

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: April 05, 2023

Report Number: PK2023-0007

Report Name: Oilseeds and Products Annual

Country: Pakistan

Post: Islamabad

Report Category: Oilseeds and Products

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Report Highlights:

As of March 2023, Pakistani authorities still ban genetically engineered (GE) oilseed imports. While they have made some progress in developing a system to allow for GE oilseed imports, uncertainty regarding when that system will be operative clouds the outlook for oilseed imports. Similar uncertainty surrounds domestic meal and oil production forecasts. With expectations for better cottonseed production, total oilseed production in 2023/24 is projected to increase to 2.95 million tons, a 24 percent above than 2022/23. In line with population growth, edible oil demand is forecast to grow about 5 percent, and palm oil imports are forecast to grow accordingly, reaching 3.6 million tons in 2023/24.

Executive Summary

Prevailing Import Ban Creates Uncertainty Regarding Future Oilseed Imports

The week of March 20th, 2022, the National Biosafety Committee (NBC) approved amendments to the National Biosafety Rules and Regulations (BRR). When finalized and operational, which may not happen for several months, the BRR amendments should result in importers' being able to import genetically engineered (GE) soybeans and canola again. Assuming the amendments are functioning by third-quarter 2023, and the GE import ban is removed, total oilseed imports are forecast to reach 2.6 million tons in 2023/24. In line with expectations for the removal of the ban on GE soybean and canola imports, domestic oil and meal production are forecast to rebound in 2023/24.

Due to the ban on GE soybean and canola imports, oilseed crushing activity in 2022/23 is the lowest in several years. Both meal and oil production in 2022/23 are expected to be the lowest since 2015. Soybean imports for 2022/23 are forecast to be 800,000 tons, but this forecast assumes that a system will be in place to resume GE soybean imports by the third quarter of the year. If not, soybean imports in 2022/23 may not total more than 200,000 tons, which is the quantity that has been imported in 2022/23. Similar uncertainty surrounds canola imports for the remainder of 2022/23. As of mid-March 2023, due to the import ban, and uncertainty when it will be fully removed, importers have yet to book any additional soybean imports for the remainder of marketing year 2022/23.

Cottonseed Production to Rebound

With expected better cottonseed output, but no change in rapeseed and sunflower production, total oilseed production in 2023/24 is projected to increase to 2.95 million tons, a 24 percent increase over the flood-damaged 2022/23 output.

Palm Oil Imports Continue Growing

In line with population growth, palm oil imports are forecast to grow about 6 percent during 2023/24, reaching 3.6 million tons.

Oilseeds

Oilseed Production:

Following last year's flood-damaged cottonseed crop, total oilseed production in 2023/24 is projected to increase 24 percent to 2.9 million tons, driven by a rebound in cottonseed production. While cottonseed production is forecast to recover, little change is expected for rapeseed and sunflower production as returns for other crops hinders oilseed area expansion.

Both rapeseed and sunflower production in 2022/23 are forecast to increase, but their share in total oilseed supplies will remain at only about 20 percent. The government offered a 12,500 rupees (\$50) per hectare subsidy for oilseed growers in Punjab, which is one reason for the increase in canola output. Nonetheless, the government generally also offers a generous guaranteed price for wheat, which competes directly with rapeseed for area. Because of the more profitable guaranteed price offered for wheat, growers will favor planting wheat over oilseeds. As a result, no expansion in rapeseed nor sunflower seed production is expected for 2023/24. Domestic soybean production is insignificant.

Cottonseed:

Cottonseed production in 2023/24 is projected at 2.3 million tons, a 34 percent increase over the 2022/23 output. This increase reflects expectations for a recovery in yield following the flood-damaged 2022/23 output. Cottonseed is the principal oilseed crop grown, accounting for more than 70 percent of domestic oilseed production. Cottonseed production is driven by demand for cotton lint from the local textile sector, which is Pakistan's number one export-oriented manufacturing industry. Despite the textile sector's requests and government efforts to increase cotton production, cottonseed output has been declining for several years.

Rapeseed:

Due to better returns from crops (mainly wheat) that compete with rapeseed for area, no increase in rapeseed production in 2023/24 is expected. Output in 2022/23 is forecast to increase as government subsidies resulted in an increase in planted area.

Sunflower Seed:

Sunflower seed area and production are expected to decline in 2023/24 due to better returns from other crops.

