

**WHAT?**

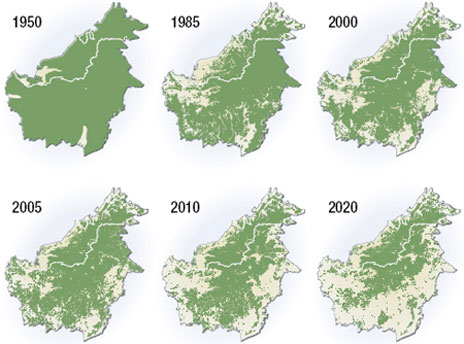
**Mass deforestation have occurred in the borneo states of Indonesia and Malaysia ( Kalimantan, Sarawak and sabah). In Indonesia alone 1.87 million hectres is being cleared every year. The estimated forest cover of 170 million hectares around 1900 decreased to 98 million hectares by the end of the 20th century, at least half of which is believed to be degraded by human activity. At present rates, tropical rainforests in Indonesia would be logged out in 10 years.**

**WHERE?**

**The borneo states of Malaysia, Sarawak and the states of Indonesia make it a suitable medium to mass produce these plantations as the climate found there mirror the climate of the plants origins, in west Africa.**

**Added with the fact that much of the land before was unused it became a highly attractive area to place the industry making it both efficient and internationally competitive**





**WHY**

**There has been a global push to stray away from the use of fossil fuels due to the exceeding amounts of carbon emissions which it gives off. Biofuels has been a widely accepted concept in order to reduce these effects. 10 per cent of fuel sold in the EU will be biofuel and China expects 15 per cent of its fuel to be grown in fields, while India wants 20 per cent of its diesel to be biodiesel by 2012.**

**Most house hold goods today contain palm oil and palm oil has become a main component in products such as: detergents, soap, cooking oil, baby food, donuts etc.**

**This makes the palm oil industry a highly lucrative export. Together with the fact that it is the highest yielding oil plant in existence it is easy to see why just last year Malaysia had benefited from a revenue of RM 49.9 billion (BND 19.9 Billion, $16.3 billion)**



