ADVANCING SUSTAINABILITY IN MALAYSIA'S PALM OIL INDUSTRY

Research Report
23rd April 2025

DATAMETRICS RESEARCH AND INFORMATION CENTRE

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Executive Summary

The ongoing climate crisis has prompted industries to reassess their environmental impact, particularly in the palm oil sector. As the most widely consumed vegetable oil, palm oil plays a crucial role in global food supply chains, offering high yields and cost-effective production. Malaysia, a leading producer, has made significant advancements in sustainability efforts to ensure responsible palm oil production.

Key insights from this report include:

- Global consumption of palm oil exceeded 75 million metric tons (MT) in 2024, far outpacing other vegetable oils like soybean and sunflower oil. After refining, its colourless and odourless properties enhance its versatility, making it a vital ingredient in countless consumer products.
- Malaysia's production surpassed 19 million MT in 2024, solidifying its position as the world's second-largest producer and exporter. The palm oil sector contributes 2.3% to Malaysia's gross domestic product (GDP), making it the country's most valuable agricultural commodity.
- Export markets for Malaysian palm oil are dominated by India, China, and the European Union (EU).

Like all large-scale agricultural industries, palm oil cultivation presents environmental challenges. Efforts to mitigate deforestation, enhance reforestation, and prevent illegal land clearing have been prioritised. Industry stakeholders are continually improving sustainability standards through initiatives focused on smallholder inclusion, biodiversity conservation, and responsible land management.

In response to these concerns, Malaysia has implemented the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification, driving advancements in biodiversity conservation, labour rights, and sustainable land use. International markets, including the UK, are increasingly recognising MSPO's role in promoting responsible practices.

Collaboration between governments, producers, and international markets remains essential to maintaining a responsible palm oil industry, fostering sustainable practices that effectively balance environmental preservation with economic prosperity.

OVERVIEW

- Evolution of palm oil
- Global demand of palm oil
- Malaysia’s palm oil industry

The evolution of palm oil from regional crop to global demand

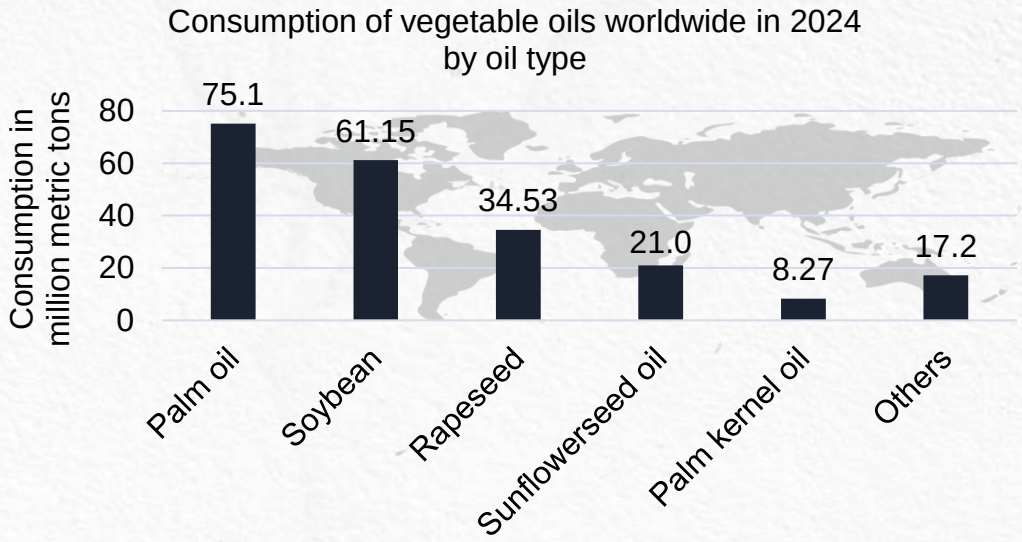
When palm oil trees were first introduced from West Africa to Southeast Asia by traders in the late 19th century—primarily to Malaya (now Peninsular Malaysia) and Indonesia—few could have predicted that the crop would become one of the region's most significant economic drivers. The reddish-orange palm fruits, about the size of large olives, produce palm oil- an edible vegetable oil that, once refined, becomes colourless, odourless, and has a long shelf life. While palm oil has been used in West Africa for centuries, the tropical climate of Southeast Asia proved ideal for large-scale cultivation, allowing the industry to flourish.

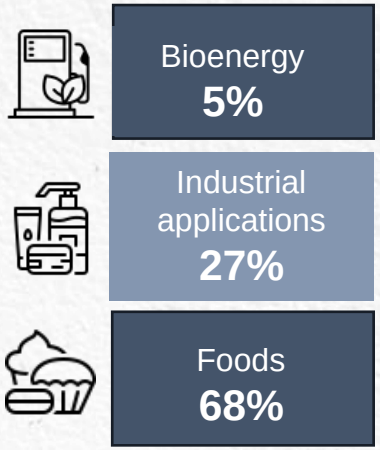
Following Malaysia's independence in 1957, the country integrated palm oil cultivation into its national poverty eradication programs. The Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) played a crucial role in resettling poor, rural populations, allocating 4 hectares (ha) of land per household to cultivate cash crops such as palm oil and rubber. This initiative not only improved rural livelihoods but also positioned Malaysia as a global leader in palm oil production. Today, Malaysia collectively accounts for about 25% of the world's palm oil supply.

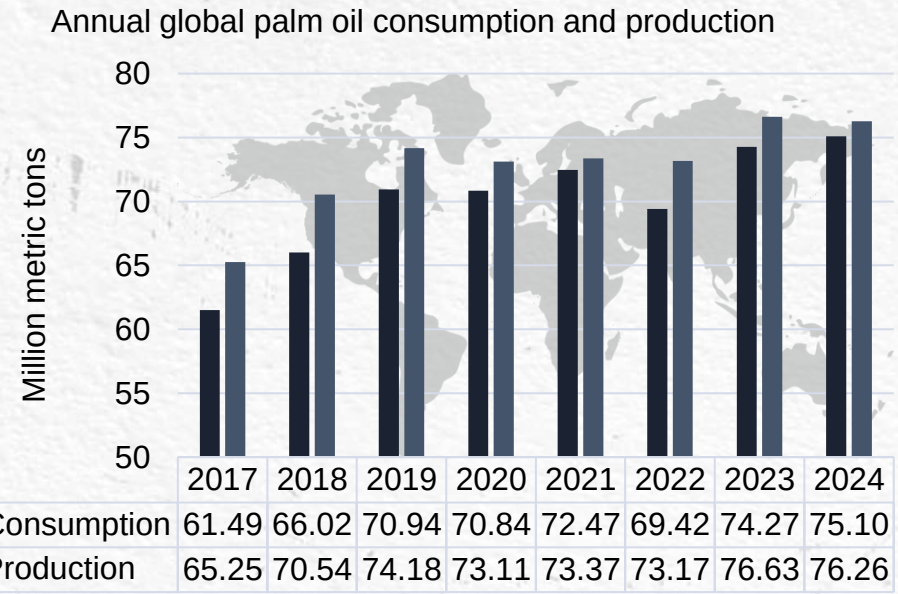
Palm oil's dominance stems from its versatility, high yield per hectare, and cost-effectiveness compared to other vegetable oils. It plays a crucial role across various industries. In the food sector, palm oil is prized for its bland taste and stability, making it a key ingredient in processed foods, baked goods, and confectionery. In the personal care industry, palm oil derivatives like sodium lauryl sulphate serve as foaming agents in shampoos and soaps. Meanwhile, in household cleaning products, palm oil-based surfactants function as effective dirt-dissolving agents.

Due to its widespread applications and efficiency in production, palm oil has become the world's most widely used vegetable oil. From its origins as a regional crop, palm oil has evolved into a globally traded commodity that supports economies, enhances food security, and plays a key role in various industries. As global demand continues to rise, ongoing innovation and responsible practices will shape the future of the industry.

