Rejo pain producers and traders in Southeast Asia event in red contribute oil supplies. Rejo pain producers and traders in Southeast Asia event in red contribute oil supplies. Rejo pain producers and traders in Southeast Asia event in red contribute oil supplies. Rejo pain producers and traders in Southeast Asia event in red contribute oil supplies. Rejo pain producers and traders in Southeast Asia event in a red contribute oil supplies. Rejo pain producers and traders in Southeast Asia event in Southeast Asia even











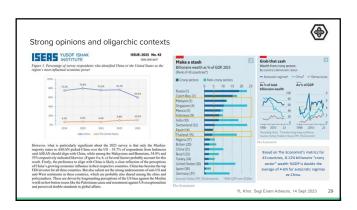
Palm faces questions but market resilient

Palm oil in a polycrisis, but solutions at hand and demand-usage seems resilient. Palm oil's wide and deep usage give it remarkable resilience. Its popularity with farmers in new regions is also positive. There are clear action plans for reducing its carbon footprint, net zero frameworks, and conservation potential. The accommodation of regulations like EUDR with 31 Dec 2020 cut-ff (where indicative cost of compliance is not seen as high, even for smallholders), and the international headline acceptance of palm oil (grudgingly) are positives. Comments from big buyers point to their greater worry about other commodities nowadays! Along with the renewable energy push, demand for palm products marches on, into other RE like sustainable aviation fuel and biomass.

Challenges

Processing-trading (oligopolistic), SMEs, farmer sectors. SEA's oligarchic context.

Dynamics of federal-state, state-business relations, state capacity. GLC/SOEs.
Political will? Top down or bottom-up / inclusive / stakeholder driven?
Indonesia palm smallholders seek market access (at reasonable cost for 31 Dec 2020 non-deforestation).
Forced labour compliance could add +30 to 50% on wage base with no systemic reform, e.g., Malaysia?
Geopolitical perceptions and political issues can add complications, e.g. nationalistic political Islam.





Internal warning signs from Malaysia political landscape

Palm oil in a political crunch. Indonesia high politics has reacted bady to the cooking oil crisis in Indonesia, with perhaps unanticipated repercussions for companies accused on cartel and corrupt behaviours. But the fines seem tolerable. In Malaysia, palm oil is caught in a domestic political crisis/trap, as the Unity Government coalition loses voter traction in high Felda/palm oil areas to candidates of political Islam. From an economic perspective, policy makers and politicians should have started on rural reform, effectively shifting from this over reliance on the oil palm monocrop strategy long ago. Even before covid, rural youth incomes indicators were woefully in minimum wage territory. The heavy reliance on migrant workers was not only a forced labour risk but a political risk. Rural subsidy and diversification efforts have fallen short and no one wants to talk about farmer pricing power. Many seem to agree that opportunities for rural youth have been inadequate. Politicians interested in votes should take a hard look at youths gaining from higher practication and green certified agricultural products and global partnerships for more dollars per planted area with good local economic spin-offs.

YL Khor, Segi Enam Advisors, 14 Sept 2023

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