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Report Highlights:

While there is still considerable uncertainty regarding implementation, in January 2024 the government approved a system allowing for the resumption of genetically engineered commodity imports. As a result, rapeseed and soybean imports are forecast to rebound in 2024/25, and domestic crush and use is expected to increase accordingly. In line with population growth, palm oil imports are forecast to grow in 2024/25. Better returns from alternative crops is causing stagnation in domestic oilseed output.

Executive Summary

Regulatory changes allow for resumption of GE rapeseed and soybean imports, but confusion hinders the import license application process.

In January 2024 the government approved amendments to Pakistan's Biosafety Rules, allowing for imports of genetically imported (GE) soybeans and rapeseed for food, feed, and processing (FFP). Then in February, the Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) completed changes to the guidelines for receiving and processing GE import license applications. However, as of late March 2024, MOCC had not yet approved any applications, and it is unclear when any will be. There is still confusion regarding the application process. As a result, GE soybean and rapeseed imports are unlikely to resume until the first quarter of the 2024/25 marketing year. Assuming the import licensing system is functioning by first quarter of next marketing year, soybean imports are forecast to rebound to 1.2 million tons in 2024/25.

Domestic oilseed production remains flat.
With an expected minor decrease in cotton seed production, but no change in rapeseed and sunflower production, total oilseed production in 2024/25 is expected to decrease marginally to 3.43 million tons, 3 percent lower than estimates of 2023/24.

Palm oil imports continue growing.
In line with population growth, palm oil imports are forecast to grow about 3 percent during 2024/25, reaching 3.8 million tons.

Oilseeds

Oilseed Production:
Total oilseed production in 2024/25 is projected to decrease marginally to 3.43 million tons, due to an expected minor decline in cottonseed production, and no growth in rapeseed and sunflower seed output. Better returns for crops (wheat and sesame) that compete with rapeseed and sunflower for area hinders any increase in area and production of these oilseeds. Despite the Punjab provincial government's continuous efforts to promote oilseed production, rapeseed area declined significantly in 2023/24, and no increase is expected in 2024/25. The profitable wheat guaranteed producer price and continued good sesame seed prices are the main obstacles to higher oilseed production. In addition to the better returns, growers generally prefer to plant wheat over oilseeds because the harvested wheat can be stored at home and used throughout the year for household food security.

Cottonseed:
With expectations for no change in area planted to cotton, and assuming average yields, cottonseed production is forecast to decline in 2024/25. Cottonseed is the major oilseed crop grown domestically, accounting for about 84 percent of total domestic oilseed production.

Rapeseed:
Due to better returns from other crops (wheat, sesame) that compete with rapeseed for area, no increase in rapeseed production is expected in 2024/25.

Sunflower Seed:
Like the situation with rapeseed, greater profitability from other crops limits expansion in sunflower area, and no increase in production forecast is forecast for 2024/25.

Consumption:
In 2024/25, total oilseed use is forecast at 5.43 million tons, 13 percent higher than the estimated use of 2023/24. This higher consumption forecast assumes GE soybean imports will resume in 2024/25, which will increase crushing for poultry feed.

Since November 2022, the lack of imported soybeans has caused a sharp increase in poultry feed prices, resulting in a 30 percent decline in poultry production. While chicken meat is usually the cheapest source of animal protein, the ban on GE soybean imports caused broiler meat prices to increase significantly, making it unaffordable for a large portion of consumers. When/if GE soybean imports resume, protein meal prices will decline, poultry's cost of production will decline, poultry meat prices will decline, and poultry meat consumption will rebound.