The growing demand for palm oil in modern life







	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumption	61.49	66.02	70.94	70.84	72.47	69.42	74.27	75.10
Production	65.25	70.54	74.18	73.11	73.37	73.17	76.63	76.26

Palm oil remains the most consumed vegetable oil globally, reaching 75.1 million MT in 2024. The widespread reliance on palm oil in modern life is evident in its consumption patterns, with food applications continuing to dominate overall usage. From cooking oil and processed foods to confectionery and dairy substitutes, palm oil's versatility makes it a staple ingredient in global food production.

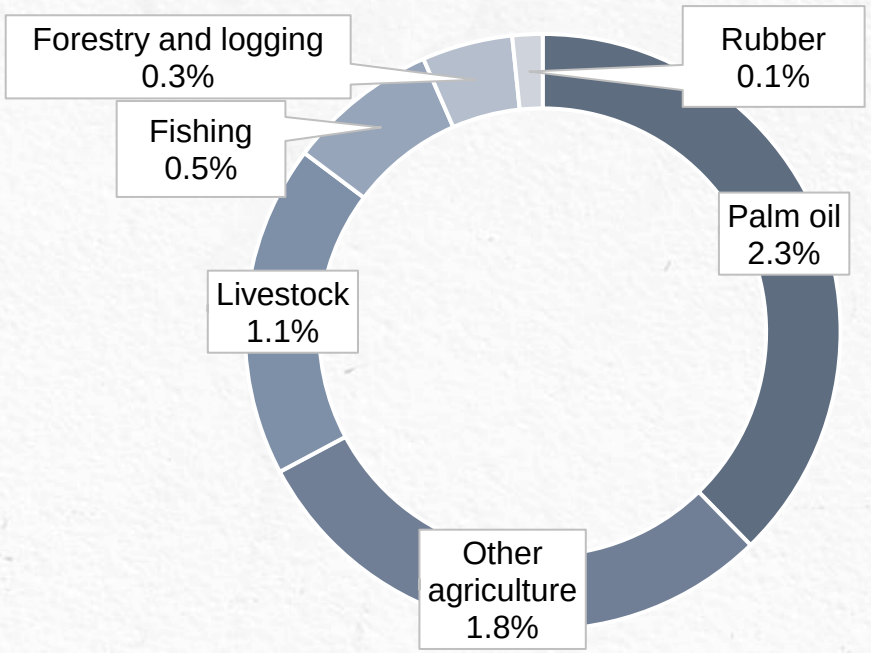
To meet rising demand, palm oil production has had to scale accordingly. Over the past 7 years, global output has grown by approximately 10 million MT, reflecting its crucial role in international trade and supply chains.

Note: The data are based on Marketing Years (MY). Most countries are on an October/September MY

Sources: USDA; Our World in Data

Malaysia's palm oil industry is the nation’s most lucrative commodity

Contribution of agricultural sector to the GDP in 2024F



GDP from palm oil
RM38.05 bil

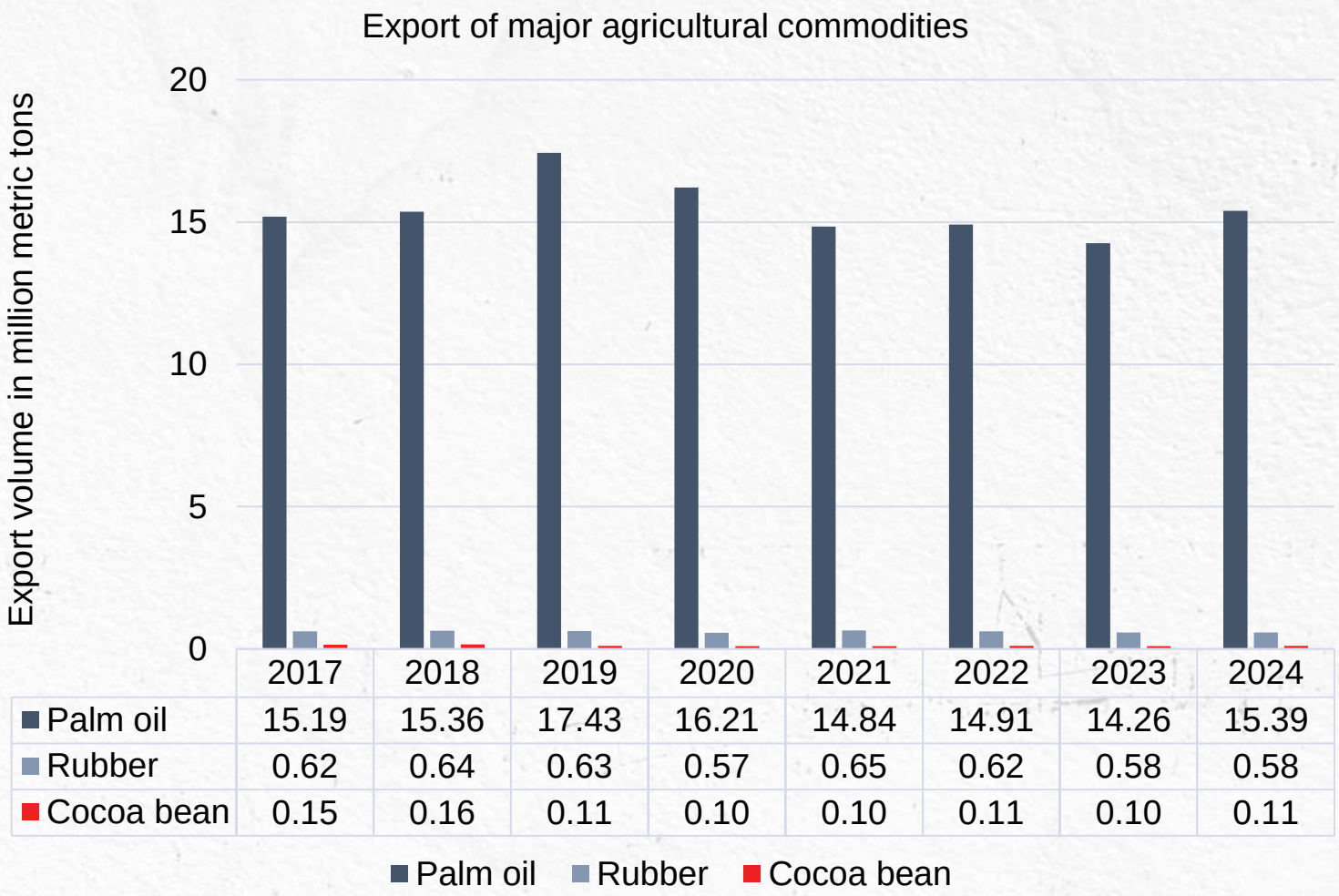
GDP from agriculture
RM103.92 bil

As the world’s second-largest producer of palm oil, Malaysia has reaped substantial economic benefits from this dominant agricultural commodity. The industry's expansion was largely driven by government-led initiatives, particularly those by the FELDA in the 1960s, which promoted large-scale cultivation and rural economic development. This laid the foundation for Malaysia’s rapid growth in palm oil production over the following decades.

In 2024, palm oil was projected to contribute RM38.05 billion to Malaysia’s economy, accounting for approximately 2.3% of the country's total GDP. Within the agricultural sector, which generated over RM103.9 billion in GDP, palm oil alone made up around 36.6%, underscoring its dominant role in the industry.

