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Global Agricultural Information Network

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Pakistan

Oilseeds and Products Annual

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Report Highlights:

Pakistan's 2015/16 vegetable oil imports are forecast to be a record 2.8 million metric tons, up 12 percent from a year ago. Palm oil continues to be the major imported oil accounting for over 95 percent of imports. The recent imposition of an 11 percent tariff on soybean meal imports is starting to change the mix of imports within the oilseed complex. Imports of soybeans are increasing and meal imports have proven to be lower than initially forecast. Cottonseed continues to be Pakistan's largest domestically produced oilseed and is expected to reach 4.4 million metric tons in 2015/16, down marginally from the current marketing year. In general, all signs point to continued growth in demand for products with the oilseed complex. Growing and modernizing poultry, dairy, and possibly beef sectors suggest that demand for oilseed meals will grow and rising gross domestic product bodes well for slow but steady growth in the

consumption of vegetable oils.

Commodities:

Oilseed, Cottonseed

Oilseed, Rapeseed

Oilseed, Sunflowerseed

Oilseed, Soybean

Production:

Marketing year (MY) 2015/16 (Oct-Sep) Oilseed production is forecast at 4.8 million metric tons (MMT) down from the current marketing year due to projected area declines for Pakistan's limited oilseed crops. While Pakistan is a significant importer of products within the oilseed complex, production of all oilseeds except cottonseed is minimal. Winter or "Rabi" oilseeds like rapeseed and sunflower suffer from competition from wheat. Wheat farmers enjoy a guaranteed support price for the portion of their crop that is marketed to the public sector and for those who consume their wheat on-farm or in the village (about half of the wheat crop) wheat is seen as a staple and life-sustaining crop. Sunflower can also be produced during the Kharif or summer season but corn, rice, and sugarcane are generally deemed more remunerative. Declining global oilseed prices are expected to prompt farmers to reduce area even further in 2015/16 as farmers opt for the price-supported wheat that is now priced significantly higher than the international wheat market, a price differential that is expected to hold based on current futures prices. While there have been attempts at producing soybeans, the crop has failed to catch due to the harsh summer conditions and a lack of planting seeds, despite a growing poultry and dairy sectors.

Cottonseed:

Cottonseed is the principal oilseed crop grown in Pakistan, accounting for about 90 percent of domestic oilseed production. Cotton is a key cash crop and an important input for Pakistan's textile sector, a major contributor to the country's gross domestic product. Cotton production is forecast down slightly from the revised 2014/15 estimate (based on the official cotton production estimate) and cottonseed production is similarly expected to decline marginally to 4.4 MMT in 2015/16. The province of Punjab accounts for about 75 percent of cotton production, while the province of Sindh contributes the balance of the crop.

Rapeseed:

Rapeseed is a winter or "Rabi" crop that is grown in Punjab and Sindh. Official area and production estimates for 2014/15 and 2013/14 are significantly lower than current USDA estimates. MY 2015/16 area and production are also forecast lower given the expectation that farmers will opt to plant wheat instead of rapeseed.

Sunflower seed:

According to official figures, sunflower area and production are significantly lower than the current USDA estimates for 2013/14 and 2014/15. MY 2015/16 area and production are also forecast lower due to expected competition from wheat.

Consumption:

Oilseed consumption continues to play an important role within the overall oilseed complex. However, annual consumption levels will vary depending on changing import policies and competing prices for imported oil and meal. In general, the trend in terms of demand for oilseed complex products is up as the poultry sector grows, segments of the dairy industry modernize, and investors consider modern beef production. Additionally, traditional Pakistani cooking uses large amounts of oil and consumption tends to increase as incomes improve, especially as consumers move into the middle class, a trend that continues as part of slow but steady growth in gross domestic product. Having said that, oilseed crush is forecast down at 5.2 MMT for MY 2015/16 due in part to an increase in carryover stocks of meal and a reduction in oilseed imports. Revisions to the 2013/14 and 2014/15 marketing years reflect the most recent data from the Solvent Extractors’ Association. In general, the industry is in the process of upgrading its crushing capacity to improve both efficiency and quality.

