

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY
USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT
POLICY

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 4/5/2016

GAIN Report Number: PK1607

Pakistan

Oilseeds and Products Annual

Oilseeds and Products Annual 2016

Approved By:

David Williams

Prepared By:

M. Shafiq Ur Rehman

Report Highlights:

Pakistan's MY 2016/17 vegetable oil imports are forecast to be a record 3.3 million metric tons, up 9.6 percent from a year ago. Palm oil continues to be the major imported oil accounting for 95 percent of imports. Soybean oil imports are expected to increase to 300,000 MT in MY 2016/17. Given a duty structure that favors soybean imports over soybean meal and the poultry industry's rising inclusion of soybean meal in its feed rations, MY 2016/17 soybean imports are projected at a record 2.0 million metric tons. Cottonseed continues to be Pakistan's largest domestically produced oilseed and is expected to reach 3.9 million metric tons in 2016/17. 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:**Oilseed Production**

Marketing year (MY) 2016/17 (Oct-Sep) oilseed production is forecast at 4.3 million metric tons (MMT) up 27 percent from the current marketing year due to projected increase especially in cottonseed production. Current year's cottonseed production is estimated at 3.0 MMT, down 34 percent from the last year's production and the lowest level since 1998. 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 2016/17 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 on 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 91 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. MY 2015/16, cottonseed production is estimated (based on the official cotton production estimate) at 3.0 million tons, the lowest level since 1998. MY 2016/17 cottonseed production is forecast at 3.9 million tons, 29 percent higher over the current year's estimate. 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. MY 2016/17 area and production are forecast lower given the expectation that farmers will opt to plant wheat instead of rapeseed.

Sunflower seed

According to official figures, for the last couple of years, sunflower area and production is almost stagnant. MY 2016/17 area and production is not expected to change due to competition from wheat crop.

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. Oilseed crush for MY 2016/17 is forecast at 6.45 MMT, up 29 percent from the last year's level mainly due to a record import of soybeans. Revisions to the 2014/15 and 2015/16 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.

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

(Figures in Pak. Rupees)

Product	Import Duty (Malaysia)	Import Duty (Indonesia)	Import Duty	Central Excise Duty	Advance Income Tax	Federal Excise Duty	General Sales Tax
Palm Olein	7,743	7,743	-	16%	5.5%	1,000	-
RBDPO	9,230	9,230	-	16%	5.5%	1,000	-
CPO	6,850	6,850	-	16%	5.5%	1,000	-
CDSBO	-	-	9,100	16%	5.5%	1,000	-
Soybeans	-	-	3%	-	5.5%	400/MT	6%
SBM	-	-	10%	-	5.5%	-	10%
All Oilseeds	-	-	3%	-	5.5%	400/MT	16%

RBDPO: Refined Bleached Deodorized Palm Oil

CPO: Crude Palm Oil

CDSBO: Crude Deodorized Soybean Oil

SBM: Soybean Meal

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 2015, the tariff on soybeans was dropped to three percent while the tariff on soybean meal, which was increased in July of 2014, was left at 11 percent, making soybean imports potentially more attractive compared to 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 (APSEA) oilseed imports during 2014/15 were 1.5 MMT and 2015/16 imports are on pace to reach 1.95 MMT which may be a record based on a cursory review of historical data. Pakistan imported 538,000 MT of soybeans during MY 2014/15, of which 315,000 MT was imported from the United States. Importers are gradually shifting away from Indian soymeal to take advantage of competitively-priced soybeans from other countries. Rapeseed and canola used to be the dominant oilseed imports; however, imports are expected to drop to 650,000 MT in 2015/16 as imports of soybeans are expected to jump to 1.3 MMT given the current tariff structure. Soybean imports during MY 2016/17 are projected to reach to a record 2.0 MMT. Total oilseed imports for 2016/17 are forecast at 2.5 MMT.

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 that guarantees 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:

	2014		2015		2016	
Total Oilseeds Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	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	3,362	3,324	3,152	3,152	0	3,092
Beginning Stocks	266	266	339	206	0	150
Production	5,022	4,992	3,352	3,402	0	4,322
MY Imports	1,631	1,489	1,990	1,950	0	2,500
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	6,919	6,747	5,681	5,558	0	6,972
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	5,960	4,929	5,110	5,000	0	6,450
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	620	612	472	408	0	362
Total Dom. Cons.	6,580	6,561	5,582	5,408	0	6,812
Ending Stocks	339	206	99	150	0	160
Total Distribution	6,919	6,747	5,681	5,558	0	6,972
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, Cottonseed Market Begin Year Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (Cotton)	2950	2950	3000	2950	0	0
Area Harvested (Cotton)	2950	2950	2800	2800	0	2700
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	166	166	216	100	0	100
Production	4600	4600	3000	3050	0	3920
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	4766	4766	3216	3150	0	4020
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	4000	4150	2800	2710	0	3600
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	550	516	400	340	0	320
Total Dom. Cons.	4550	4666	3200	3050	0	3920
Ending Stocks	216	100	16	100	0	100
Total Distribution	4766	4766	3216	3150	0	4020

(1000 HA) ,(RATIO) ,(1000 MT)

Oilseed, Rapeseed Market Begin Year Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	360	250	360	200	0	250
Area Harvested	250	250	200	200	0	250
Beginning Stocks	89	89	74	60	0	30
Production	220	220	160	160	0	220
MY Imports	915	760	600	500	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	1224	1069	834	720	0	650
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	1100	959	750	650	0	580
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	50	50	50	40	0	30
Total Dom. Cons.	1150	1009	800	690	0	610
Ending Stocks	74	60	34	30	0	40
Total Distribution	1224	1069	834	720	0	650

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)

Oilseed, Sunflowerseed Market Begin Year Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	160	142	150	150	0	140
Beginning Stocks	11	11	11	10	0	10
Production	200	170	190	190	0	180
MY Imports	178	189	140	150	0	100
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Supply	389	370	341	350	0	290
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	360	350	310	330	0	270
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	18	10	20	10	0	10
Total Dom. Cons.	378	360	330	340	0	280
Ending Stocks	11	10	11	10	0	10
Total Distribution	389	370	341	350	0	290

Oilseed, Soybean Market Begin Year Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	2	2	2	2	0	2
Area Harvested	2	2	2	2	0	2
Beginning Stocks	0	0	38	20	0	30
Production	2	2	2	2	0	2
MY Imports	538	540	1250	1300	0	2000
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	540	542	1290	1322	0	2032
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	500	520	1250	1290	0	2000
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2	2	2	2	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	502	522	1252	1292	0	2000
Ending Stocks	38	20	38	30	0	32
Total Distribution	540	542	1290	1322	0	2032

Commodities:

Meal, Cottonseed

Meal, Rapeseed

Meal, Sunflowerseed

Meal, Soybean

Production:

MY 2016/17 oilseed meal production is forecast at 3.7 MMT, up 32 percent from MY 2015/16 mainly due to the anticipated increase in soybean imports. The share of local oilseed meal has decreased considerably due to shrinking area and production of oilseed crops. The supply of soybean meal is forecast to surpass cottonseed meal based on the favorable duty structure and rising demand for soybean meal from the poultry industry. Larger carry-in stocks will help to augment the lower production. Cottonseed meal is by far the dominant local meal, accounting for about 90 percent of total production. Changes in 2014/15 production estimates reflect final estimates from the Pakistan Solvent Extractors' Association.

Consumption:

MY 2016/17 oilseed meal requirements are forecast to increase to 4.1 MMT, about 380,000 MT above the revised 2015/16 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 and poultry producers are rapidly increasing their meal inclusion rates in poultry feeds; some are approaching the international standard of 35 percent. 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 2014/15 reflects final data from the Pakistan Solvent Extractor’s Association.

Trade:

Pakistan’s meal imports are comprised of soybean meal from Argentina, India and the United States of America. During MY 2014/15 Pakistan imported over a million tons of soybean meal, 73 percent of which was sourced from Argentina followed by India (22 percent) and the United States. Current year imports are expected to reach 700,000 MT and the forecast for MY 2016/17 is projected at 600,000MT. India has been the dominant supplier in the past, but importers have broadened their sourcing to other suppliers. Pricing has been a significant factor in the shift to other sources. While meal demand is growing, the increase in the soy meal tariff and the lower tariff on soybeans is limiting the growth in meal imports.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

	2014		2015		2016	
Total Oil Meal Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015		Market Year Begin: Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	6,140	5,949	5,110	4,990	0	6,450
Beginning Stocks	160	160	240	370	0	104
Production	3,044	2,985	2,852	2,781	0	3,672
MY Imports	1,040	1,070	1,153	730	0	600
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4,244	4,215	4,245	3,881	0	4,376
MY Exports	9	20	10	10	0	10
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.	3,995	3,825	4,133	3,767	0	4,146
Total Dom. Cons.	3,995	3,825	4,133	3,767	0	4,146
Ending Stocks	240	370	102	104	0	220
Total Distribution	4,244	4,215	4,245	3,881	0	4,376
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meal, Cottonseed Market Begin Year Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	4000	4100	2800	2710	0	3600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.465	0.4537	0.465	0.4613	0	0.4611
Beginning Stocks	110	110	120	120	0	52
Production	1860	1860	1302	1250	0	1660
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	1970	1970	1422	1370	0	1712
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.	1850	1850	1370	1318	0	1660
Total Dom. Cons.	1850	1850	1370	1318	0	1660
Ending Stocks	120	120	52	52	0	52
Total Distribution	1970	1970	1422	1370	0	1712

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Meal, Rapeseed Market Begin Year Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1100	959	750	650	0	580
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.5855	0.5839	0.5867	0.5846	0	0.5862
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	50	0	0
Production	644	560	440	380	0	340
MY Imports	4	40	3	30	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	648	600	443	460	0	340
MY Exports	9	20	10	10	0	10
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.	639	530	433	450	0	330
Total Dom. Cons.	639	530	433	450	0	330
Ending Stocks	0	50	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	648	600	443	460	0	340

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Meal, Sunflowerseed Market Begin Year Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	360	350	310	330	0	270
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4167	0.4143	0.4194	0.4121	0	0.4148
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	150	145	130	136	0	112
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	150	145	130	136	0	112
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.	150	145	130	136	0	112
Total Dom. Cons.	150	145	130	136	0	112
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	150	145	130	136	0	112
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						
Meal, Soybean	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
Market Begin Year						
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	500	540	1250	1300	0	2000
Extr. Rate, 999,9999	0.78	0.7778	0.784	0.7808	0	0.78
Beginning Stocks	50	50	120	200	0	52
Production	390	420	980	1015	0	1560
MY Imports	1036	1030	1150	700	0	600
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1476	1500	2250	1915	0	2212
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.	1356	1300	2200	1863	0	2150
Total Dom. Cons.	1356	1300	2200	1863	0	2150
Ending Stocks	120	200	50	52	0	62
Total Distribution	1476	1500	2250	1915	0	2212
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Commodities:

Oil, Cottonseed

Oil, Rapeseed

Oil, Sunflowerseed

Oil, Soybean

Oil, Palm

Production:

Pakistan produces about 20 percent of its vegetable oil needs domestically and 2016/17 production is forecast to increase from the revised 2014/15 and 2015/16 estimates that reflect official estimates.

Consumption:

MY 2016/17 total oil consumption is forecast at a record 4.47 MMT, up ten percent from the current marketing year. Palm oil dominates the imported vegetable oil market and is commonly blended with

others 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 2016/17, total imports are forecast at 3.3 MMT, up 9.6 percent from the revised 2015/16 estimate. 2014/15 imports are estimated lower based on official data. Refined palm oil accounts for about 95 percent of Pakistan’s total edible oil imports. Imports of soybean oil are expected to increase to 300,000 MT in MY 2016/17 as importers look to alternative supply sources based on pricing. Demand for imported oil is likely to continue to expand as 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	2014		2015		2016	
	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015		Market Year Begin: Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	6,140	5,949	5,110	4,990	0	6,450
Beginning Stocks	350	350	311	285	0	235
Production	1,286	1,235	1,091	1,040	0	1,240
MY Imports	2,980	2,656	3,410	3,010	0	3,300
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4,616	4,241	4,812	4,335	0	4,775
MY Exports	50	49	50	50	0	50
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	115	115	115	115	0	130
Food Use Dom. Cons.	4,069	3,731	4,310	3,874	0	4,279
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	71	61	76	61	0	61
Total Dom. Cons.	4,255	3,907	4,501	4,050	0	4,470
Ending Stocks	311	285	261	235	0	255
Total Distribution	4,616	4,241	4,812	4,335	0	4,775
CY Imports	2,538	2,538	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, Cottonseed Market Begin Year	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Pakistan						
Crush	4000	4100	2800	2710	0	3600
Extr. Rate,	0.1538	0.1512	0.1536	0.1513	0	0.15

999,9999						
Beginning Stocks	10	10	15	10	0	10
Production	615	620	430	410	0	540
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	625	630	445	420	0	550
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.	580	590	410	380	0	510
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	610	620	440	410	0	540
Ending Stocks	15	10	5	10	0	10
Total Distribution	625	630	445	420	0	550

Oil, Rapeseed Market Begin Year Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1100	959	750	650	0	580
Extr. Rate, 999,9999	0.3955	0.391	0.396	0.3923	0	0.3966
Beginning Stocks	4	4	3	3	0	3
Production	435	375	297	255	0	230
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	439	379	300	258	0	233
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.	425	365	286	244	0	219
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Dom. Cons.	436	376	297	255	0	230
Ending Stocks	3	3	3	3	0	3
Total Distribution	439	379	300	258	0	233

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Oil, Sunflowerseed Market Begin Year Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	360	350	310	330	0	270
Extr. Rate, 999,9999	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4091	0	0.4074
Beginning Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
Production	144	140	124	135	0	110
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	154	150	134	145	0	120
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.	144	140	124	135	0	110
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Dom. Cons.	144	140	124	135	0	110
Ending Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
Total Distribution	154	150	134	145	0	120

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Oil, Soybean Market Begin Year Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	500	540	1250	1300	0	2000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.184	0.1852	0.192	0.1846	0	0.18
Beginning Stocks	17	17	18	12	0	12
Production	92	100	240	240	0	360
MY Imports	154	96	210	210	0	300
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	263	213	468	462	0	672
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	10
Food Use Dom. Cons.	240	196	450	445	0	640
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	245	201	455	450	0	650
Ending Stocks	18	12	13	12	0	22
Total Distribution	263	213	468	462	0	672

(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)

Oil, Palm Market Begin Year Pakistan	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
	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	309	309	265	250	0	200
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	2826	2530	3200	2800	0	3000
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	3135	2839	3465	3050	0	3200
MY Exports	50	49	50	50	0	50
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	70	70	70	70	0	80
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2680	2410	3040	2670	0	2800
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	70	60	75	60	0	60
Total Dom. Cons.	2820	2540	3185	2800	0	2940
Ending Stocks	265	250	230	200	0	210
Total Distribution	3135	2839	3465	3050	0	3200

(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)