Note: 2024 data were forecasted by DOSM
Sources: DOSM

Malaysia’s palm oil dominates agricultural export sector



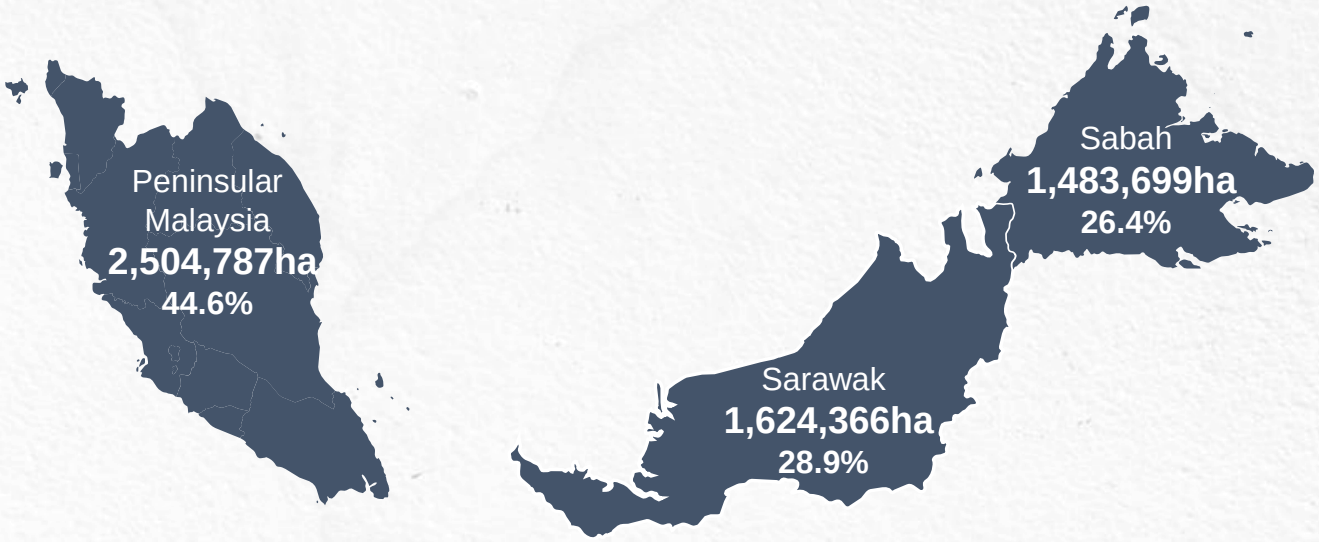
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Palm oil	15.19	15.36	17.43	16.21	14.84	14.91	14.26	15.39
Rubber	0.62	0.64	0.63	0.57	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.58
Cocoa bean	0.15	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11

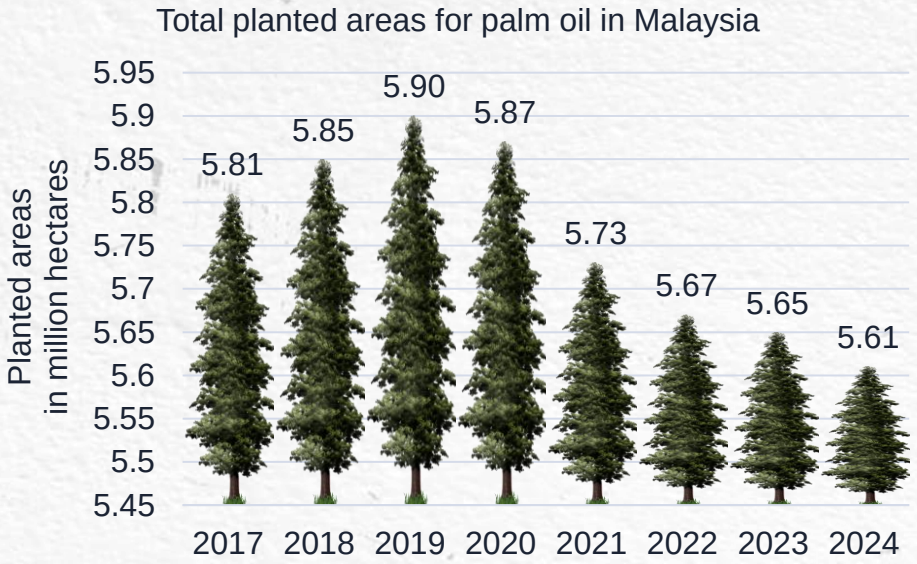
Palm oil is Malaysia’s most significant agricultural export and a key contributor to the nation's GDP. In 2024, Malaysia exported approximately 15.39 million MT of palm oil, far surpassing other major agricultural commodities such as rubber (577,213 MT) and cocoa beans (114,270 MT).

The total export value of palm oil and palm-based products reached approximately RM114 billion in 2024, making it the third most valuable export category. It ranked behind only electrical and electronics (E&E) from the manufacturing sector and refined petroleum from the oil and gas industry. This dominance underscores palm oil's critical role in the country’s economy and global agricultural trade.

Sources: DOSM

Malaysia’s planted areas of palm oil





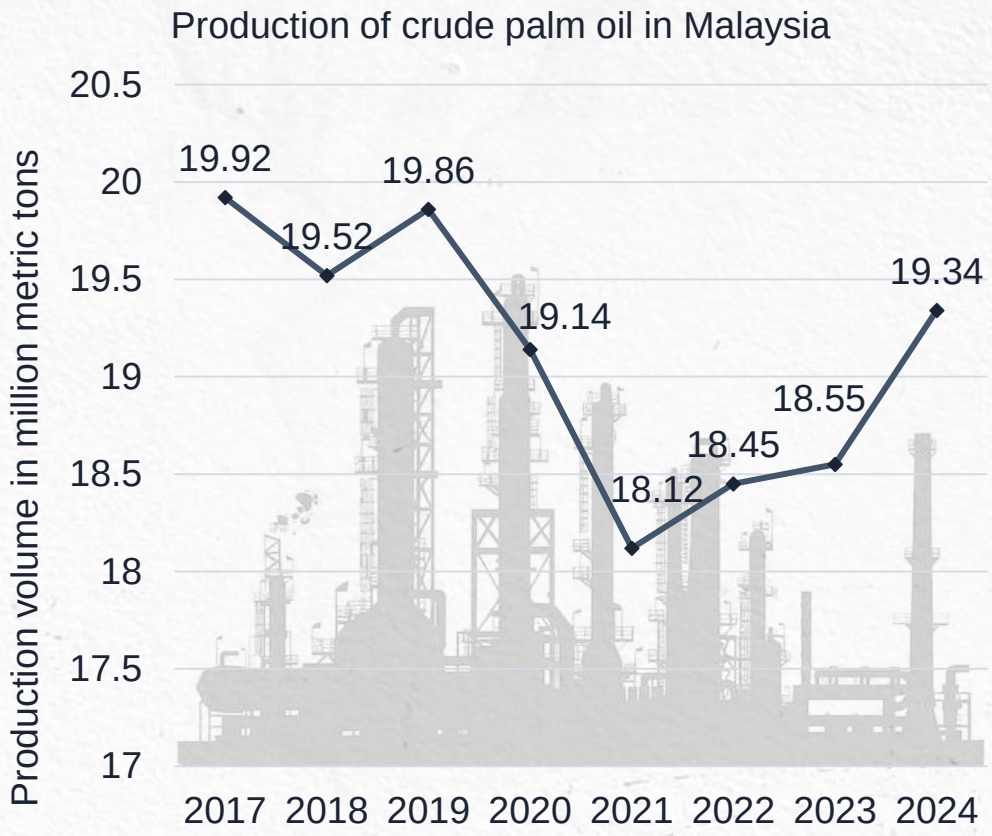
As Malaysia’s most profitable agricultural commodity, palm oil cultivation is widespread, with most plantations in East Malaysia. Sabah and Sarawak account for 55.4% of the nation's total plantation area due to vast land availability and favourable climate conditions. In Peninsular Malaysia, major plantations in Pahang and Johor make up 44.6% of the total.

Malaysia’s planted area declined from 5.9 million ha in 2019 to 5.61 million ha in 2024. This shift reflects the industry’s focus on higher productivity and sustainability, prioritising maximising yield on existing land rather than expansion, supported by improved agricultural techniques and higher-yielding palm varieties. In fact, Malaysia has also capped palm oil expansion at 6.5 million ha to prevent deforestation and reinforce sustainable land use.

Note: Total may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Sources: MPOB; The Malaysian Reserve

Labour shortages and climate extremes disrupt palm oil production



Malaysia's palm oil industry has experienced temporary production fluctuations due to labour availability and climate conditions. Between 2020 and 2021, crude palm oil (CPO) production declined by over 1 million MT, primarily due to pandemic-related labour shortages and movement restrictions. However, as restrictions eased in 2022, output showed signs of recovery, with a positive outlook for 2025.

