

42721-001, Building A1, IFZA Properties, DDP, Dubai Silicon

Oasis, Dubai-United Arab Emirates

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FARNAKA EDIBLE PALM OIL PROFILE





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Company Brief



Farnaka Trading FZCO ("Farnaka") has been appointed as the sole exclusive sales representative and trading partner of one of the leading Indonesian Palm Oil private producers from South Jakarta for Southern African Development Community ("SADC") region for its entire 16 member states.

The company specializes in sustainable energy feedstock and edible food grade Palm Oil vegetable oil products with over 20 years of experience, delivering high-quality products like CP8, CP10, POME, HACPO and UCO to meet global energy demands and palm oil vegetable products.



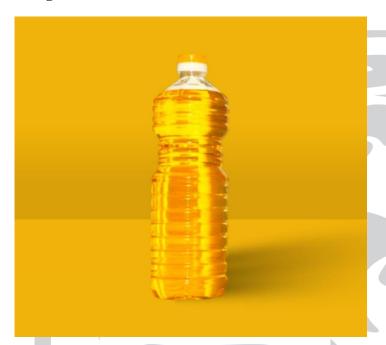
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Vegetable Oil Products





CP8 PALM COOKING OIL

CP10 PALM COOKING OIL





STEARIN RBDP Oil



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Crude Palm Oil; General Data and Sales System

1	Commodity	Crude Palm Oil (CPO)	
2	Country Of Origin	Republic of Indonesia	
3	Origin of Goods	Farnaka Trading FZCO	
4	Supply Capacity	10.000 MT / Month (±10%) per One (1) time shipment	
		MOQ 5,000 MT	
5	Packing	Bulk in Vessel	
6	Loading Ports	Belawan Port, Talang Duku, Pulau Baii, Panjang, Merak, Balikpapan	
7	Port Load Capacity	+/- 2.000 s/d 5.000 Ton	
	Storage tank	Belwan, Talang Duku, Pulau Baii, Panjang, Merak, Balikpapan	
8			
9	Commodity	Free Fatty Acid (as Palmitic): (Max.)5%	
	specifications	Moisture & Impurities: (Max.)0.5%	
		MPA Degree (Celsius): (Max.)39 - 50	
10	Delivery system	F.O.B (Free on Board)	
11	Inspection	Sucofindo/SGS/Independent Surveyor Company	
12	Payment System	100% Funded Irrevocable, Confirmed & Transferable DLC (MT700)	
		after FOB Delivery or Loading Vessel at Sight	

Crude Palm Oil Technical Data Sheet:

Analysis	Testing Methode	Specifications	Result
Free Fatty Acid(as Palmitic)	AOCS (Ca 5a-40)	0.20 max	0.11
Iodine Value	AOCS (Cd Id-92)	56.0 min	56.0
Color	Lovibond 5 1.4"	4.0 max 3.0 R/20 Y	
Moisture & Impurities	AOCS (Ca 2b -38)	0.10 max	0.03
Melting Point	AOCS (CC 3-25)	24 max	24
Cloud Point	AOCS (Cc 6-25)	10 max	9
Peroxide Value	AOCS (Cd 8b-90)	10 max	0.4

Remarks: We hereby declare that this product is GMP+FSA Assured, ISO 22000, ISO 9001 and Halal with sample analysis as shown above. @2024 Farnaka Trading FZCO

Cargo Guarantee: Seller will be responsible to fulfil the Quantity and Specifications as per the agreement. The Buyer has the right to appoint self-Quality Control personnel for the cargo inspection at the port of loading before giving the approval for the cargo shipment.



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CP10; General Data and Sales System:

1	Product	Olein / Cooking Oil	
2	Country Of Origin	Republic Of Indonesia	
3	Supply Capacity	5.000 MT / Month	
4	Packing	Option 1: Non-Palletized Jerrycan 20L, in 20ft FCL (±1330 Pcs)	
		Option 2: Palletized (+\$15/MT) Jerrycan 20L, in 20ft FCL with 33	
		Pallets (±1050 Pcs)	
5	Loading Ports	Belawan Port, Tg. Perak Port Surabaya	
7	Product	Olein RBD Palm Olein CP10	
	Specifications		
8	Payment System	100% Funded Irrevocable, Confirmed & Transferable DLC (MT700) at	
		Sight	

RBD Palm Oil CP10 Technical Data Sheet:

Product Specification:

Refined Bleached Deodorized (RBD) Palm Olein CP 10 0.1 % Max FFA: Moisture & Impurities: 0,1 % Max Iodine value (WIJS): Max 56 Ship melting Point: 24 Max

Colour: Max Colour (5.25" Lovibond Cell) 3 Red

Max Cloud Point: 10 Celsius Max

P.s. The final quality will be the one presented by third party Certificate of Analysis, from samplings at the port of origin.

Cargo Guarantee: Seller will be responsible to fulfil the Quantity and Specifications as per the agreement. The Buyer has the right to appoint self-Quality Control personnel for the cargo inspection at the port of loading before giving the approval for the cargo shipment.



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CP10 Packaging & Container Net Weight:

Jerry Can	Quantity/ Full Container	Container Net Weight
	Load 20"	(KGs)
10 Liter	2,400	24,000
18 Liter	1,379	24,822
20 Liter	1,330	26,600
25 Liter	1,083	27,075
	Quantity/Full Container	Container Net Weight
Tin	Load	(KGs)
17 Kilogram	1,296	22,032
18 Kilogram	1,242	22,356

Remarks: Our common packaging is 20 Liter Jerry Can (260x229x400mm) with Cap & Plug Enclosure, Yellow Container with Red Cap.





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FROZEN CPO & CP10





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Heated CPO & CP10





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Palm oil thrives in lowland tropical wet climates located along the equator, specifically between 23.5° North latitude and 23.5° South latitude. The requirements for cultivating palm oil plants include:

- Rainfall greater than 2,000 mm per year, evenly distributed throughout the year, with a dry period of less than 100 mm per month lasting no more than three months.
- An average daytime temperature ranging from 29°C to 33°C and nighttime temperatures between 22°C and 24°€.
- Altitude of less than 500 meters above sea level.
- A minimum of five hours of sunlight per day.

The climatic zones suitable for oil palm can be classified based on growth conditions, as developed by the FAO. These include variable temperatures and growth periods categorized into three groups: tropical, subtropical, and temperate.

Maps published by the FAO illustrate major climatic regions and different isolines for each growth period, providing clear indications of land suitability for crop cultivation based on climate.

Oil palm trees require hot tropical conditions with daily temperatures exceeding 20°C and growth periods of more than 270 days per year.



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Newly planted oil palm trees can begin producing fruit approximately three years after being planted in the field. The fruit produced is known as fresh fruit bunches (FFB).

FFB is processed in palm oil mills to extract oil and solids. The resulting products, Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and Palm Kernel Oil (PKO), are semi-finished products that require further processing.

CPO consists of a solid fraction of saturated fatty acids (1% myristic, 45% palmitic, and 4% stearic) and a liquid fraction of unsaturated fatty acids (39% oleic and 11% linoleic). Indonesian CPO is considered low quality as it contains almost no β -carotene (C40H56, molar mass: 536.85), which is responsible for the yellow/orange color of the oil and is soluble in it. CPO is extracted from the pulp (mesocarp).

The physical properties of CPO include a distinctive orange color and smell, a pasty texture, a water content of 3.7589 x 10^-3 mL/g, a refractive index of 1.4692, and a density of 0.863 kg/m³. It is sufficiently soluble in ether, soluble in acetone, slightly soluble in ethanol, and insoluble in brackish water, adapting to estuarine environments.

Crude Palm Oil (CPO) is one of Indonesia's primary non-oil export commodities, especially from regions such as Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and increasingly from Aceh and Papua. Besides export, domestically produced palm oil is a raw material for cooking oil and other products. CPO and its derivatives are strategic commodities in the Indonesian economy.

First, CPO serves as a main ingredient in cooking oil, playing a vital role in influencing inflation rates. Second, the palm oil industry employs over two million workers. Third, palm oil exports have generated significant foreign exchange, amounting to over one million USD from 1997 to the present.

Indonesia is the second-largest producer of palm oil in the world, following Malaysia. In 2003, Indonesia contributed to 32.03% of global palm oil production, while Malaysia accounted for 50.54%. In terms of palm oil exports, Indonesia ranks second after Malaysia with a share of approximately 27.63% compared to Malaysia's 61.12%.

Sustainable development must address two main challenges: ensuring global competitiveness for the entire commodity subsystem across both upstream and downstream industries, while meeting national needs to ensure the welfare of the people.



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The holistic agriculture concept promotes the view that every part of the plant can serve as a base material in the industrial chain. This understanding generates multiple effects (multiplier effects) known as the tree farming industry.

The palm oil agribusiness plays a significant role in the Indonesian economy by increasing value-added production, boosting exports, reducing poverty, and creating new employment opportunities. Oil palm plantations yield fresh fruit bunches (FFB), which are processed into semi-finished products, specifically Palm Oil (PO), also known as Crude Palm Oil (CPO), and Palm Kernel Oil (PKO). Both CPO and PKO can be further transformed into various advanced products for an array of uses.

The added value along the agribusiness value chain of palm oil is derived from converting raw materials (natural resources) into semi-finished products (CPO and PKO) and final products (both edible and non-edible).

Palm oil can be developed into food and non-food products (oleochemicals). Through processes such as fractionation, refining, and hydrogenation, downstream industries can produce food items like cooking oil, margarine, solid fats for snacks and fast food, shortening, vanaspati, dairy creamers, ice cream, chocolate substitutes, and more.

In the non-food industry, palm oil fatty acids are produced through hydrolysis, yielding fatty acids and glycerin. These fatty acids can be processed into derivatives such as amides, amines, alcohols, metal esters, and others.

Fatty alcohols used in detergents derived from palm oil are more biodegradable compared to synthetic detergents made from petroleum components such as ethylene and paraffin.

The competition for food products made from palm oil comes from soybean oil, a byproduct of soy flour production for animal feed. In the non-food sector, palm oil fatty acids compete with those derived from beef fat (tallow), which is a byproduct of meat production.

According to data from Oil World (2005), global consumption of palm oil and palm kernel oil increased from 19.13% in 2000 to an estimated 23.53% in 2005, while average consumption of oils and animal fats decreased.



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Documentation:

- A full set of Bill of Lading, including contract number, vessel name, and other necessary conditions outlined in the CPO Purchase Agreement.
- Commercial Invoice issued by the company, including credit agreement number, vessel name, and other conditions required under the CPO Purchase Agreement.
- Certificate of Weight/ Draft Survey issued by Sucofindo/SGS, with one original and three copies.
- Quality Analysis Certificate for Sampling issued by Sucofindo/SGS at the loading port or agreed-upon offshore location, consisting of one original and three copies.
- Certificate of Origin of Goods (SKAB) from relevant agencies.
- Phytosanitary Certificate

Shipping:

The shipping advice from the company will provide information and confirmation via official letter (fax/email) regarding shipping readiness, stating the Agreement Number, number of commodities, invoices, and estimated vessel departure (Laycan ETA).

A certification of quantity and quality of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) will be provided by Sucofindo/SGS, with all incurred costs for the certification borne by Kendimas Satria Nusantara, unless otherwise specified by the buyer during the transaction process.

Delivery Time:

The delivery schedule must be approved by Farnaka, with the agreement formally submitted.

Determination of Weight and Quality:

Quality and weight analysis of CPO will be conducted according to the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

Surveys for weight and quality of CPO will be carried out by Sucofindo/SGS or an independent surveyor approved by the purchaser, with the costs incurred for the surveyor being the buyer's responsibility and deducted from the total cost.