Trade:

Pakistan augments its domestic oilseed production with imports. Pakistan’s tariff structure is designed to facilitate oilseed imports through reduced tariffs and fees as a means of shifting value addition to the domestic industry (see Table 1). Tariffs on rapeseed, canola, and sunflower seed have been lower than vegetable oil tariffs since 2005. In July of 2014, the tariff on soybeans was maintained at six percent, whereas, the tariff on soybean meal was increased from zero to 11 percent, a move designed to make soybean imports more attractive than meal imports. Oilseed imports are driven by demand for both oil and meal along with crushing margins. Landed prices plus tariffs play a significant role in determining the import mix between seeds, oil, and meal.

According to data provided by the All Pakistan Solvent Extractors’ Association oilseed imports during 2013/14 were 780,000 MT and 2014/15 imports are on pace to reach 1.4 MMT which may be a record based on a cursory review of historical data. Pakistan has started to import large volumes of soybeans for the first time as a result of new tariffs imposed on the import of soybean meal. The United States has sold significant quantities of soybeans to Pakistan for the first time ever. Importers are also shifting away from Indian soybean meal to take advantage of competitively-priced soybeans. Rapeseed and canola continue to be the dominant oilseed imports; however, imports are expected to drop to 500,000 MT in 2015/16 as imports of soybeans increase to 400,000 MT, due in large part to the imposition of new tariff on soybean meal and higher soybean imports. Total oilseed imports for 2015/16 are forecast down at 1.1 MMT due in large part to an increase in carryover stocks of meal.

Table 1: Duty Structure on Edible Oil, SBM and Oilseeds

Product	Import	Import	Import	Central	Income	Advance	Federal	General
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	Duty (Malaysia)	Duty (Indonesia)	Duty	Excise Duty	Tax	Income Tax	Excise Duty	Sales T
Palm Olein	7,743	7,743	-	16%	5%	-	1,000	-
RBDPO*	9,230	9,230	-	16%	5%	-	1,000	-
CPO*	6,850	6,850	-	16%	5%	-	1,000	-
CDSBO*	9,100	16%	5%		-	-	1,000	-
Soybeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%
SBM*	-	-	5%	1%	-	-	-	5%
Other Oilseeds	-	-	-	-	-	5%	400/MT	15%

Tariffs are in Rupees, exchange rate is \$1.0 =Rs. 100

*RBDPO: Refined Bleached Deodorized Palm Oil

*CPO: Crude Palm Oil

*CDSBO: Crude Deodorized Soybean Oil

*SBM: Soybean Meal

Policy:

In an attempt to address food security concerns, Pakistan's agricultural policy is largely focused on the enhancement of wheat production; principally through a support price mechanism at which the government purchases at a minimum wheat price. The government procures about half of the wheat crop that is marketed off-farm which is generally sufficient to create a price floor in the market for wheat. As most oilseeds are Rabi or winter crops, farmers tend to opt for wheat over oilseeds. For sunflower and soybeans, two crops that could be produced during the Kharif or summer season, farmers tend to view cotton, rice, and sugarcane as more remunerative options.

In an effort to curb expenditures on imports, and enhance local oilseed production, the Pakistan Oilseed Development Board (PODB) was established in 1995. PODB's efforts have not resulted in farmers opting to plant oilseeds on a large scale. With no support price mechanism to compete with wheat, and a lack of funding to improve research, seed quality and technology are key constraints that deter farmers. Additionally, the domestic crushing industry is content to process imported seeds, provided tariffs are favorable, in lieu of taking steps to incentivize farmers to produce oilseeds.

Pakistan does not currently restrict imports of biotech oilseeds or products derived from biotech oilseeds. Nearly all of Pakistan's cottonseed oil and meal are derived from biotech cotton and products such as soybeans and canola and their products are regularly imported from countries where biotech versions of these crops are widely grown.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Total Oilseeds Pakistan	2013		2014		2015	
	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	3,762	3,272	3,762	3,362	0	3,302
Beginning Stocks	320	154	192	150	0	180
Production	5,022	4,492	5,242	5,022	0	4,752
MY Imports	787	780	1,260	1,380	0	1,100
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	6,129	5,426	6,694	6,552	0	6,032
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	5,290	4,825	5,865	5,815	0	5,230
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	647	452	657	562	0	652
Total Dom. Cons.	5,937	5,276	6,522	6,372	0	5,882
Ending Stocks	192	150	172	180	0	150
Total Distribution	6,129	5,426	6,694	6,552	0	6,032
CY Imports	652	0	1,150	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oilseed, Cottonseed Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (Cotton)	3,000	2,900	3,050	2,950	0	2,950
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	67	0	67	0	67
Beginning Stocks	266	100	141	100	0	100
Production	4,100	4,100	4,400	4,600	0	4,400
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4,366	4,200	4,541	4,700	0	4,500
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	3,650	3,700	3,850	4,100	0	3,800
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	575	400	575	500	0	600
Total Dom. Cons.	4,225	4,100	4,425	4,600	0	4,400
Ending Stocks	141	100	116	100	0	100
Total Distribution	4,366	4,200	4,541	4,700	0	4,500
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oilseed, Rapeseed Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	360	210	350	250	0	200
Beginning Stocks	40	40	40	40	0	70
Production	320	190	300	220	0	160
MY Imports	600	550	850	980	0	500
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	960	780	1,190	1,240	0	730
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	870	700	1,100	1,120	0	650
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	50	40	50	50	0	40
Total Dom. Cons.	920	740	1,150	1,170	0	690
Ending Stocks	40	40	40	70	0	40
Total Distribution	960	780	1,190	1,240	0	730
CY Imports	650	0	850	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oilseed, Sunflowerseed Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	400	160	360	160	0	150
Beginning Stocks	14	14	11	10	0	10
Production	600	200	540	200	0	190
MY Imports	187	230	310	200	0	200
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	801	444	861	410	0	400
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	770	425	815	395	0	380
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	20	10	30	10	0	10
Total Dom. Cons.	790	434	845	400	0	390
Ending Stocks	11	10	16	10	0	10
Total Distribution	801	444	861	410	0	400
CY Imports	2	0	300	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oilseed, Soybean Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	2	2	2	2	0	2
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2	2	2	2	0	2
MY Imports	0	0	100	200	0	400
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2	2	102	202	0	402
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	0	0	100	200	0	400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2	2	2	2	0	2
Total Dom. Cons.	2	2	102	202	0	402
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	2	2	102	202	0	402
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Commodities:

Meal, Cottonseed

Meal, Rapeseed

Meal, Sunflowerseed

Meal, Soybean

Production:

MY 2015/16 oilseed meal production is forecast at 2.6 MMT, down ten percent from MY 2014/15 due to the anticipated decrease in oilseed production. Larger carry-in stocks will help to augment the lower production. Cottonseed meal is by far the dominant meal, accounting for about two-thirds of production. Rapeseed is next, but soybean meal production could soon surpass rapeseed meal given the favorable tariff on soybean imports. Changes in 2013/14 production estimates reflect final estimates from the Pakistan Solvent Extractors' Association.

Consumption:

MY 2015/16 meal requirements are forecast to increase to 3.5 MMT, about 200,000 MT above the revised 2014/15 estimate. Demand for oilseed meals is expected to grow due to the anticipated expansion of the poultry, livestock, and aquaculture sectors. Pakistan's poultry meat production is expected to grow by more than 10 percent annually. The layer industry is also expanding rapidly as it is able to provide a relatively cheap protein source. Several poultry feed manufacturers have started producing dairy feed to meet the needs of Pakistan's more progressive dairy farmers. The revised estimate for 2013/14 reflects final data from the Pakistan Solvent Extractor's Association.

Trade:

Pakistan's meal imports are comprised of soybean meal from India, the United States, and South America. During MY 2015/16 Pakistan is expected to import 740,000 MT of meal, largely unchanged from the revised 2013/14 (based on official data) and 2014/15 estimates. India has been the dominant supplier in the past, but importers have broadened their sourcing to other suppliers of late. Pricing has been a significant factor in the shift to other sources. While meal demand is growing, the increase in the soymeal tariff may limit the growth in meal imports.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Total Oil Meal Pakistan	2013		2014		2015	
	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	5,290	4,825	5,865	5,815	0	5,230
Beginning Stocks	185	185	160	160	0	420
Production	2,532	2,280	2,850	2,865	0	2,590
MY Imports	1,010	700	915	740	0	750
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	3,727	3,165	3,925	3,765	0	3,760
MY Exports	200	100	110	110	0	80
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3,367	2,905	3,662	3,235	0	3,530
Total Dom. Cons.	3,367	2,905	3,662	3,235	0	3,530
Ending Stocks	160	160	153	420	0	150
Total Distribution	3,727	3,165	3,925	3,765	0	3,760
CY Imports	700	600	680	680	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	110	110	110	110	0	80
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	2,904	2,467	3,138	2,900	0	2,768
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meal, Cottonseed Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	3,650	3,700	3,850	4,100	0	3,800
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.4595	0.	0.4634	0	0.4605
Beginning Stocks	135	135	110	110	0	200
Production	1,700	1,700	1,790	1,900	0	1,750
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,835	1,835	1,900	2,010	0	1,950
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1,725	1,725	1,790	1,810	0	1,850
Total Dom. Cons.	1,725	1,725	1,790	1,810	0	1,850
Ending Stocks	110	110	110	200	0	100
Total Distribution	1,835	1,835	1,900	2,010	0	1,950
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	1,398	1,398	1,450	1,467	0	1,499
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meal, Rapeseed Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	870	700	1,100	1,120	0	650
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	0.5714	1.	0.5804	0	0.5846
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	50
Production	510	400	642	650	0	380
MY Imports	100	50	40	40	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	610	450	682	690	0	480
MY Exports	200	100	110	110	0	80
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	410	350	572	530	0	400
Total Dom. Cons.	410	350	572	530	0	400
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	50	0	0
Total Distribution	610	450	682	690	0	480
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	110	110	110	110	0	80
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	292	249	407	377	0	285
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meal, Sunflowerseed Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	770	425	815	395	0	380
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.4235	0.	0.4177	0	0.4211
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	322	180	340	165	0	160
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	322	180	340	165	0	160
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	322	180	340	165	0	160
Total Dom. Cons.	322	180	340	165	0	160
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	322	180	340	165	0	160
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	304	170	321	156	0	151
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meal, Soybean Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	0	0	100	200	0	400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.	1.	0.75	0	0.75
Beginning Stocks	50	50	50	50	0	150
Production	0	0	78	150	0	300
MY Imports	910	650	875	700	0	700
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	960	700	1,003	900	0	1,150
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	910	650	960	750	0	1,100
Total Dom. Cons.	910	650	960	750	0	1,100
Ending Stocks	50	50	43	150	0	50
Total Distribution	960	700	1,003	900	0	1,150
CY Imports	700	600	680	680	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	910	650	960	750	0	1,100

Commodities:

Oil, Cottonseed

Oil, Rapeseed

Oil, Sunflowerseed

Oil, Soybean

Oil, Palm

Production:

Pakistan produces about 25 percent of its vegetable oil needs domestically and 2015/16 production is forecast to decline marginally from the revised 2013/14 and 2014/15 estimates that reflect officials estimates.

Consumption:

MY 2015/16 total oil consumption is forecast at a record 3.8 MMT, up 3.5 percent from the current marketing year. Both the 2013/14 and 2014/15 estimates are now lower given reduced imports. Palm oil dominates the imported vegetable oil market and is commonly blended with other and sold as cooking oil. For health reasons, well-to-do consumers are gradually shifting from hydrogenated oils to soft oils.

Trade:

Pakistan is a leading importer of vegetable oil. In MY 2015/16, total imports are forecast at 2.8 MMT, up twelve percent from the revised 2014/15 estimate. 2013/14 imports are estimated lower based on official data. Refined palm oil accounts for about 98 percent of Pakistan's total edible oil imports, but imports of soybean oil are expected to increase to 140,000 MT in MY 2015/16 as importers look to alternative supply sources based on pricing. Demand for imported oil is likely to continue to expand as clarified butter prices (a favorite in Pakistani cooking) remain firm due to strong demand, and lower income consumers who are moving up the economic ladder increase the amount of vegetable oil (a key component in Pakistani cooking) in their cooking. Per capita consumption is at 20 kg, but there is still room for growth as gross domestic product grows, albeit slowly.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Total Oil Pakistan	2013		2014		2015	
	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	5,290	4,825	5,865	5,815	0	5,230
Beginning Stocks	186	186	258	186	0	215
Production	1,214	1,005	1,370	1,250	0	1,035
MY Imports	2,728	2,347	2,700	2,510	0	2,820
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4,128	3,538	4,328	3,946	0	4,070
MY Exports	40	40	40	40	0	50
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	115	115	115	115	0	115
Food Use Dom. Cons.	3,649	3,135	3,872	3,515	0	3,644
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	66	62	61	61	0	61
Total Dom. Cons.	3,830	3,312	4,048	3,691	0	3,820
Ending Stocks	258	186	240	215	0	200
Total Distribution	4,128	3,538	4,328	3,946	0	4,070
CY Imports	2,538	2,332	2,402	2,402	0	2,400
CY Imp. from U.S.	47	47	50	50	0	60
CY Exports	40	40	40	40	0	40
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oil, Cottonseed Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	3,650	3,700	3,850	4,100	0	3,800
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.1514	0.	0.1512	0	0.15
Beginning Stocks	15	15	10	10	0	10
Production	560	560	590	620	0	570
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	575	575	600	630	0	580
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	30	30	30	30	0	30
Food Use Dom. Cons.	535	535	560	590	0	540
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	565	565	590	620	0	570
Ending Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
Total Distribution	575	575	600	630	0	580
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oil, Rapeseed Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	870	700	1,100	1,120	0	650
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.3929	0.	0.3929	0	0.3923
Beginning Stocks	0	0	4	4	0	3
Production	341	275	432	440	0	255
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	341	275	436	444	0	258
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	10	0	10
Food Use Dom. Cons.	326	260	422	430	0	244
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Dom. Cons.	337	271	433	441	0	255
Ending Stocks	4	4	3	3	0	3
Total Distribution	341	275	436	444	0	258
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oil, Sunflowerseed Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	770	425	815	395	0	380
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.4	0.	0.4051	0	0.3947
Beginning Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
Production	313	170	330	160	0	150
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	323	180	340	170	0	160
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	313	170	330	160	0	150
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	313	170	330	160	0	150
Ending Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
Total Distribution	323	180	340	170	0	160
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oil, Soybean Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	0	0	100	200	0	400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.	0.	0.15	0	0.15
Beginning Stocks	10	10	8	12	0	12
Production	0	0	18	30	0	60
MY Imports	78	47	50	60	0	70
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	88	57	76	102	0	142
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	5	5	5	5	0	5
Food Use Dom. Cons.	75	40	60	85	0	125
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	80	45	65	90	0	130
Ending Stocks	8	12	11	12	0	12
Total Distribution	88	57	76	102	0	142
CY Imports	47	45	50	50	0	60
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oil, Palm Pakistan	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: May 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	151	151	226	150	0	180
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	2,650	2,300	2,650	2,450	0	2,750
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2,801	2,451	2,876	2,600	0	2,930
MY Exports	40	40	40	40	0	50
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	70	70	70	70	0	70
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2,400	2,130	2,500	2,250	0	2,550
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	65	61	60	60	0	60
Total Dom. Cons.	2,535	2,261	2,630	2,380	0	2,680
Ending Stocks	226	150	206	180	0	200
Total Distribution	2,801	2,451	2,876	2,600	0	2,930
CY Imports	2,450	2,275	0	2,300	0	2,400
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	40	40	40	40	0	40
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0