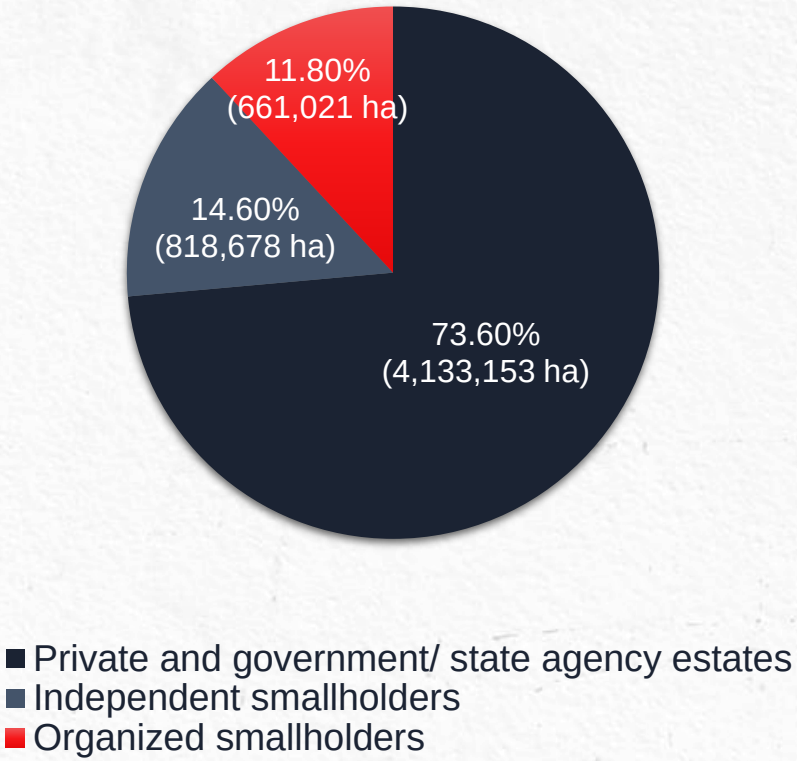
Production stability depends on skilled workers for harvesting fresh fruit bunches. To strengthen workforce resilience, initiatives are being introduced to enhance local employment while maintaining cooperation with key labour markets. Malaysia has also established the Mechanisation and Automation Research Consortium of Oil Palm (MARCOP) to address labour challenges by developing technologies that enhance productivity and reduce dependence on foreign labour through mechanisation and automation.

While labour constraints have eased, climate variability, particularly El Niño, can lead to prolonged dry weather conditions that may impact yields. In response, the industry is enhancing sustainable agricultural practices, with MSPO-certified plantations implementing water conservation, soil management, and climate adaptation strategies.

Sources: Deli et al; MPOB; MPIC; MSPO

Empowering smallholder farmers for growth

Distribution of oil palm planted area in Malaysia in 2024 by category



Note: Total may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Sources: MPOB

Although large corporations dominate Malaysia's palm oil industry, smallholder farmers remain essential. Owning less than 4 ha, they are categorised as independent farmers who manage their own land or organized smallholders overseen by government agencies like FELDA.

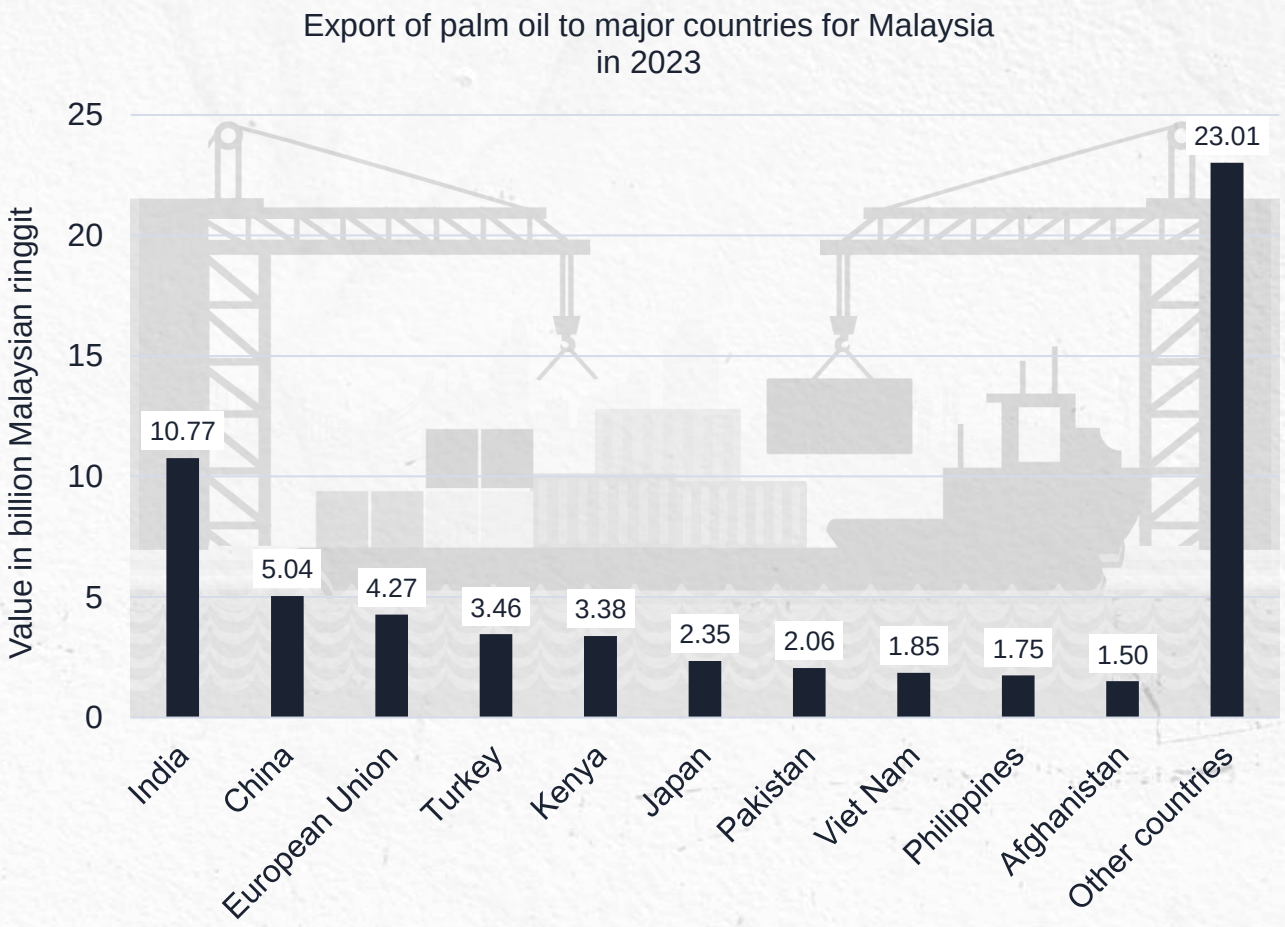
Despite their contributions, independent smallholders face challenges such as limited financing, lower yields, and difficulties in obtaining sustainability certifications such as the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Without these certifications, smallholders struggle to access global markets that prioritize sustainable products, ultimately limiting their growth potential and income.

The MSPO certification, however, offers a more affordable and accessible alternative to RSPO, especially for independent smallholders. Tailored to Malaysia's agricultural context, MSPO is financially feasible and addresses local environmental and social challenges. By adopting MSPO, smallholders can improve their sustainability practices, gain access to international markets, and boost productivity through better resources and training.

PALM OIL INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- Malaysia’s largest export markets
- India
- EU
- China

Diplomatic ties and their influence on palm oil trade

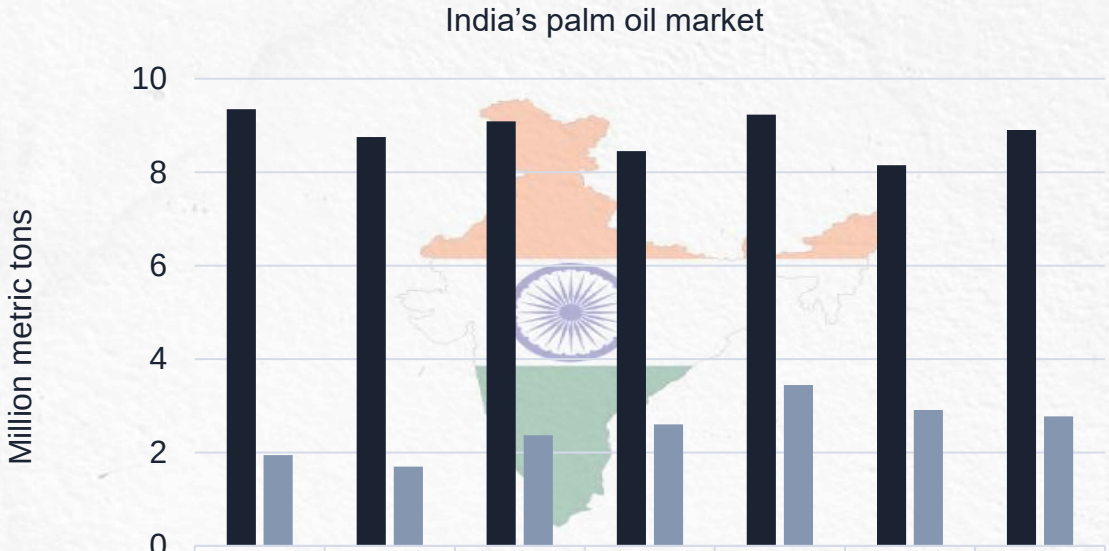


Palm oil is Malaysia's largest agricultural export commodity, with over 15 million MT exported in 2024 (see page 8).

In 2023, India was the largest importer of Malaysian palm oil, with imports valued at approximately RM11 billion, solidifying its position as Malaysia's most important trade partner. China followed as the second-largest market, importing around RM5 billion worth of palm oil, while the EU ranked third, importing about RM4 billion during the same period (see page 15). Although the EU's tough stance on palm oil often sparks disputes, Malaysia sees exports to China as a promising opportunity for growth.

Sources: MPOB; MPIC

India: Malaysia’s key trade partner and largest market



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Consumption of palm oil in India	9.35	8.75	9.09	8.45	9.23	8.15	8.90
Export volume of palm oil from Malaysia to India	1.94	1.70	2.37	2.60	3.44	2.91	2.77

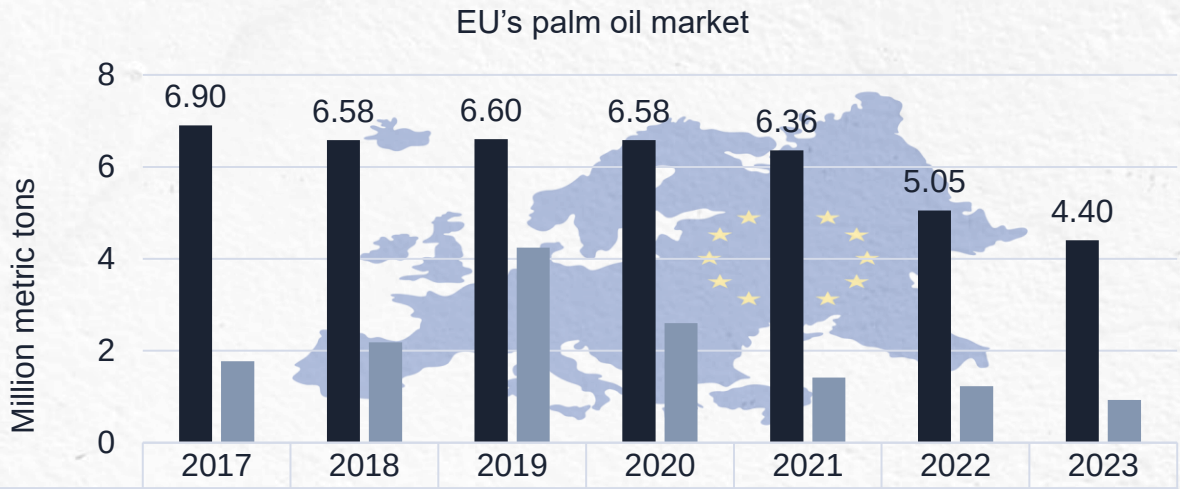
India is Malaysia's largest palm oil importer, with 2.77 million metric tons (MT) of Malaysian palm oil imported in 2023, contributing significantly to India’s total palm oil consumption of nearly 9 million MT. Despite the increased import duties imposed by India, Malaysia continues to take strategic steps to maintain and strengthen its position in the Indian market.

To counteract the immediate impact of higher duties, Malaysia is leveraging strategic trade agreements such as the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA) and the Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (MICECA). These agreements limit India's import duty for CPO to 37.5% and for processed palm oil to 45%. Additionally, Malaysia is considering the exemption of export duties on CPO as a long-term measure to enhance its competitiveness in the Indian market.

Beyond pricing strategies, Malaysia is actively promoting the MSPO certification in India, positioning its palm oil as a high-quality and environmentally sustainable product. This approach targets younger, more environmentally conscious consumers, signalling a shift towards branding sustainability over price fluctuations.

Sources: MPOB; MPIC; The Star; USDA

EU: Malaysia’s palm oil exports challenged by tough stance



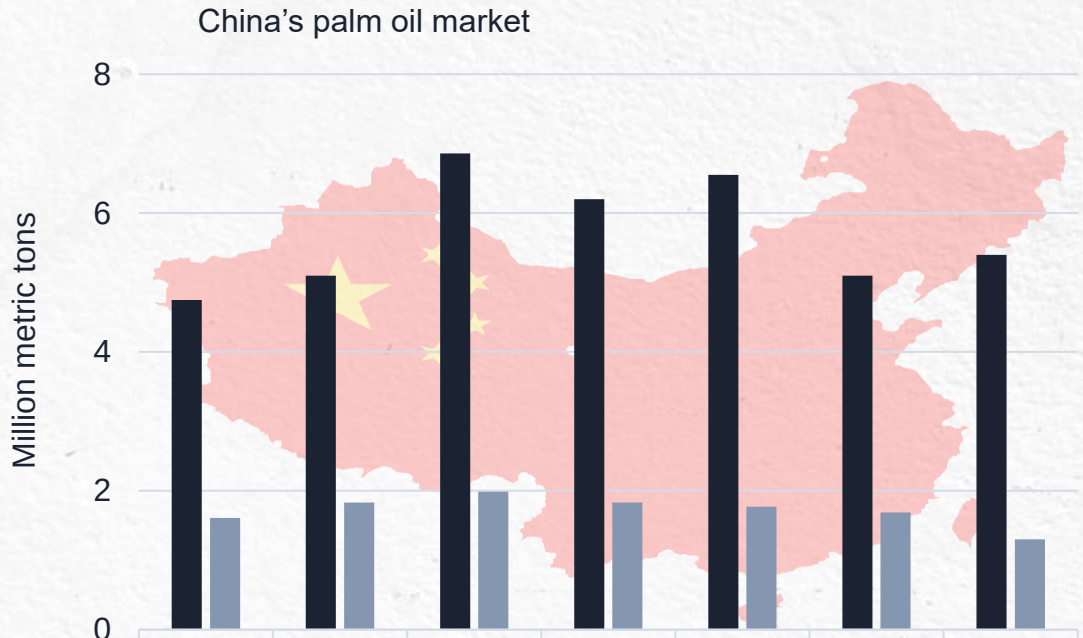
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Consumption of palm oil in EU	6.90	6.58	6.60	6.58	6.36	5.05	4.40
Export volume of palm oil from Malaysia to EU	1.77	2.18	4.24	2.60	1.42	1.23	0.93

Sources: USDA; MPOB; MPIC

The EU, Malaysia's third-largest palm oil importer, has increasingly criticized the industry's environmental impact. Since 2020, tensions have escalated due to the EU’s plan to phase out palm oil in biofuels by 2030, driven by concerns over deforestation. This shift has led to a reduction in EU consumption of palm oil and a corresponding decline in Malaysia’s exports to the region.

In early 2023, the EU introduced regulations that banned imports of commodities linked to deforestation, further intensifying the pressure on Malaysia's palm oil industry. Malaysia has strongly criticized this law, calling it unfair and an obstacle to its palm oil exports. The new regulations are expected to further shrink Malaysia's market share in the EU. As the EU's stance on sustainability becomes stricter, Malaysia has been actively lobbying for a more balanced approach, emphasising the economic importance of palm oil and urging international regulations that better account for the complexity of sustainable palm oil production.

China: Malaysia's strategic priority for palm oil exports



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Consumption of palm oil in China	4.75	5.10	6.86	6.20	6.55	5.10	5.40
Export volume of palm oil from Malaysia to China	1.61	1.83	1.99	1.83	1.77	1.69	1.30

In response to the EU's new deforestation law, Malaysia is turning to its second-largest market, China, to offset potential losses from Europe. In September 2023, Malaysian Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim announced a deal with China to increase palm oil exports.

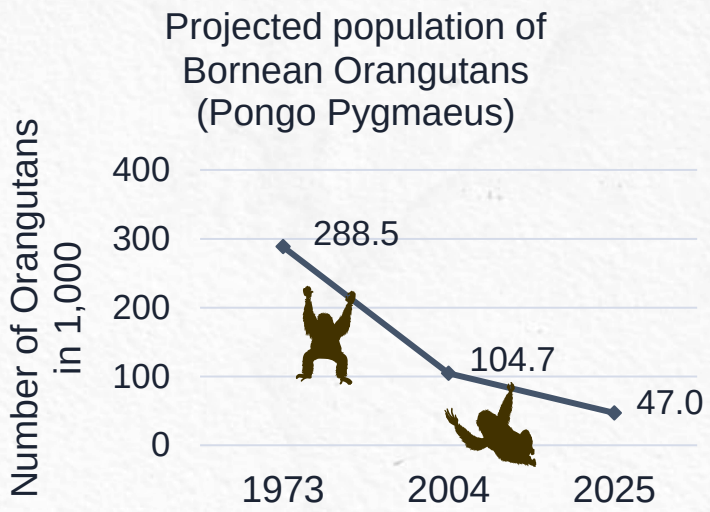
As of 2023, China imported 1.3 million MT of Malaysian palm oil, and since 2021, it has overtaken the EU as Malaysia's second-largest palm oil market. Despite the decrease in recent years, Malaysia announced that it would increase its palm oil exports to China by 3.4 million MT. This is in addition to a previous agreement to export 500,000 tonnes of palm oil to China by Sime Darby Oils International Ltd, and China's Guangxi Beibu Gulf International Port Group.

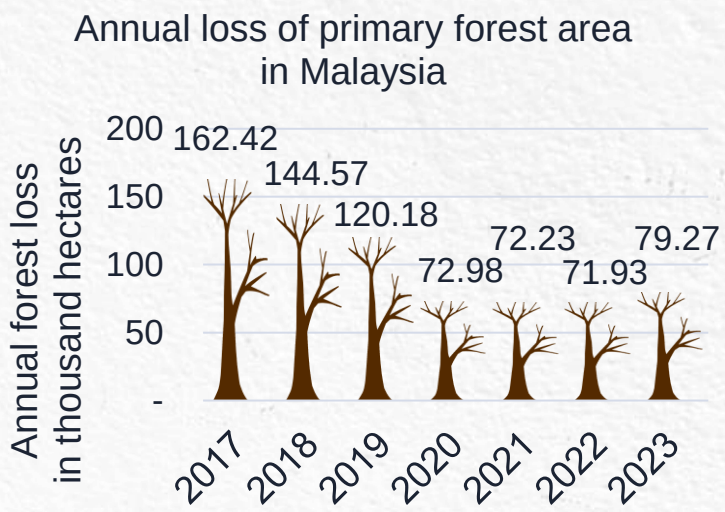
Sources: USDA; MPOB; MPIC

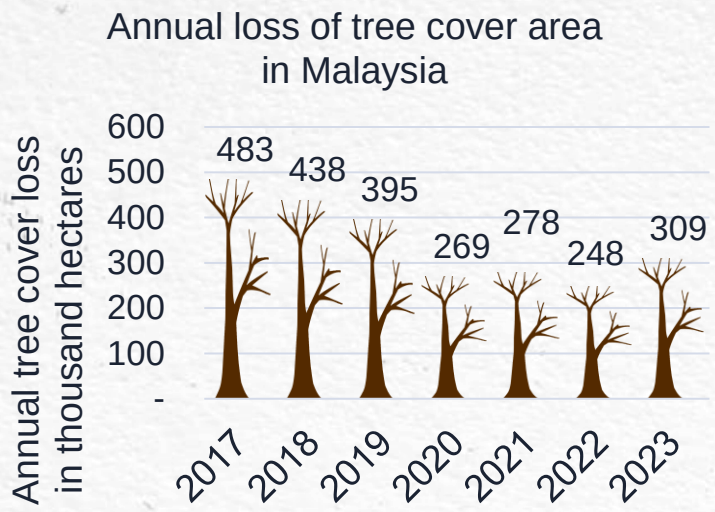
CONCERNS OF PALM OIL

- Environmental Impact
- Labour Concerns
- Misconceptions on health

The cost of palm oil expansion on environment





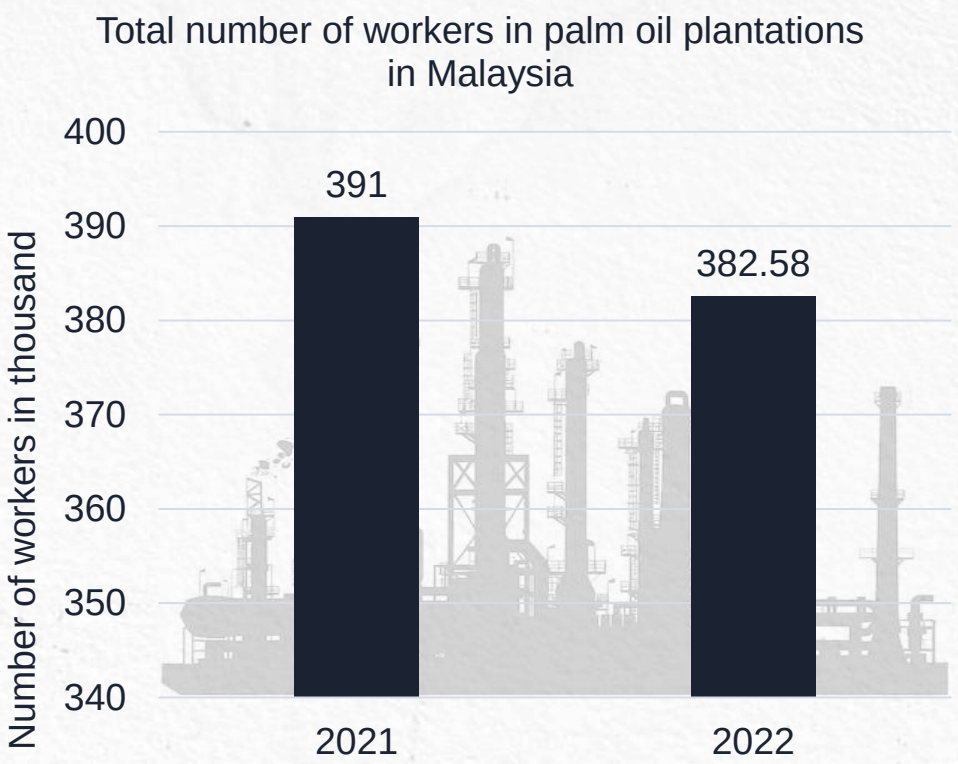


Palm oil is a land-efficient crop, yielding 3.3 MT per ha, much higher than other oils like soybeans, which yield only 0.4 MT per ha. However, the expansion of palm oil plantations has been associated with deforestation and the loss of habitats for species like the Bornean orangutan, whose population is projected to fall below 50,000 by 2025, according to projections from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Nevertheless, since 2017, there has been an overall decline in the annual loss of primary forest and tree cover.

In recent years, Malaysia has made significant progress in reducing the environmental impact of palm oil production. The MSPO certification has played a crucial role in this progress by enforcing strict environmental and biodiversity standards, including the protection of HCV areas, reforestation, and the creation of wildlife corridors. A key milestone came in August 2024 with the introduction of an orangutan conservation program, allowing palm oil importers to support the preservation of orangutan habitats and ensure their survival. In addition, Malaysia successfully replanted 114,000 ha of land in 2024, further advancing its sustainability goals.

Sources: FMT; Global Forest Watch; MPOC; IUCN; WWF

Labour concerns in the palm oil industry



Sources: MPOB; NST

The palm oil industry plays a significant role in Malaysia's economy, directly employing nearly 400,000 workers as of 2022. While the sector provides livelihoods for many, it has faced criticism over worker exploitation, particularly in plantations, with issues like low wages, long working hours, and limited oversight.

However, the industry is making strides in addressing these concerns. The MSPO certification has been updated to emphasize labour rights, including prohibitions against child and forced labour. It also includes training and awareness programs for smallholders on fair labour practices and compliance with relevant laws. The Malaysian Palm Oil Certification Council (MPOCC), now known as the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO), has partnered with trade unions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to improve labour conditions and protect workers' rights.

Contrary to the misconception that palm oil is only produced by large plantations, smallholder farmers contribute significantly to Malaysia's palm oil production, managing about 26.4% of plantation area in 2024. The industry also plays a crucial role in rural economic development and poverty reduction, providing stable incomes to many families.

These efforts not only improve the sector's reputation but also ensure that the palm oil industry can grow responsibly, with increased transparency and a focus on sustainable practices and worker welfare, paving the way for a more ethical and inclusive future.

Palm oil misconceptions on health

Contains:

- Tocotrienols
- Carotenoids

While some claim that going completely palm-oil-free is a healthy choice, palm oil itself offers numerous health benefits. A significant advantage of palm oil is its high content of tocotrienols, a form of Vitamin E with potent antioxidant properties beneficial for health. Research indicates that tocotrienols can prevent various non-communicable and neurodegenerative diseases, including Alzheimer's and Dementia.

Studies also indicate that palm oil can help reduce cardiovascular risks, such as those associated with high cholesterol levels. Palm-derived tocotrienols are also known for their anti-cancer properties, as they have been observed to combat free radicals and slow the growth of breast, prostate, and pancreatic cancer cells.

Moreover, palm oil also contains carotenoids, including beta-carotene, which the body converts into Vitamin A. Carotenoids are vital in addressing Vitamin A deficiency, enhancing immune function, improving eye health, and boosting cognitive performance, particularly in children. Red palm oil, in particular, is noted for its high carotenoid content, containing about 500–800 mg of provitamin A carotenoids per kilogram, significantly higher than that found in carrots.

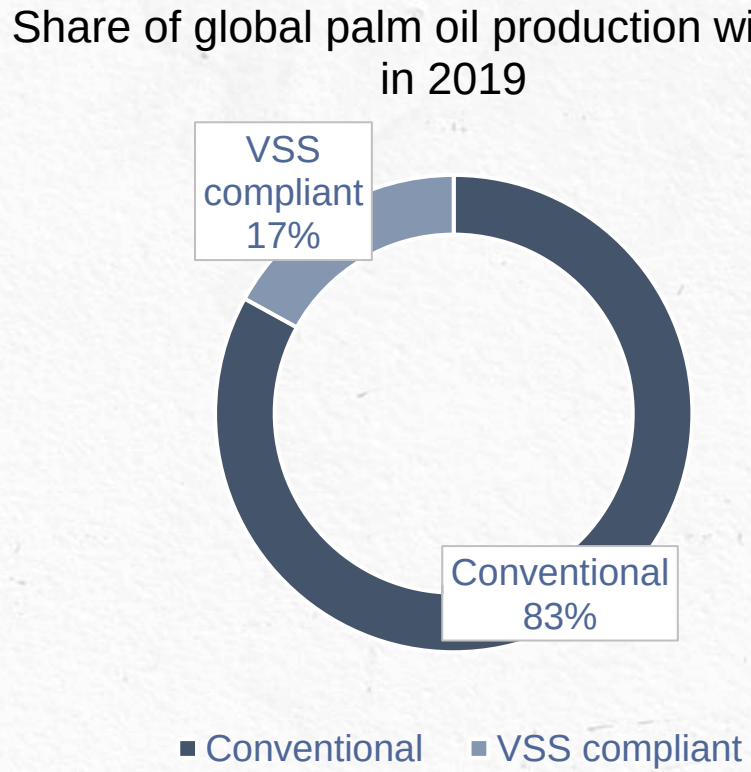
When sustainably produced, certified palm oils, like those endorsed by MSPO, ensure both high nutritional value and environmental responsibility.

Sources: MSPO

MALAYSIA'S COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL

- Sustainable palm oil
- RSPO
- MSPO
- Case study- Sime Darby Plantation

Sustainability may be the key to resolving industry challenges



Sustainable palm oil aims to reduce ecological harm across the entire supply chain, from land clearing and farming to processing and distribution, by adhering to strict regulations.

Producers can now subscribe to certifications like the MSPO or RSPO, which ensure compliance with these sustainability standards. These certifications are crucial for gaining access to stricter markets such as the EU, where regulations are increasingly focused on environmental responsibility.

Products made with sustainable palm oil are typically labelled, empowering consumers to make informed purchasing decisions and support practices that help prevent deforestation, forest fires, and exploitation of workers. This growing demand for responsibly sourced palm oil is gradually improving the industry's image, which has been marred by years of unsustainable practices. As of 2019, around 17% of global palm oil production adhered to voluntary sustainability standards (VSS), signalling a positive shift toward more responsible and eco-friendly production methods.

Sources: IISD

RSPO has two decades of global standardisation

RSPO established

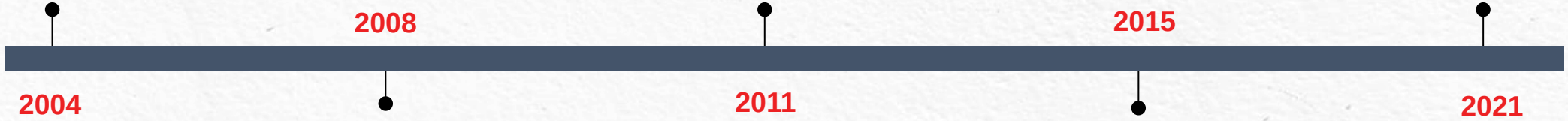
The RSPO was founded as a non-profit organization to promote sustainable palm oil production.

RSPO trademark launched

The RSPO trademark logo was launched as an ecolabel for members, helping consumers identify products made with sustainable palm oil.

RSPO “Hotspot Hub” launched

RSPO introduced a digital platform to monitor hotspots and forest fires in concession areas. The organization also reached 5,000 members.



First CSPO shipment

The first shipment of palm oil certified under the sustainability standard was sent from Malaysia to Rotterdam, Netherlands.

RSPO joined ISEAL Alliance

RSPO became a member of the ISEAL Alliance, a global body for sustainability standards, requiring members to uphold credible and effective sustainability practices.

Sources: RSPO

RSPO standards: 3 impact goals and 7 principles

Prosperity:
Competitive, resilient and sustainable sector

Principle 1:
Behave ethically and transparently

Principle 2:
Operate legally and respect rights

Principle 3:
Optimise productivity, efficiency, positive impacts and resilience & supply chain requirements for mills

People:
Sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction

Principle 4:
Respect community and human rights and deliver benefits

Principle 5:
Support smallholder inclusion

Principle 6:
Respect workers' rights and conditions

Planet:
Conserved, protected and enhanced ecosystems that provide for the next generation

Principle 7:
Protect, conserve and enhance ecosystems and the environment

Sources: RSPO

Major milestones of MSPO certification scheme

2013 — Launch of MSPO Standard

Introduction of the MSPO standards to promote sustainability in Malaysia's palm oil industry

2015 — MPOCC established

Formation of the MPOCC, now MSPO, to administer and promote the MSPO certification scheme

2020 — Full Implementation of Mandatory MSPO Certification

MSPO certification became mandatory for palm oil producers in Malaysia

2022 — Revision of MSPO Standards (MS2530:2022)

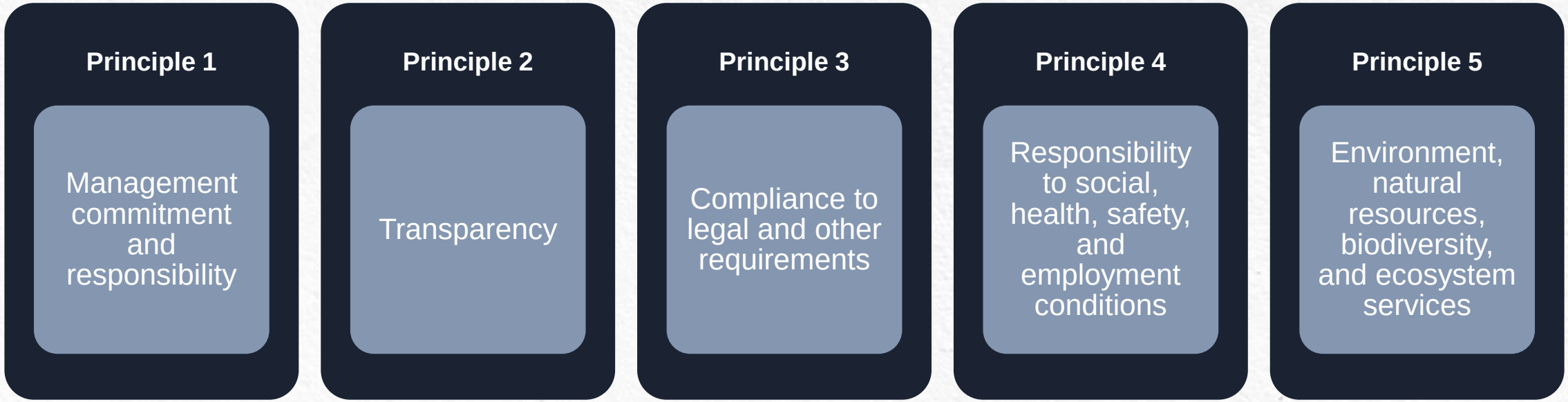
Updated MSPO standards introduced, incorporating stricter sustainability criteria

2025 — Enforcement of MSPO 2.0

MSPO 2.0 standards to be fully enforced, ensuring enhanced sustainability, traceability, and social responsibility in palm oil production

Sources: MSPO

MSPO- Malaysia's homegrown sustainability certification scheme



The MSPO principles align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and prioritize smallholder farmers by offering training to help them meet sustainability standards. The certification is valid for 5 years, with annual audits and re-certification upon expiry. MS2530:2022 (MSPO 2.0) builds on its 2013 predecessor, incorporating updated industry knowledge and a stronger emphasis on sustainable practices. It introduces five principles while strengthening environmental protection, climate resilience, and social responsibility. The revised standard also improves traceability, transparency, and overall certification integrity. Key improvements include alignment with the UN SDGs, enhanced social requirements, and the incorporation of HCV, Greenhouse Gas (GHG) calculations, along with a focus on ethical conduct and anti-bribery practices. Similar to the RSPO, products containing MSPO-certified palm oil are labelled to help consumers identify sustainably sourced palm oil.

Sources: MSPO

MSPO certified areas and processing facilities

	Certified Planted Area (ha)
Independent Smallholders Certified Under MSPO Part 2	644,821.70
Organised Smallholders Certified Under MSPO Part 3	195,612.89
Plantation Certified Under MSPO Part 3	3,018,643.79
Total	**3,859,078.38**
	Unit Certified
Certified Mills Under MSPO Part 4	**335**

	Unit Certified
Mill	280
Refinery	52
Kernel Crusher	32
Oleochemical	27
Biodiesel	6
Total	**397**
Other*	20

The MSPO has been widely adopted across Malaysia's palm oil industry, with 3.86 million ha of palm oil plantations now certified. This includes 644,821 ha from independent smallholders, 195,612 ha from organized smallholders, and over 3 million ha from plantations, reflecting the broad integration of sustainability practices throughout the sector.

In addition, 397 processing facilities have been certified under MSPO, including mills, refineries, and other processing units. This comprehensive certification ensures that sustainability is embedded at every stage, from cultivation to processing, fostering transparency and traceability.

Note: Data were extracted as of 14th March 2025. Other* refer to SCCS Certified Entities other than the above categories, including manufacturers, physical traders, etc.

Sources: MSPO

Sime Darby Plantation's efforts towards sustainable palm oil production

Progress on NDPE Compliance

- 75% supply chain delivery on No Deforestation, No Peat, and No Exploitation (NDPE) requirements

Traceability Milestones

- 93.2% traceability to mills
- 70.9% traceability to plantations

Empowering Smallholders

- 33,746 smallholders in support programmes
- 18,212 smallholders certified under RSPO

Achieving HACCP Certifications

- 49 mills and crushing plants achieved HACCP certification

Biodiversity and Conservation Efforts

- 745,540 trees planted
- Rehabilitated 50 ha of peatland in Sarawak

Sime Darby Plantation, one of the largest producers of CSPO, has taken a leadership role in promoting sustainability within the palm oil industry. Its efforts towards achieving MSPO certification across all operations, including smallholders, reflect the company's strong commitment to sustainable and ethical practices. By aligning its operations with MSPO's standards, Sime Darby is setting a benchmark for others in the industry and contributing to Malaysia's broader sustainable palm oil objectives. These initiatives reinforce the company's responsibility to reduce its environmental impact, enhance social performance, and ensure the traceability of its palm oil supply chain.

Sources: Sime Darby Plantation Sustainability Report 2023

CONCLUSION

Palm oil’s resilient future

Sustainable palm oil shaping a resilient future for Malaysia

Palm oil is a vital global commodity, driving industries ranging from food and cosmetics to biofuels. As the world's second-largest producer, Malaysia plays a crucial role in the market, contributing approximately one-third of its agricultural GDP and generating RM114 billion in export value in 2024. With India as a major buyer, the EU's stringent sustainability standards, and China's growing market potential, Malaysia is strategically positioned to maintain a strong global presence.

To remain competitive, Malaysia has embraced high sustainability standards, with the MSPO certification scheme offering an accessible, smallholder-friendly framework that aligns with international best practices. The introduction of MSPO 2.0 signals Malaysia's commitment to deepening sustainability efforts, incorporating stricter criteria to meet the growing expectations of key markets like the EU, especially in line with the European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). While the enhanced MSPO 2.0 standard may present challenges for smallholders, Malaysia's RM50 million aid in the 2025 Budget will help ease their transition, ensuring they meet the new requirements and continue contributing to the sector's growth.

As Malaysia advances toward sustainability, collaboration between governments, producers, and international markets remains essential to maintaining a responsible palm oil industry. By fostering these partnerships, the industry can continue to implement sustainable practices that balance environmental preservation with economic prosperity.

Looking ahead, the outlook for Malaysia's palm oil sector, while uncertain, remains promising as the country is well-positioned to meet rising global demand amid economic recovery. Sustainable palm oil, underpinned by regulatory improvements and stronger governance, remains the most viable path toward long-term industry resilience. Recognising MSPO as a credible and inclusive certification system is critical to securing the future of Malaysia's palm oil industry. As the world shifts toward sustainability, MSPO has the potential to play a pivotal role in shaping a more competitive, transparent, and environmentally responsible palm oil sector.

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