Agribusiness is one of the important elements in a country's economic development. Economists agree that agribusiness is one of the contributors to the country's growth and provides employment opportunities. Various programmes have been introduced by the Malaysian government for developing entrepreneurs among university graduates. However, the rate of involvement by graduates is still below the target. Moreover, there are limited studies on agribusiness entrepreneurial intention among university graduates. Therefore, studies on agribusiness entrepreneurial intention among university graduates are essential to formulate better action plans. The objective of this study is to understand the influence of psychological traits, situational factors, perceive behaviour control and entrepreneurial education on agribusiness entrepreneurial intention amongst university graduates. An integrative framework was developed to explore and understand the predicting factors on agribusiness entrepreneurial intention among university graduates comprising psychological traits, perceived situational factors and perceived behavioural control. Entrepreneurial education was used as a moderating variable between studied variables. A total of 316 responses were used for the purpose of this study. Stratified random sampling design and PLS-SEM for data analysis were applied in this research. The results showed that risk taking, innovativeness, perceived social status, job security and perceived behavioural control played crucial roles in encouraging graduates to choose agribusiness entrepreneur as a career option. Unfortunately, perceived social status and self-determination had no significant impact towards agribusiness entrepreneurial intention. The findings of this study would support an idea and new direction for policy makers to plan, strategize and implement the future development of entrepreneurial programs which can persuade and stimulate graduates on the advantages of being agribusiness entrepreneurs.

The escalation in vegetable oils prices is a major concern to most of the developing countries as they are a major source of fat in the developing world. Like any other agricultural commodities, Malaysian palm oil is subjected to significant price fluctuations. Due to its position as the main world producer of palm oil and the essential needs for futures market for this commodity, Bursa Malaysia's Crude Palm Oil Futures contracts offer technical traders and overall market participants in BMD should use the ANN model to forecast the selected CPO futures contracts prices. Findings from the current study argue that only the one month futures contract is efficient for hedging purposes but the contract should be exercised ten days before the maturity date of the contracts for better hedging benefits. Meanwhile, the causality relationship analysis has revealed that CPO futures contract is not efficient for price discovery purposes since the long run relationship between the two markets are strong from spot to futures market. The results of the study also suggested that technical traders and overall market participants in BMD should use the ANN model to forecast the upcoming prices in FCPO contracts. Findings from the current work should make an important contribution to field of CPO industry as it offers important insights into the efficiency of CPO futures market for price discovery and hedging instrument.