Consumption:

In 2023/24, total oilseed use, almost all of which is for crushing, is forecast at 3.6 million tons, 17 percent higher than the 2022/23 estimated use. Total installed crushing capacity is around 8 million tons and no additional capacity going to be added in system. This higher consumption forecast assumes the government removes the ban on GE soybean imports, which will then result in increased crushing for poultry feed.

As a result of the import ban, oilseed use in 2022/23 is estimated to decline at least 21 percent. The lower oilseed crushing has resulted in a commensurate decline in poultry feed consumption and poultry meat production. Since the government abruptly halted soybean imports in November 2022, poultry meat output is off about 31 percent and poultry prices have more than doubled.

Trade:

Total oilseed imports in 2023/24 are projected at 2.6 million tons, which would be 71 percent higher than the estimated use for 2022/23. However, this forecast hinges on the government implementing a system to allow importers to obtain a license for GE oilseed imports for food, feed, and processing (FFP). While authorities have made some progress in formulating a process for importers to obtain an import license for GE imports for FFP, as of March 2023, it remains uncertain when that system will be implemented and when exactly imports will be allowed again.

Oilseed imports for 2022/23 are estimated to be about 1.4 million tons, significantly lower than the previous year. As a result of the import ban, only about 600,000 tons have been imported to date (authorities continue to refuse entry for another 140,000 of soybeans, which have been detained at port since last November; authorities say it must be re-exported). Depending on when/if authorities operationalize a system to import GE canola and soybeans, it's quite possible no more oilseeds will be imported during this 2022/23 marketing year. As of mid-March 2023, due to the import ban, and uncertainty when it will be fully removed, importers have yet to book any additional soybean imports for the remainder of marketing year 2022/23.

Table 1: Duty Structure on Oilseeds, SBM and Edible Oil (1\$= Rs 275)

	Canola	Sunflower	Soybeans	SBM	RBDPO	Palm Olein	CDSO
Custom Duty	3%	3%	3%	11%	Rs.10,800	Rs.9,050	Rs.10,500
Duty Discount Indonesia	-	-	-		15%	15%	
Additional Duty	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Income Tax	2%	2%	2 %	5.5 %	2%	2%	2%
Reg. Duty					Rs.50/MT	Rs.50/MT	Rs.50/MT
Sales Tax	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%

RBDPO: Refined Bleached Deodorized Palm Oil.

CPO: Crude Palm Oil.

SBM: Soybean Meal

CDSO: Crude Deodorized Soybean Oil.

Policy:

Without giving any advance notice, the government banned GE rapeseed and soybean imports last November 2022. The authorities justified the abrupt ban on rapeseed and soybean imports by stating that importers had not obtained the appropriate import license, even though no system existed to obtain the license. On March 20, 2023, Pakistan's National Biosafety Committee approved amendments to the National Biosafety Rules and Regulations (BRR), paving the way for a resumption in GE oilseed imports. Written in 2005, the previous BRR provided a mechanism to obtain approval for domestic cultivation of genetically engineered (GE) crops but lacked a system to grant approval to import GE products for FFP. The amended BRR provides a process to obtain a license to import GE products for FFP, including soybeans and rapeseed. While the amended BRR should fill the regulatory vacuum, it is uncertain when it will begin to be implemented and how long it will take for importers to obtain a license. This uncertainty pervades all oilseed import and use forecasts in this report.

In March 2023, the government increased the sales tax from 17 to 18 percent and imposed an income tax of 2 percent. For the 2022/23 crop, the Punjab provincial government offered a subsidy of 12,500 rupees (50 USD) per hectare for oilseed growers, which resulted in an increase rapeseed area and production. On the other hand, the government also provides an attractive guaranteed price for wheat, which tends to hinder growers' interest in planting oilseeds during the winter planting season. Furthermore, sunflower and soybeans compete with rice, corn, and sugarcane for area during the summer months, and generally, rice, corn, and sugarcane are more profitable vis-à-vis oilseeds.