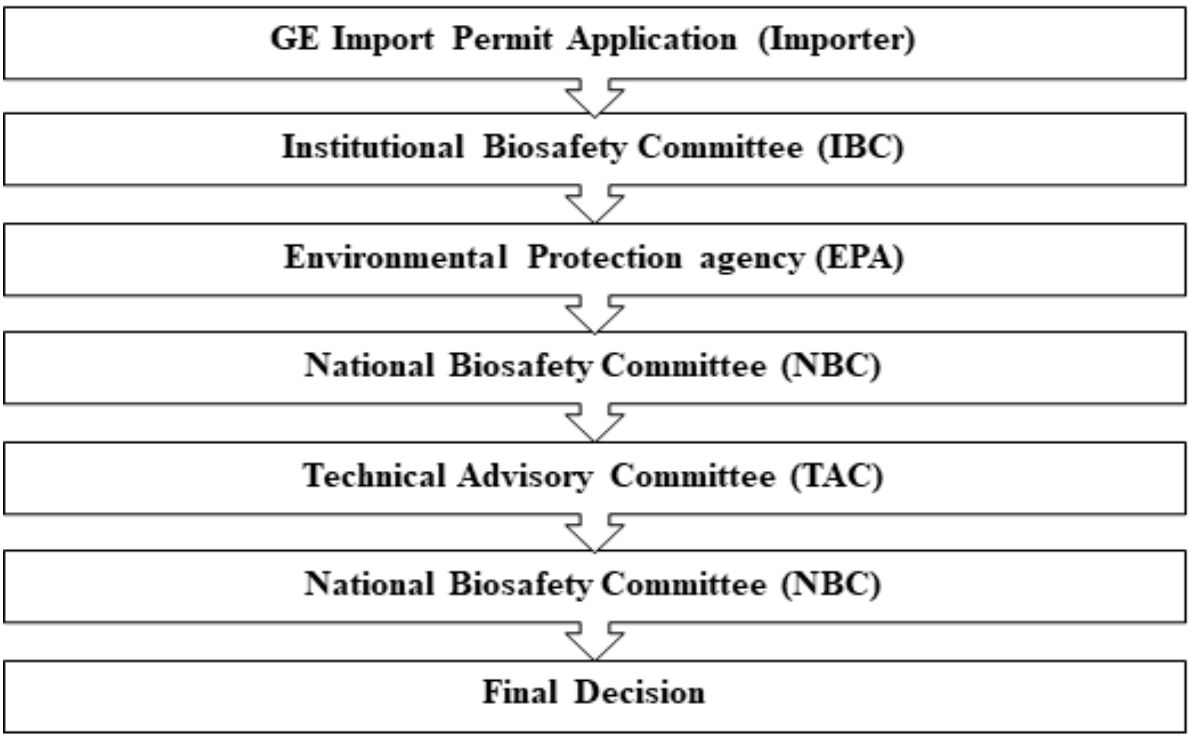
Trade:
Total oilseed imports in 2024/25 are projected at 2.1 million tons, which would be 45 percent higher than estimated for 2023/24. This increase assumes that the government allows GE commodity imports to resume. With that assumption, soybean and rapeseed imports are forecast to reach 1.2 million and 900,000 tons, respectively. While these import forecasts are increases, they are still much less than what could occur if the government would allow for GE imports from the first month of the marketing year. It is still unclear whether the government will allow that to happen.

Although the Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) began accepting applications for GE imports in early March, as of late March, MOCC had not approved any applications. Uncertainty continues to exist regarding the process for submitting and processing the applications. Therefore, given this continued uncertainty, it is unlikely GE imports will be allowed to resume in 2023/24, and the 2023/24 import estimates for both for soybean and rapeseed are unchanged.

At 100,000 tons, sunflower seed imports are estimated to be about ten-fold higher in 2023/24 than recent years. This increase in imports is occurring to compensate for the decline in rapeseed imports. Assuming GE rapeseed imports will somewhat rebound in 2024/24, sunflower seed imports are expected to return to traditional levels.

Policy:
The government approved amendments to Pakistan's 2005 Biosafety Rules (PBR) in January. The PBR changes filled a void in the regulations to explicitly allow for a process to import GE commodities for food, feed, and processing. Previously, the PBR approval process was only for domestic cultivation of GE seeds. In February, MOCC published guidelines for importers and technology developers to follow to request GE approvals for import for FFP (see diagram below). Many sections of the guidelines are ambiguous and open to interpretation. As a result, applicants are unsure of exactly how to complete the applications, and MOCC is unable to provide clear instructions on how to do so. The oilseed supply and demand estimates in this report reflect the uncertainty regarding when/if GE oilseed imports will fully resume.

Process for applying the Import License



The Pakistan Oilseed Development Board (PODP) and Punjab provincial government continue to push for increased oilseed area and production. However, despite the government's efforts, farmers still prefer planting wheat due to the guaranteed price, good returns, and wheat's contribution to household food security. Sunflower and soybeans also compete with corn and sugarcane for area during the summer season (May-Sept). And sunflower is grown in places where cotton is grown as well. In addition to wheat, all these other crops have been more profitable than oilseeds in recent years.

Although the government proposed 20 percent customs and regulatory duties on edible oil and oilseed imports in the National Oilseed Policy, the duties were not implemented. Existing duties are shown in the table below.

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

	Rapeseed	**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.

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

	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins		Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	-	2,752		2,782		2,782
Area Harvested	-	2,352		2,781		2,782
Beginning Stocks	-	125		125		294
Production	-	2,536		3,548		3,436
MY Imports	-	1,246		1,450		2,105
Total Supply	-	3,907		5,123		5,835
MY Exports	-	0		0		0
Crush	-	3,630		4,538		5,147
Food Use Dom. Cons.	-	0		0		0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons	-	152		290		280
Total Dom. Cons.	-	3,782		4,828		5,427
Ending Stocks	-	125		294		408
Total Distribution	-	3,907		5,122		5,835

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

Oilseed, Cottonseed	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins		Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (Cotton)	2,200	2,200	2,600	2,400	0	2,400
Area Harvested (Cotton)	1,800	1,800	2,400	2,400	0	2,400
Beginning Stocks	83	83	40	40	0	149
Production	1,689	1,689	2,902	2,989	0	2,876
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,772	1,772	2,942	3,029	0	3,025
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	1,650	1,650	2,600	2,680	0	2,665
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons	82	82	190	200	0	200
Total Dom. Cons.	1,732	1,732	2,790	2,880	0	2,865
Ending Stocks	40	40	152	149	0	160
Total Distribution	1,772	1,772	2,942	3,029	0	3,025

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

Oilseed, Rapeseed	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	450	470	425	300	0	300
Area Harvested	450	470	425	300	0	300
Beginning Stocks	19	19	61	61	0	110
Production	740	740	650	450	0	450
MY Imports	942	942	850	850	0	900
Total Supply	1,701	1,701	1,561	1,361	0	1,460
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	1,600	1,600	1,300	1,200	0	1,200
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons	40	40	50	50	0	50
Total Dom. Cons.	1,640	1,640	1,350	1,250	0	1,250
Ending Stocks	61	61	211	110	0	210
Total Distribution	1,701	1,701	1,561	1,360	0	1,460

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

Oilseed, Sunflower seed	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	110	80	100	80	0	80
Area Harvested	110	80	100	80	0	80
Beginning Stocks	10	10	10	9	0	19
Production	148	105	135	108	0	108
MY Imports	2	4	100	100	0	5
Total Supply	160	119	245	217	0	132
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	130	100	200	178	0	102
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons	20	10	25	20	0	10
Total Dom. Cons.	150	110	225	198	0	112
Ending Stocks	10	9	20	19	0	20
Total Distribution	160	119	245	217	0	132

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

Oilseed, Soybean	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	2	2	2	2	0	2
Area Harvested	2	2	1	1	0	2
Beginning Stocks	13	13	5	15	0	16
Production	2	2	1	1	0	2
MY Imports	500	300	500	500	0	1,200
Total Supply	515	315	506	516	0	1,218
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	500	280	480	480	0	1,180
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons	10	20	10	20	0	20
Total Dom. Cons.	510	300	490	500	0	1,200
Ending Stocks	5	15	16	16	0	18
Total Distribution	515	315	506	516	0	1,218

Table 7: Oilseed Import Statistics (1000 MT)

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Estimate 2023/24
Rapeseed	921	291	942	850
Soybeans	2,420	2,000	300	500
Sunflower				100
Total	3,341	2,291	1,242	1,450

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC

Table 8: Soybean Import Matrix (1000 MT)

Marketing Year	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	(Oct-Sep)	(Oct-Sep)	(Oct-Sep)	**(Oct-Feb)**
Brazil	1608	1124	73	0
United States Consumption	746	770	135	0
Canada	66	104	1	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	44	63
Ethiopia	0	2	19	6
Zambia	0	0	11	0
Other	0	0	16	2
	2,420	2,000	300	71

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC

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

Marketing Year	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**
	(Oct/Sep)	(Oct/Sep)	(Oct/Sep)	(Oct-Feb)
Canada	598	64	267	0
Ukraine	273	61	61	0
Australia	50	119	570	262
EU	0	47	43	66
Total	921	291	942	327

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC

Table 10: Sunflower seed Import Matrix (1,000 MT)

	2020/21	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**
	(Oct/Sep)	(Oct/Sep)	(Oct/Sep)	(Oct-Feb)
China	4.98	3.39	1.70	1.38
EU	0.00	0.62	0.26	83.3
Australia	0.11	0.30	0.22	0.00
Other	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00
Total	5.15	4.37	2.25	84.68

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC and APSEA

MEAL:

Production:
Due to expectations for some increase in soybean availability due to resumption of GE imports, meal production in 2024/25 is forecast to reach 2.9 million tons, 21 percent higher than in 2023/24. Besides soybean meal, no significant change in the other meals' production is forecast.

Consumption:
With expectations for increased soybean crush, meal consumption is forecast to reach about 3 million tons in 2024/25. The increased domestic meal supplies should stimulate a rebound in poultry feed demand and production.

During 2023/24, the soybean meal supply has been insufficient, leading to higher feed prices, and cutting poultry producers' profitability. Furthermore, the substitute protein sources are more expensive and less efficient, lowering the broiler production feed conversion ratio and increasing the time to reach market weight. All this translated into high broiler meat prices since the GE import ban went into effect in November 2022.

Trade:
In 2023/24, meal imports are forecast at 150,000 tons. However, imports are forecast to decline in 2024/25 as soybean imports resume. The import tariff differential favors soybean imports (*see table 1).*

Prices:
Since January 2023, meal prices have been elevated, leading to a doubling in poultry feed prices.

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

	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins		Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	-	3,630	-	4,538	-	5,147
Beginning Stocks	-	72	-	66	-	86
Production	-	1,961	-	2,401	-	2,906
MY Imports	-	140	-	150	-	0
Total Supply	-	2,173	-	2,617	-	2,992
MY Exports	-	0	-	1	-	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	-	0	-	0	-	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	-	0	-	0	-	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	-	2,107	-	2,531	-	2,903
Total Dom. Cons.	-	2,107	-	2,531	-	2,903
Ending Stocks	-	66	-	86	-	89
Total Distribution	-	2,173	-	2,618	-	2,992

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

Meal, Cottonseed	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins		Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,650	1,650	2,600	2,680	0	2,665
Extr. Rate, (Percent)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	19	19	19	19	0	23
Production	770	770	1,215	1,253	0	1,245
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	789	789	1,234	1,272	0	1,268
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.	770	770	1,205	1,250	0	1,240
Total Dom. Cons.	770	770	1,205	1,250	0	1,240
Ending Stocks	19	19	29	23	0	28
Total Distribution	789	789	1,234	1,273	0	1,268

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

Meal, Rapeseed	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,600	1,600	1,300	1,200	0	1,200
Extr. Rate, (Percent)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks	14	14	12	12	0	25
Production	930	930	756	698	0	698
MY Imports	3	3	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	947	947	768	710	0	723
MY Exports	0	0	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.	935	935	735	685	0	700
Total Dom. Cons.	935	935	735	685	0	700
Ending Stocks	12	12	31	25	0	23
Total Distribution	947	947	768	710	0	723

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

Meal, Sunflower Seed	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	130	100	200	178	0	102
Extr. Rate, (Percent)	0.423	0.423	0.425	0.425	0.000	0.420
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	55	42	85	76	0	43
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	55	42	85	76	0	43
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	42	85	76	0	43
Total Dom. Cons.	55	42	85	76	0	43
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	55	42	85	76	0	43

Table 15: Soybean Meal-Production, Supply and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Meal, Soybean	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	500	280	480	480	0	1180
Extr. Rate, (Percent)	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.78
Beginning Stocks	39	39	29	35	0	38
Production	390	219	374	374	0	920
MY Imports	116	137	150	150	0	0
Total Supply	545	395	553	559	0	958
MY Exports	1	0	1	1	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.	515	360	520	520	0	920
Total Dom. Cons.	515	360	520	520	0	920
Ending Stocks	29	35	32	38	0	38
Total Distribution	545	395	553	559	0	958

Table 16: Soyabean Meal Imports (1,000) MT

	2022/23	2023/24
	Oct- Sept	Oct- Feb
India	58	17
Nigeria	47	26
Zambia	16	0
Togo	6	16
Ethiopia	5	3
Turkey	4	3
South Africa	1	1
Total	137	66

OIL

Production:

With expectations for higher soy crush, total oil production is forecast to increase about 9 percent in 2024/25.

Consumption:

Total oil consumption for 2024/25 is forecast at 5.07 million tons, 3.5 percent above the estimated use for 2023/24. The expected increase in oil use is based on population growth. Palm oil will continue to account for about 75 percent of domestic use.

Trade:

To keep pace with growth in demand, palm oil imports are forecast to reach 3.8 million tons during 2024/25, which would be about 3 percent over the 2023/24 import estimate. The import forecast for soybean oil for 2024/25 is 150,000 tons, 25 percent less than 2023/24. This reduction is due to due to the expected growth in soybean crush and domestic oil production.

Prices:

While imports provide most of domestic consumption needs, and international palm oil prices have been declining, local retail cooking oil prices have proven to be "sticky," with retail prices only dropping about three percent since November 2023.

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

Oil, Total	**2022/2023**		**2023/2024**		**2024/2025**	
Market Year Begins		**Oct-22**		**Oct-23**		**Oct-24**
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	-	3,630	-	4,538	-	5,147
Beginning Stocks	-	164	-	280	-	327
Production	-	979	-	1,047	-	1,144
MY Imports	-	3,923	-	3,900	-	3,950
Total Supply	-	5,066	-	5,227	-	5,421
MY Exports	-	0	-	0	-	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	-	110	-	115	-	120
Food Use Dom. Cons.	-	4,650	-	4,760	-	4,877
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	-	26	-	25	-	30
Total Dom. Cons.	-	4,786	-	4,900	-	5,067
Ending Stocks	-	280	-	327	-	344
Total Distribution	-	5,066	-	5,227	-	5,421

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

Oil, Cottonseed	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,650	1,650	2,600	2,680	0	2,665
Extr. Rate (Percent)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	7	7	12	12	0	29
Production	255	255	400	412	0	410
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	262	262	412	424	0	439
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	20	20	35	35	0	40
Food Use Dom. Cons.	230	230	350	360	0	360
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	250	250	385	395	0	400
Ending Stocks	12	12	27	29	0	39
Total Distribution	262	262	412	424	0	439

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

Oil, Rapeseed	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1,600	1,600	1,300	1,200	0	1,200
Extr. Rate, (PERCENT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	11	11	31	31	0	30
Production	632	632	514	474	0	474
MY Imports	19	19	20	0	0	0
Total Supply	662	662	565	505	0	504
MY Exports	0	0	1	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	620	620	525	475	0	475
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	631	631	536	475	0	475
Ending Stocks	31	31	28	30	0	29
Total Distribution	662	662	565	505	0	504

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

Oil, Sunflower seed	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	130	100	200	178	0	102
Extr. Rate (Percent)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
Beginning Stocks	2	2	4	2	0	4
Production	52	40	80	72	0	41
MY Imports	0	0	6	0	0	0
Total Supply	54	42	90	74	0	45
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	50	40	80	70	0	42
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	50	40	80	70	0	42
Ending Stocks	4	2	10	4	0	3
Total Distribution	54	42	90	74	0	45

Table 21: Soybean Oil-Production, Supply, and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Oil, Soybean	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	500	280	480	480	0	1180
Extr. Rate, (Percent)	0.186	0.186	0.185	0.185	0.000	0.186
Beginning Stocks	54	54	57	55	0	54
Production	93	52	89	89	0	219
MY Imports	170	219	200	200	0	150
Total Supply	317	325	346	344	0	423
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	10	10	10	10	0	10
Food Use Dom. Cons.	250	260	280	280	0	310
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	260	270	290	290	0	360
Ending Stocks	57	55	56	54	0	53
Total Distribution	317	325	346	344	0	423

Table 22: Palm Oil-Production, Supply, and Demand. (1,000 MT)

Oil, Palm	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Oct-22		Oct-23		Oct-24	
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	90	90	180	180	0	210
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	3,685	3,685	3,700	3,700	0	3,800
Total Supply	3,775	3,775	3,880	3,880	0	4,010
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	70	70	70	70	0	70
Food Use Dom. Cons.	3,500	3,500	3,575	3,575	0	3,690
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	25	25	25	25	0	30
Total Dom. Cons.	3,595	3,595	3,670	3,670	0	3,790
Ending Stocks	180	180	210	210	0	220
Total Distribution	3,775	3,775	3,880	3,880	0	4,010

Table 23: Soybean Oil Imports (1,000 MT):

Month	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Oct	6	6	20	16
Nov	0	4	20	6
Dec	0	9	7	9
Jan	0	8	31	8
Feb	0	13	4	6
Mar	12	20	33	0
Apr	8	31	7	0
May	3	33	19	0
June	6	11	27	0
July	2	17	12	0
Aug	2	12	29	0
Sept	1	4	10	0
Total	**40**	**167**	**219**	**33**

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Trade Data Monitor LLC

Table 24: Palm Oil Imports (1,000 MT)

Month	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Oct	284	287	432	226
Nov	394	184	332	185
Dec	363	290	558	174
Jan	250	164	234	282
Feb	217	185	115	224
Mar	207	357	158	0
Apr	193	167	335	0
May	302	22	235	0
June	228	340	385	0
July	374	345	340	0
Aug	392	269	319	0
Sept	275	155	242	0
Total	**3,479**	**2,766**	**3,685**	**1,091**

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Trade Data Monitor LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments