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The Palm Oil Miracle Jan 10 2022 Palm oil has been used as both a food and a medicine for thousands of years. It was prized by the pharaohs of ancient Egypt as a sacred food. Today palm oil is the most widely used oil in the world. In tropical Africa and Southeast Asia it is an integral part of a healthy diet just as olive oil is in the Mediterranean. Palm oil possesses excellent cooking properties. It is more heat stable than other vegetable oils and imparts in foods and baked goods superior taste, texture, and quality. Palm oil is one of the world's healthiest oils. As a natural vegetable oil, it contains no trans fatty acids or cholesterol. It is currently being used by doctors and government agencies to treat specific illnesses and improve nutritional status. Recent medical studies have shown that palm oil, particularly virgin (red) palm oil, can protect against many common health problems. Some of the health benefits include: Improves blood circulation; Protects against heart disease; Protects against cancer; Boosts immunity; Improves blood sugar control; Improves nutrient absorption and vitamin and mineral status; Aids in the prevention and treatment of malnutrition; Supports healthy lung function; Supports healthy liver function; Helps strengthen bones and teeth; Supports eye health; Highest natural source of health promoting tocotrienols; Helps protect against mental deterioration, including Alzheimer's disease; Richest dietary source of vitamin E and beta-carotene.

Small-scale Palm Oil Processing in Africa Mar 12 2022 This publication provides information on the processing of palm oil fruits for the extraction of palm oil and palm kernel oil by small-scale mills in Africa. It is hoped that this will help promote the improvement of yield and quality of palm oil production and contribute to the modernisation of small-scale palm oil factories in Africa.

Palms of controversies Jun 22 2020 The rapid development of oil palm cultivation feeds many social issues such as biodiversity, deforestation, food habits or ethical investments. How can this palm be viewed as a □miracle plant□ by both the agro-food industry in the North and farmers in the tropical zone, but a serious ecological threat by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) campaigning for the environment or rights of local indigenous peoples? In the present book the authors – a biologist and an agricultural economist- describe a global and complex tropical sector, for which the interests of the many different stakeholders are often antagonistic. Oil palm has become emblematic of recent changes in North-South relationship in agricultural development. Indeed, palm oil is produced and consumed in the South; its trade is driven by emerging countries, although the major part of its transformations is made in the North that still hosts the largest multinational agro industries. It is also in the North that the sector is challenged on ethical and environmental issues. Public controversy over palm oil is often opinionated and it is fed by definitive and sometimes exaggerated statements. Researchers are conveying a more nuanced speech, which is supported by scientific data and a shared field experience. Their work helps in building a more balanced view, moving attention to the South, the region of exclusive production and major consumption of palm oil.

The Palm Oil Revolution in Asia Jan 18 2020 Palm oil has doubled its share of world vegetable oil consumption in the past twenty-five years to become the world's leading source of vegetable oil. Even though the environmental crises associated with oil palm are directly related to its cultivation (tropical forest loss, carbon emissions from drained peat swamps, biodiversity loss), studying supply interventions is insufficient. From a conservation perspective,

the demand side of vegetable oils markets matters equally, if not more, since demand patterns affect the incentives facing producers. The dissertation begins by examining demand systems in Indonesia, today the world's largest palm oil producing country and the country with the highest palm oil consumption per capita. In Indonesia, higher palm oil consumption is the result not just of population and income growth but also of government policies that promoted an extraordinary substitution away from an alternative cooking oil. Comparing Indonesia to the other top two palm oil consuming countries in the world, India and China, reveals that Indonesia's experience is not representative of Asia. Different political and economic factors, from livestock production to trade policy, have produced different vegetable oil consumption patterns in each of these three markets. Finally, the dissertation examines the effect that biodiesel has had on vegetable oil demand and describes how a petroleum-price shock might play out in vegetable oils markets. Overall, the dissertation predicts a doubling of palm oil demand over the next twenty-five years and emphasizes how, given the highly substitutable nature of vegetable oils markets, small changes in relative prices can have exaggerated effects on palm oil demand. The elastic, or price sensitive, demand structure that producers face suggests that policies to increase yields are likely to cause more land conversion for oil palm.

GB 15680-2009: Translated English of Chinese Standard. GB15680-2009 Nov 08 2021 [After payment, write to & get a FREE-of-charge, unprotected true-PDF from: Sales@ChineseStandard.net] This Standard specifies terms and definitions, classification, quality requirements, inspection methods, inspection rules, labels, packaging, storage and transport of palm oil. This Standard is applicable to palm oil as well as its fractionated products: palm olein, palm super-olein, crude and finished product of palm stearin.

Patent Landscape Report on Palm Oil Production and Waste Treatment Technologies Jul 16 2022 This report provides an overview of the global patent landscape in the area of palm oil production and waste exploitation, and includes national patent applications from Malaysia. It covers patenting activity related to technologies in production of palm oil and palm kernel oil, and treatment of waste from palm oil production.

Palm Oil May 14 2022 Palm oil production is one of the most developed and noteworthy industries in the world, leading to rapid economic growth in countries where the industry has been established. Currently, palm oil is the world's leader in the vegetable oil industry with a yearly production and consumption of approximately 45.3 million tons, which almost covers 60% of the global trade of vegetable oils in the international market. Along these lines, it is expected that the global demand for palm oil will be doubled by 2020. The book focuses on various aspects of palm oil production, primarily, the environmental aspects, its application as an animal feed, chemical and nutritional properties of the oil, and technical aspects of enhancing the efficacy of production.

Liquid Detergent from Palm Oil and Palm Kernel Oil Mar 20 2020 Manufacturing of detergent from distilled fatty acids of palm kernel oil (PKO) and palm oil (PO) is a well-established technology in Malaysia. In this research, the production of detergent from palm kernel oil is by direct saponification fats and oils and is evaluated for water hardness, pH value, viscosity and foam ability of liquid detergent .The objective of this research is to study the production of liquid detergent from palm kernel oil (PKO) and palm oil (PO). This is because of palm oil (PO) and palm kernel oil (PKO) as raw material have important fatty acids involved in detergent making which are C16-C18 and C12-C14 which contribute to the detergency properties, lathering and washing properties of the soaps. Parameters that involve in this research are ratios concentration of raw materials, quantity of water and speed. For the concentration, the ratio is from 0 until 100 %, for the quantity of water the best range is from 200 mL to 1000mL until get the required texture of liquid detergent, for the speed the best range is from 600- 1500 rpm, and within constant the time of process which is 30 minute. The optimum concentration in manufacturing of soap is making from a blend of 70% PO and 30% PKO with the speed minimum 1500 rpm at room temperature. The result is done and the best ratio is 70% PO and 30 % PO with minimum 400

mL water and minimum 1500 rpm speed. This ratio gave a good texture of detergent and can save cost of manufacturing because of using mixture of 70% PO and 30% PKO.

Non-Food Uses of Palm Oil and Palm Kernel Oil Jan 30 2021

The Politics of Palm Oil Harm Jul 04 2021 This book examines the politics of harm in the context of palm oil production in Colombia, with a primary focus on the Pacific coast region. Globally, the palm oil industry is associated with practices that fit the most conventional definitions and perceptions of crime, but also crucially, forms of social and environmental harm that do not fit strictly legalistic definitions and understandings of crime. Drawing on rich field-based data from the region, Mol contributes empirically to an awareness of the constructions, practices, and the lived and perceived realities of harm related to palm oil production. She advances criminological debate around 'harm' by putting forward a theoretical and analytical approach that redirects the debate from a central concern with the academic contestedness of harm within criminology, towards a focus on the 'on-the-ground' contestedness of palm oil-related harm in Colombia. Detailed analysis and arresting conclusions ensure this book will be of great interest to students and scholars in the fields of Green and Critical Criminology, Environmental Sociology, and International and Critical Development Studies.

Non-food Uses of Palm Oil and Palm Kernel Oil Feb 11 2022

Cost of Palm Oil Production Apr 20 2020

Palm Oil Diaspora Apr 13 2022 An environmental history and political ecology of palm oil in colonial Brazil, the African diaspora, and the Atlantic World.

Non-food Uses of Palm Oil and Palm Kernel Oil Oct 27 2020

The palm oil global value chain Feb 28 2021 There is abundant literature focusing on the palm oil sector, which has grown into a vigorous sector with production originating mainly from Malaysia and Indonesia, and on increased palm oil consumption in many countries around the globe, particularly European Union states, China and India. This sector expansion has become quite controversial, because while it has negative social and environmental impacts, it also leads to positive benefits in generating fiscal earnings for producing countries and regular income streams for a large number of large- and small-scale growers involved in palm oil production. This document reviews how the social, ecological, and environmental dynamics and associated implications of the global palm oil sector have grown in complexity over time, and examines the policy and institutional factors affecting the sector's development at the global and national levels. This work examines the geographies of production, consumption and trade of palm oil and its derivatives, and describes the structure of the global palm oil value chain, with special emphasis on Malaysia and Indonesia. In addition, this work reviews the main socioenvironmental impacts and trade-offs associated with the palm oil sector's expansion, with a primary focus on Indonesia. The main interest is on the social impacts this has on local populations, smallholders and workers, as well as the environmental impacts on deforestation and their associated effects on carbon emissions and biodiversity loss. Finally, the growing complexity of the global oil palm value chain has also driven diverse types of developments in the complex oil palm policy regime governing the sector's expansion. This work assesses the main features of this emerging policy regime involving public and private actors, with emphasis on Indonesia. There are multiple efforts supporting the transition to a more sustainable palm oil production; yet the lack of a coordinated public policy, effective incentives and consistent enforcement is clear and obvious. The emergence of numerous privately driven initiatives with greater involvement of civil society organizations brings new opportunities for enhancing the sector's governance; yet the uptake of voluntary standards remains slow, and any push for the adoption of more stringent standards may only widen the gap between large corporations and medium- and smallscale growers. Greater harmonization between voluntary and mandatory standards, as well as among private initiatives is required. Commitments to deforestation-free supply chains have the potential to reduce undesired environmental impacts from oil palm expansion, and while this risks excluding smallholders from

the supply chains, such commitments may function to leverage the upgrading of smallholder production systems. Their success, however, will require greater public and private sector collaboration.

Is it possible to produce sustainable palm oil? Sep 18 2022 Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject Business economics - Business Ethics, Corporate Ethics, grade: 1,0, Ruhr-University of Bochum (Englisches Seminar), language: English, abstract: Palm oil is a multiplayer, functioning as an ingredient in our everyday food, as an essential ingredient in our cosmetic products and as an energy supplier. We use it on a daily basis, while brushing our teeth with the “Colgate” toothpaste after we ate “Nutella” on toast. After we filled our diesel car with palm oil biodiesel, we probably wash our hands with a “Dr. Bronner’s Magic Soap”. In all these products, palm oil is the fundamental ingredient. But where does it come from and how can we identify the problems that occur within the palm oil production? The edible oil seems to be promising, but in fact causes deforestation, carbon dioxide emissions and the loss of biodiversity. The industries, as well as the end consumers are not aware or do not want to be aware of the fact, that the climate is changing and one essential reason for that is the irresponsible production of palm oil. With the help of organizations like “Greenpeace” and “Amnesty International”, it is possible to find out what consequences palm oil production already has. According to Greenpeace UK “An area the size of a football pitch is torn down in Indonesia’s rainforest every 25 seconds, with palm oil driving the destruction.” (Nicholls). This leads to my research question: Is it possible to produce sustainable palm oil? In order to answer my research question, I want to connect its history, as well as the biological process onto the consequences palm oil production already has. Within my essay I will focus on the business and usage of palm oil, showing its unique variety. With the help of examples of different companies, which use palm oil as an ingredient for their products, one has the possibility to form his own opinion on the aspects of sustainability within the palm oil sector. My goal is to raise awareness of the use of palm oil products and to eliminate preconceptions according the palm oil industry in general.

Biorefinery of Oil Producing Plants for Value-Added Products Oct 07 2021 Biorefinery of Oil Producing Plants for Value-Added Products An instructive and up-to-date pretreatment and industrial applications of oil producing plants Biorefinery of Oil Producing Plants for Value-Added Products is a two-volume set that delivers a comprehensive exploration of oil producing plants, from their availability to their pretreatment, bioenergy generation, chemical generation, bioproduct generation, and economic impact. The distinguished team of editors has included a wide variety of highly instructive resources written by leading contributors to the field. This set explores the current and future potential of bioenergy production to address the energy and climate crisis, as well as the technologies used to produce materials like biogas, biodiesel, bioethanol, biobutanol, biochar, fuel pellets, and biohydrogen. It also discusses the production of biobased chemicals, including bio-oil, biosurfactants, catanionic surfactants, glycerol, biovanillin, bioplastic, and plant-oil based polyurethanes. Concluding with an insightful analysis of the economic effects of oil producing plants, the set also offers readers: A thorough introduction to the availability of oil producing plants, including palm oil, castor oil, jatropha, nyamplung, and coconut A comprehensive exploration of the pretreatment of oil producing plants, including the physical, chemical and biological pretreatment of lignocellulosic biomass Practical discussion of the generation of bioenergy, including biogas generation in the palm oil mill and biodiesel production techniques using jatropha In-depth examinations of the generation of biobased chemicals, including those produced from the tobacco plant Perfect for researchers and industry practitioners involved with the biorefinery of oil producing plants, Biorefinery of Oil Producing Plants for Value-Added Products also belongs in the libraries of undergraduate and graduate students studying agriculture, chemistry, engineering, and microbiology.

The Palm Oil Controversy in Southeast Asia Jun 15 2022 "This book is a compilation of papers first presented at the workshop "The

palm oil controversy in transnational perspective" that took place in Singapore, 2-4 March 2009. The workshop was jointly organized by the Institute of Oriental and Asian Studies, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universit'at, Bonn and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore. It was funded by Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)"--Preface.
Palm Oil Oct 19 2022 A dark and fascinating story of how palm oil has shaped our world
Investigation of the Potential Use of Palm Oil and Palm Kernal Oil as a Source of Motor Fuel Apr 01 2021
Pocket Book of Palm Oil Uses Jun 03 2021
Processing of Palm Oil Dec 17 2019
Mechanical Processes for the Extraction of Palm Oil Oct 15 2019
Artisanal Milling of Palm Oil in Cameroon May 02 2021 This study was carried out in three major palm-oil producing areas in Cameroon with the aim of investigating the artisanal milling and commercialization of red palm oil. Structured and semi-structured questionnaires were administered; focus group discussions and participatory observation were applied to obtain required information. Those involved were identified and the service providers ranged from mill owners or managers to smallholders and intermediaries, some of which were involved in two or three of the services. All told, 83% of those involved were men, and the women represented 17% of the service providers. Six different types of processing equipment were identified in the production areas and it was revealed that semi-automated press and combined motorized hydraulic digester and press system (digester screw press) were the most efficient. After harvesting of fresh fruit bunches (FFBs), the major operations were: chopping or cutting, stripping, selecting and sieving, loading to drums for boiling, off-loading to the digester or press for crushing and/or pressing, and clarifying of palm oil. Family labor, hired labor or both, contributed greatly to the success of the milling operations. Family labor was not paid, but motivations were given to family members, while hired labor was paid per activity. The average cost of labor per ton of FFB in the study area was 8,812 FCFA for both peak and low seasons. The average net return in the processing and marketing of 1 ton of FFB was 32,207 FCFA in peak season and 46,556 FCFA in low season. This income-generating activity was ranked as the first main source of income in the study area and has valuable contributions in household livelihood. The production of palm kernel oil and local soap was also recorded in the area, but this was mainly for home use and not for sale. Poor accessibility and unstable prices were the main constraints in the production process. While the men were dominant in processing, women were dominant in the commercialization of RPO. Artisanal palm-oil milling is a lucrative business in the area and will go a long way to alleviate poverty if the smallholders could come together and form a dynamic scheme.
Palm Oil Feb 23 2023 This book serves as a rich source of information on the production, processing, characterization and utilization of palm oil and its components. It also includes several topics related to oil palm genomics, tissue culture and genetic engineering of oil palm. Physical, chemical and polymorphic properties of palm oil and its components as well as the measurement and maintenance of palm oil quality are included and may be of interest to researchers and food manufacturers. General uses of palm oil/kernel oil and their fractions in food, nutritional and oleochemical products are discussed as well as the potential use of palm oil as an alternative to trans fats. Some attention is also given to palm biomass, bioenergy, biofuels, waste management, and sustainability. Presents several chapters related to oil palm genetics, including oil palm genomics, tissue culture and genetic engineering. Includes contributions from more than 80 well-known scientists and researchers in the field. In addition to chapters on food uses of palm oil, the book contains nonfood applications such as use as a feedstock for wood-based products or for bioenergy. Covers key aspects important to the sustainable development of palm oil.
Characteristics and Potential Uses of Palm Oil and Palm Kernel Oil from E. Oleifera X.E. Guineensis Hybrids Nov 15 2019 The characteristics are tabulated and compared with normal CPO, palm olein and the values for hydrid oil taken from the literature. The latter are generally based on specific samples of narrow range, rather than a 'bulk' as in this

study. The chemical and physical properties of the detergent and dry fractionated hydrid olein and the hydrogenerated hydrid mesocarp oil are also briefly discussed. The kernel oil had higher IV and MP and a lower saponifraction value than normal palm kernel oil (PKO). It was higher in myristic, lower in lauric and somewhat higher in unsaturated fatty acids. it also had a higher SFC than normal PKO. [Authors' abstract].

The non-industrial palm oil sector in Cameroon Aug 25 2020 Oil palm (Elæis guineensis Jacq.) is not new to Cameroon, since it is indigenous to the countries bordering the Gulf of Guinea. People in the rainforest region of Cameroon used to harvest fresh fruit bunches (FFB) from the wild dura variety to produce palm oil and kernel oil, and fell and tap old stands of both dura and pisifera varieties to produce palm wine, which is a much cherished liquor. The hybrid tenera oil palm variety produces the highest yield -up to eight times more- compared to other vegetable oil crops like soybean, sunflower or rapeseed (Mathew et al. 2007; Feintrenie and Rafflegeau 2012; Jacquemard 2012).

The Oil Palm Complex Dec 09 2021 The oil palm industry has transformed rural livelihoods and landscapes across wide swathes of Indonesia and Malaysia, generating wealth along with economic, social, and environmental controversy. Who benefits and who loses from oil palm development? Can oil palm development provide a basis for inclusive and sustainable rural development? Based on detailed studies of specific communities and plantations and an analysis of the regional political economy of oil palm, this book unpicks the dominant policy narratives, business strategies, models of land acquisition, and labour-processes. It presents the oil palm industry in Malaysia and Indonesia as a complex system in which land, labour and capital are closely interconnected. Understanding this complex is a prerequisite to developing better strategies to harness the oil palm boom for a more equitable and sustainable pattern of rural development.

Policy and institutional frameworks for the development of palm oil-based biodiesel in Indonesia Dec 29 2020

Oil Palm Dec 21 2022 Oil palms are ubiquitous—grown in nearly every tropical country, they supply the world with more edible fat than any other plant and play a role in scores of packaged products, from lipstick and soap to margarine and cookies. And as Jonathan E. Robins shows, sweeping social transformations carried the plant around the planet. First brought to the global stage in the holds of slave ships, palm oil became a quintessential commodity in the Industrial Revolution. Imperialists hungry for cheap fat subjugated Africa's oil palm landscapes and the people who worked them. In the twentieth century, the World Bank promulgated oil palm agriculture as a panacea to rural development in Southeast Asia and across the tropics. As plantation companies tore into rainforests, evicting farmers in the name of progress, the oil palm continued its rise to dominance, sparking new controversies over trade, land and labor rights, human health, and the environment. By telling the story of the oil palm across multiple centuries and continents, Robins demonstrates how the fruits of an African palm tree became a key commodity in the story of global capitalism, beginning in the eras of slavery and imperialism, persisting through decolonization, and stretching to the present day.

Palm Oil Under Discussion May 22 2020 Since 1980 the amount of palm oil sold on the market has increased more than ten-fold. A critical public discussion regarding the cultivation of palm oil - and above all in the developing countries of South-East Asia - has developed (in the western countries). Above all local Asian companies are pushing ahead with the exponential growth of the palm oil market. There are three decisive factors for the expansion of palm oil production: 1. Trans fats in food are also held responsible for the emergence of cardio-vascular diseases. Food manufacturers now increasingly use trans fat-free palm oil in western countries for certain products. 2. Consumption of and demand for palm oil are increasing with the rise in the world's population. 3. Thanks to its technical properties and the fact that it may be used in a variety of ways, palm oil is an alternative to crude oil-based raw materials for many areas of industry. The consumption of palm oil as a biofuel and for energy generation is rising continually. Compared to other agricultural crops found in the tropics, oil palms provide the highest yield as

a ratio of the required growing area. Furthermore, there are no genetically-modified variants in palm oil and palm kernel oil production. Palm oil is nevertheless the subject of criticism as the expansion in the areas cultivated with oil palms has been accompanied by the dramatic destruction of forest areas and the drastic decimation of many species. In addition, with the establishment of new palm oil farms indigenous peoples and small farming cooperatives are often robbed of their established habitats and natural resources.The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) was formed in 2003 on the initiative of the WWF. The RSPO brings together the major palm oil producers in South-East Asia, representatives of companies along the entire supply chain, and stakeholders from the main consumer markets in Europe and the USA so as to elaborate sustainability solutions. Yet the Roundtable is also coming in for criticism. Western brand manufacturers may well be prepared to buy sustainable palm oil, but only account for a small proportion of global production. The majority of buyers from less environmentally-conscious threshold countries such as India and China, which are buying ever greater quantities of palm oil, also have to be motivated to participate in sustainability concepts.

The Oil Palm Nov 20 2022 The oil palm is the world's most valuable oil crop. Its production has increased over the decades, reaching 56 million tons in 2013, and it gives the highest yields per hectare of all oil crops. Remarkably, oil palm has remained profitable through periods of low prices. Demand for palm oil is also expanding, with the edible demand now complemented by added demand from biodiesel producers. The Oil Palm is the definitive reference work on this important crop. This fifth edition features new topics - including the conversion of palm oil to biodiesel, and discussions about the impacts of palm oil production on the environment and effects of climate change – alongside comprehensively revised chapters, with updated references throughout. The Oil Palm, Fifth Edition will be useful to researchers, plantation and mill managers who wish to understand the science underlying recommended practices. It is an indispensable reference for agriculture students and all those working in the oil palm industry worldwide.

Review of the diversity of palm oil production systems in Indonesia Aug 17 2022 This paper proposes an overview of the development of oil palm production in Indonesia combining two levels: (i) a national and historical perspective of the development of the sector; (ii) a regional approach considering two contrasting provinces, Riau and Jambi. Starting with colonial times, the national approach deals first with the main periods that punctuate the development of oil palm plantations up to the contemporary period, marked by the liberalization of the economy. It emphasizes several factors that played a strategic role in the development of palm oil production, such as the role of the State and migration. After presenting the different models that structure the relationships among stakeholders and how these relationships have evolved, the role of small family planters is analyzed. This section ends with a review of some controversial issues: livelihood improvement, land tenure and customary rights, inclusion versus exclusion, market risks, forest and environmental threats and governance. The regional approach gives context to the development of palm oil production within two territories that have different historical backgrounds, with Jambi entering into production relatively recently. In each of the two provinces, the themes and issues involved in palm oil development identified at national level are analyzed, with specific emphasis on stakeholders' strategic behaviours. The paper concludes with a comparative perspective on both provinces.

Palm Oil Sep 06 2021

An Analysis of the Impact of Increased World Supplies of Palm Oil on the Domestic Soybean Oil Market Aug 05 2021

An Investigation Into the Derived Demand for Land in Palm Oil Production Jul 24 2020 Abstract: Over the years, the world industry of oil palm has been rapidly increasing in the tropical areas of Asia, Africa and America. One of the major reasons behind this increase is the wider use of palm oil biodiesel as an alternative energy source. The demand for palm oil is further strengthened as more countries establish mandates on use of biofuels. The high prices for

palm oil, driven partly by the introduction of palm oil biodiesel, spur even more investment in the palm oil sector. The expansion of oil palm plantation changes land use pattern. The rapid growth in the plantation area of oil palm poses several environmental challenges. The research problems of interest here are how do changes in palm oil demand determinants affect land use pattern, and to what extend the use of palm oil biodiesel contributes to demand for land in oil palm production. Dataset used in this study are from the six major producers in the world, namely Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, and Thailand. The least square dummy variable derived demand model in this study takes into account the price of palm oil, economic growth, price of other vegetable oils, crude oil price, export quantity and several fixed effects variables. Own price and price of other vegetable oils do not significantly affect demand for oil palm area harvested, whereas economic growth, export market and crude oil price have significant impact on the derived demand for oil palm area harvested. The pattern of oil palm area harvested differs between countries from South East Asia and the other remaining countries. Governmental intervention and political stability have a role behind the distinctive feature of oil palm plantation across the six countries.

Palm Oil Price Cycles Nov 27 2020

Planet Palm Jan 22 2023 In the tradition of Eric Schlosser's Fast Food Nation, a groundbreaking global investigation into the industry ravaging the environment and global health—from the James Beard Award–winning journalist Over the past few decades, palm oil has seeped into every corner of our lives. Worldwide, palm oil production has nearly doubled in just the last decade: oil-palm plantations now cover an area nearly the size of New Zealand, and some form of the commodity lurks in half the products on U.S. grocery shelves. But the palm oil revolution has been built on stolen land and slave labor; it’s swept away cultures and so devastated the landscapes of Southeast Asia that iconic animals now teeter on the brink of extinction. Fires lit to clear the way for plantations spew carbon emissions to rival those of industrialized nations. James Beard Award–winning journalist Jocelyn C. Zuckerman spent years traveling the globe, from Liberia to Indonesia, India to Brazil, reporting on the human and environmental impacts of this poorly understood plant. The result is Planet Palm, a riveting account blending history, science, politics, and food as seen through the people whose lives have been upended by this hidden ingredient. This groundbreaking work of first-rate journalism compels us to examine the connections between the choices we make at the grocery store and a planet under siege.

Food Uses of Palm Oil Feb 17 2020

The public and private regime complex for governing palm oil supply Sep 25 2020 Key messages The global palm oil value chain has grown in complexity over time as have the public and private regulations governing the sector. This influences stakeholder decisions along the palm oil supply chain and the territories where it is produced.Weak alignment between the many regulatory initiatives has given rise to a 'transnational regime complex' that is struggling to resolve effectively many structural performance issues that have long plagued the palm oil sector.Key performance issues facing the palm oil sector relate to pervasive land conflict and informality, yield differences between companies and smallholders, and a high carbon debt linked to emissions arising from deforestation and peatlands conversion.Different disconnects, complementarities and antagonisms characterize current governance. Building connections and enhancing complementarities are important ways to gradually reduce antagonisms.Complementarities have emerged among instruments with global reach, whereas disconnects persist especially within public regulations, between regulations and private standards, and between standards operating across different territorial scales.Several connections can be built by better linking existing regulations, and public regulations and private standards at different levels. These could arise by embracing approaches that look at both supply chain and territorial management.The main policy targets to achieve sustainability and inclusivity are: 1) limiting the expansion of palm oil in high-carbon forests and peatlands; 2) adopting mechanisms to enhance transparency and accountabilities; 3) creating conditional incentives to intensify palm oil supply, mainly of

smallholder farmers; 4) adopting new approaches to facilitate the upgrade of smallholder production systems; and 5) legalizing tenure claims under different types of rights recognition schemes.

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