Table 2: Total Oilseeds-Production, Supply and Demand Statistics. (1,000 HA) (1,000 MT)

Oilseed, Total	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	-	2,694	-	2,702	-	2,290
Area Harvested	-	2,394	-	2,302	-	2,290
Beginning Stocks	-	457	-	127	-	84
Production	-	3,148	-	2,385	-	2,951
MY Imports	-	2,404	-	1,405	-	2,605
Total Supply	-	6,009	-	3,917	-	5,598
MY Exports	-	0	-	0	-	0
Crush	-	5,664	-	3,660	-	5,314
Food Use Dom. Cons.	-	0	-	0	-	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	-	193	-	173	-	195
Total Dom. Cons.	-	3,837	-	3,033	-	3,709
Ending Stocks	-	152	-	84	-	89
Total Distribution	-	6,009	-	3,917	-	5,598

Table 3: Cottonseed-Production, Supply and Demand Statistics. (1,000 HA) (1,000 MT)

Oilseed, Cottonseed	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (Cotton)	2,300	2,300	2,200	2,200	0	1,800
Area Harvested (Cotton)	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,800	0	1,800
Beginning Stocks	144	144	83	83	0	40
Production	2,599	2,599	1,689	1,689	0	2,270
Total Supply	2,743	2,743	1,772	1,772	0	2,310
Crush	2,533	2,533	1,650	1,650	0	2,180
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons	127	127	82	82	0	85
Total Dom. Cons.	2,660	2,660	1,732	1,732	0	2,265
Ending Stocks	83	83	40	40	0	45
Total Distribution	2,743	2,743	1,772	1,772	0	2,310

Table 4: Rapeseed-Production, Supply and Demand Statistics. (1,000 HA) (1,000 MT)

Oilseed, Rapeseed	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	290	290	350	390	0	390
Area Harvested	329	329	350	390	0	390
Beginning Stocks	271	271	27	27	0	23
Production	490	490	490	546	0	546
MY Imports	291	291	1,050	600	0	800
Total Supply	1,052	1,052	1,567	1,173	0	1,327
Crush	1,000	1,000	1,390	1,100	0	1,229
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	25	25	50	50	0	75
Total Dom. Cons.	1,025	1,025	1,440	1,150	0	1,304
Ending Stocks	27	27	127	23	0	23
Total Distribution	1,052	1,052	1,567	1,173	0	1,327
Yield (MT/HA)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	1.4

Table 5: Sunflower Seed-Production, Supply and Demand. (1,000 HA) (1,000 MT)

Oilseed, Sunflower seed	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	102	102	100	110	0	100
Beginning Stocks	11	11	4	4	0	6
Production	141	141	135	148	0	135
MY Imports	4	4	5	5	0	5
Total Supply	156	156	144	157	0	146
Crush	131	131	120	130	0	125
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	21	21	20	21	0	15
Total Dom. Cons.	152	152	140	151	0	140
Ending Stocks	4	4	4	6	0	6
Total Distribution	156	156	144	157	0	146
Yield (MT/HA)	1.38	1.38	1.35	1.34	0	1.35

Table 6: Soybean-Production, Supply and Demand Statistics. (1,000 HA) (1,000 MT)

Oilseed, Soybean	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	2	2	2	2		2
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2	2	2	2	0	2
Beginning Stocks	31	31	13	13	0	15
Production	2	2	2	2	0	2
MY Imports	2,000	2,000	1,500	800	0	1,800
Total Supply	2,033	2,033	1,515	815	0	1,815
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	2,000	2,000	1,480	780	0	1,790
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	20	20	20	20	0	10
Total Dom. Cons.	2,020	2,020	1,500	800	0	1,800
Ending Stocks	13	13	15	15	0	17
Total Distribution	2,033	2,033	1,515	815	0	1,815

Table 7: Oilseed Import Statistics (1000 MT)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Estimate 2022/23	Forecast 2023/24
Rapeseed	788	817	563	600	600
Soybeans	2,400	2,300	2,000	800	1,800
Total	3,188	3,117	2,563	1,400	2,400

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC

Table 8: Soybean Import Matrix (1000 MT)

Marketing Year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	(Oct-Sep)	(Oct-Sep)	(Oct-Sep)	(Oct-Feb)
United States	1,200	700	770	130
Brazil	1,200	1,600	1,240	70
Total	2,400	2,300	2,010	200

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC

Table 9: Rapeseed Import Matrix (1,000 MT)

Marketing Year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	(Oct/Sep)	(Oct/Sep)	(Oct/Sep)	(Oct-Feb)
Canada	797	598	63	116
Ukraine	--	273	334	61
Australia	--	50	119	267
EU	--	--	47	--
Total	797	821	563	444

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC

MEAL:

Production:

Meal production in 2023/24 is forecast to grow from 2.07 to 3.18 million tons. This increase is due to the anticipated increase in local cottonseed production and growth in soybean imports.

Assuming the government removes the ban on GE soybean imports, soybean imports are forecast to reach 1.8 million tons, which will translate into growth in meal production. Soybean meal was the primary source of protein for the poultry sector and will continue to be assuming soybean imports are allowed again.

Consumption:

Meal consumption is forecast to increase from 2.33 to 3.16 million tons during 2023/24. This increase is forecast due to the anticipated increase in domestic supplies of cottonseed and the assumption that the government allows soybean imports. Pakistan is chronically short of plant protein and will consume all domestic production that is available. Prior to the government imposing the import ban, the poultry sector consumed about 125,000 tons of soybean meal per month. The current year's decline in protein meal consumption is because the government banned GE soybean imports, which forced the poultry sector to use less meal.

As a result of losing soybean meal supplies, 2022/23 meal consumption is down significantly. Poultry producers have had to use lower quality and less productive feed ingredients. Alternate sources of meal include rapeseed, and fish meal with some amino acids. Without soybean meal in poultry rations, the feed conversion ratio has worsened, and it is taking longer for broilers to attain market weight. Normally soybean meal in Pakistan broiler feed rations is above 20 percent, but due to the shortages caused by the import ban, poultry producers are rationing soybean meal, and incorporating less than 10 percent in grower feed. This has caused an increase in production costs and the rate of gain to decline significantly. In addition, the feed conversion ratio has increased from 1:1.5 to 1:1.9, and overall poultry meat production has dropped: in January and February 2023, monthly poultry production declined about 41 percent.

Trade:

Due to the 8 percent import duty differential vis-a-vis oilseeds (see Table 1), Pakistani importers have not imported meal for several years. However, the ban on soybean imports heightened the poultry industry's interest in trying to import meal again. As of this writing, it remains unclear whether the GE import policy and system to obtain a license for soybeans also applies to meal imports.

Prices:

Since the government banned soybean imports, poultry feed prices have more than doubled. The higher feed prices have translated into higher poultry meat prices. Pakistan's Bureau of Statistics reports that in January 2023 chicken meat prices increased 25 percent compared to the previous month and increased 83 percent on an annual basis.

Table 10: Total Meal-Production, Supply and Demand Statistics. (1,000 MT)

Meal, Total	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	-	5,664	-	3,660	-	5,334
Beginning Stocks	-	113	-	50	-	64
Production	-	3,376	-	2,072	-	3,184
MY Imports	-	4	-	0	-	0
Total Supply	-	3,490	-	2,126	-	3,248
MY Exports	-	17	-	10	-	10
Industrial Dom. Cons.	-	0	-	0	-	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	-	0	-	0	-	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	-	3,422	-	2,334	-	3,162
Total Dom. Cons.	-	3,422	-	2,052	-	3,162
Ending Stocks	-	50	-	64	-	86
Total Distribution	-	3,490	-	2,126	-	3,248

Table 11: Cotton Seed Meal-Production, Supply, and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Meal, Cottonseed	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2,533	2,533	1,650	1,650	0	2,180
Extr. Rate, (PERCENT)	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0	0.46
Beginning Stocks	19	19	19	19	0	20
Production	1,180	1,180	770	770	0	1,017
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,199	1,199	789	789	0	1,037
MY Exports	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.	1,180	1,180	770	770	0	1,000
Total Dom. Cons.	1,180	1,180	770	770	0	1,000
Ending Stocks	19	19	19	20	0	37
Total Distribution	1,199	1,199	789	790	0	1,037

Table 12: Rapeseed Meal-Production, Supply, and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Meal, Rapeseed	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,000	1,000	1,390	1,100	0	1,229
Extr. Rate, (PERCENT)	0.581	0.581	0.581	0.581	0	0.581
Beginning Stocks	35	35	14	14	0	24
Production	581	581	810	640	0	715
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	616	616	824	654	0	739
MY Exports	2	2	2	10	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.	600	600	800	620	0	710
Total Dom. Cons.	600	600	800	620	0	710
Ending Stocks	14	14	22	24	0	29
Total Distribution	616	616	824	654	0	739

Table 13: Sunflower Seed Meal-Production, Supply and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Meal, Sunflower Seed	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	131	131	120	130	0	125
Extr. Rate (Percent)	0.419	0.419	0.416	0.416	0	0.416
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	55	55	50	54	0	52
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	55	55	50	54	0	52
MY Exports	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.	55	55	50	54	0	52
Total Dom. Cons.	55	55	50	54	0	52
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	55	55	50	54	0	52

Table 14: Soybean Meal-Production, Supply and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Meal, Soybean	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2,000	2,000	1,480	780	0	1,800
Extr. Rate, (PERCENT)	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.77	0	0.77
Beginning Stocks	59	59	11	17	0	20
Production	1,560	1,560	1,153	608	0	1,400
MY Imports	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total Supply	1,619	1,619	1,164	628	0	1,420
MY Exports	18	15	2	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.	1,590	1,587	1,150	608	0	1,400
Total Dom. Cons.	1,590	1,587	1,150	608	0	1,400
Ending Stocks	11	17	12	20	0	20
Total Distribution	1,619	1,619	1,164	628	0	1,420

OIL

Production:

Given the anticipated increase in local cottonseed production and assuming the government allows soybean imports to resume, oil production is forecast at 1.2 million tons during 2023/24, which is 36 percent above the estimated 2022/23 output. Traditionally, about two-thirds of domestic oil production is derived from imported oilseeds (soy and canola), and the rest comes from domestic cottonseed.

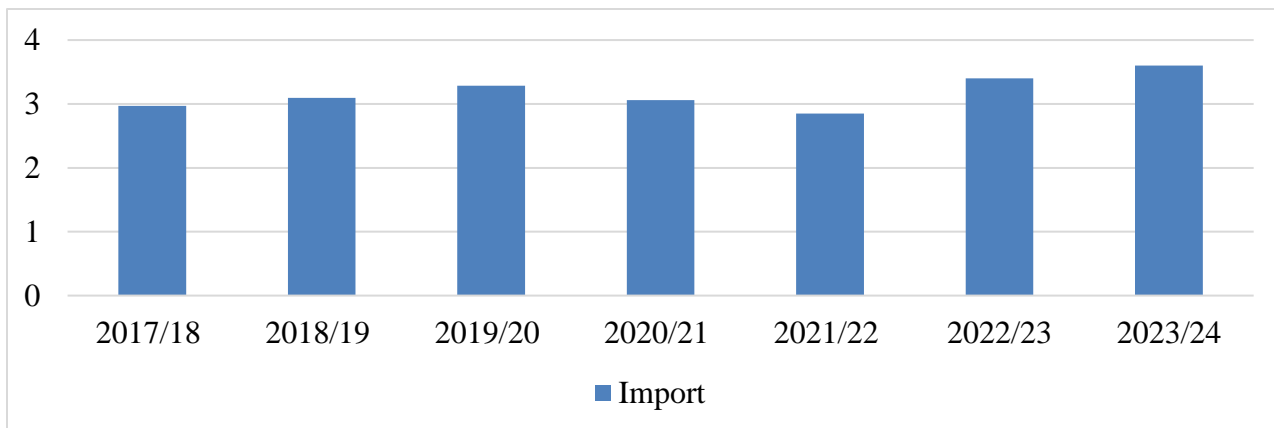
Consumption:

Despite inflation curbing consumer purchasing power and limiting growth, total oil consumption in 2023/24 is forecast at 4.78 million tons, 13.6 percent above 2022/23. The anticipated increase in oil use is driven by population growth and the assumption that the government will remove the import ban on oilseeds, leading to greater crushing, and greater domestic availability of soybean and canola oils. Nonetheless, imported palm oil will continue to account for about 75 percent of domestic consumption.

Trade:

In line with population growth, palm oil imports are forecast to reach 3.6 million tons during 2023/24, which would be about a 6 percent increase over the 2022/23 import estimate. Palm oil imports from Malaysia and Indonesia will continue to dominate edible oil imports.

Figure 1: Palm oil Imports (Million Tons)



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC and PBS

Table 15: Total Oil-Production, Supply, and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Oil, Total	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	-	5,664	-	3,660	-	5,334
Beginning Stocks	-	529	-	172	-	248
Production	-	1,208	-	887	-	1,208
MY Imports	-	910	-	0	-	0
Total Supply	-	4,680	-	4,412	-	5,008
MY Exports	-	0	-	0	-	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	-	127	-	100	-	100
Food Use Dom. Cons.	-	4,404	-	4,076	-	4,650
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	-	26	-	36	-	35
Total Dom. Cons.	-	4,557	-	4,212	-	4,785
Ending Stocks	-	125	-	200	-	223
Total Distribution	-	4,683	-	4,412	-	5,008

Table 16: Cottonseed Oil-Production, Supply, and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Oil, Cottonseed	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2,533	2,533	1,650	1,650	0	2,180
Extr. Rate (Percent)	0.154	0.154	0.154	0.154	0	0.154
Beginning Stocks	7	7	7	7	0	21
Production	392	392	255	255	0	340
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	399	399	262	262	0	361
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	37	37	20	20	0	20
Food Use Dom. Cons.	355	355	221	221	0	320
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	392	392	241	241	0	340
Ending Stocks	7	7	21	21	0	21
Total Distribution	399	399	262	262	0	361

Table 17: Rapeseed Oil-Production, Supply, and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Oil, Rapeseed	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,000	1,000	1,390	1,100	0	1,229
Extr. Rate, (PERCENT)	0.395	0.395	0.395	0.395	0	0.395
Beginning Stocks	24	24	11	11	0	25
Production	395	395	550	435	0	485
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	419	419	561	446	0	510
MY Exports	1	1	1	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	396	396	495	420	0	460
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	407	407	506	421	0	460
Ending Stocks	11	11	54	25	0	50
Total Distribution	419	419	561	446	0	510

Table 18: Sunflower Seed Oil-Production, Supply, and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Oil, Sunflower seed	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	131	131	120	130	0	125
Extr. Rate (Percent)	0.3969	0.3817	0.4	0.4	0	0.4
Beginning Stocks	2	2	2	5	0	2
Production	52	50	48	52	0	50
MY Imports	6	0	8	0	0	0
Total Supply	60	52	58	57	0	52
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	58	50	56	55	0	50
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	58	50	56	55	0	50
Ending Stocks	2	5	2	2	0	2
Total Distribution	60	55	58	57	0	52

Table 19: Soybean Oil-Production, Supply, and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Oil, Soybean	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2,000	2,000	1,480	780	0	1,800
Extr. Rate, (Percent)	0.1855	0.1855	0.185	0.185	0	0.185
Beginning Stocks	37	37	12	12	0	7
Production	371	371	274	145	0	333
MY Imports	167	167	50	50	0	150
Total Supply	575	575	336	207	0	490
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	10	0	10
Food Use Dom. Cons.	553	553	315	190	0	470
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	563	563	325	200	0	480
Ending Stocks	12	12	11	7	0	10
Total Distribution	575	575	336	207	0	490

Table 20: Palm Oil-Production, Supply, and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Oil, Palm	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	411	411	90	90	0	145
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	2,824	2,824	3,600	3,400	0	3,600
Total Supply	3,235	3,235	3,690	3,490	0	3,745
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	70	70	70	70	0	70
Food Use Dom. Cons.	3,050	3,050	3,450	3,240	0	3,500
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	25	25	25	35	0	35
Total Dom. Cons.	3,145	3,145	3,545	3,345	0	3,605
Ending Stocks	90	90	145	145	0	140
Total Distribution	3,235	3,235	3,690	3,490	0	3,745

Table 21: Soybean Oil Imports (MT):

Month	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Oct	7,772	14,954	2,262	1,872	2,370	0
Nov	4,868	10,180	9,064	126	14,200	7,897
Dec	19,509	10,950	1,725	4	2,500	1,999
Jan	4,560	851	4,581	10	7,807	9,070
Feb	2,261	12,307	1,708		12,649	20,999
Mar	4,243	16,100	383	--	17,854	
Apr	12,211	15,275	1,041	13,300	27,056	
May	5,937	14,193	611	--	32,621	
June	13,387	26,332	16,722	21,811	1,935	
July	6,319	19,561	24,525	10,110	4,564	
Aug	7,158	13,764	18,925	3,902	27,670	
Sept	16,309	12,902	27,309	4,090	3,552	
Total	104,534	167,369	108,796	63,975	154,778	39,965

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Trade Data Monitor LLC

Table 22: Palm Oil Imports (MT)

Month	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Oct	257,530	230,673	257,557	116,614	216,887	432,053
Nov	244,538	278,579	301,171	284,289	323,262	331,935
Dec	249,638	252,662	285,679	296,346	250,501	871,651
Jan	244,565	302,127	244,477	301,710	217,180	192,987
Feb	200,684	251,453	251,474	235,764	184,882	
Mar	295,288	280,738	264,863	276,050	356,994	
Apr	269,672	270,838	266,216	275,371	166,696	
May	232,553	302,717	209,634	238,547	22,297	
June	223,513	255,740	271,902	240,537	340,216	
July	252,725	129,625	341,825	221,677	344,689	
Aug	225,275	280,413	243,407	289,267	269,220	
Sept	274,410	261,734	347,287	283,525	154,706	
Total	2,970,391	3,097,299	3,285,492	3,059,697	2,847,530	1,828,626

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments