B. *Mode of transport available to move product from point of entry to consumer and major companies and facilities.*

Trucks are used to move the products upon arrival at the port.

6. INDUSTRY STRUCTURE

A. *Domestic production facilities*

The domestic beef production is derived from the slaughter of local cattle and buffaloes. The dominant breeds are the Kedah Kelantan cattle (KK) and swamp buffaloes. Other animals offered for slaughter are the local Indian dairy (LID) and other cross-bred cattle.

Beef production tends to be concentrated in the northern states: Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. Together, these states account for approximately 50% (buffaloes) and 55% (cattle) of the total stock population in 1991 as shown in Appendix 4.

Traditionally, these animals are reared by small farmers (i.e. 1-5 head per farmer) and this source accounts for more than 90% of the local beef production. These animals are kept more as a form of savings and additional income rather than producing beef per se.

The system of management has gradually changed and the cattle owners are now being guided to regard their cattle-owning activity as beef-producing enterprise, regardless of the size. Over the years, several mini feedlots and large farms have been developed. Among the operators of these farms are the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS), Malaysia Agriculture Research and Development Institute (MARDI), University Pertanian Malaysia (UPM), and the private sectors (e.g. Kumpulan Guthrie, Fime Tlp Feedlot, Pahangbif Sdn Bhd, etc.).

There are 9 main abattoirs in west Malaysia, where 8 are administered by DVS. There are other small slaughterhouses run by the local councils in smaller towns. Slaughtering at these slaughterhouses is geared to serve the warm meat requirements sold through the daily wet markets, and some is marketed in some supermarkets in the city.

B. *Storage/handling facilities:*

There are adequate storage facilities and there are no obstacles for Canadian exporters.