

9. Storage and Throughput Capacity

The country has two ports, both located at Karachi. The Karachi Port has the capacity to handle 6 million ton dry cargo and 10 million ton liquid cargo. The Port Bin Qasim is situated 53 kilometers South-East of Karachi Port. During 1986-87 it handled 30 million ton dry bulk crop.

II. MALT AND MALTING BARLEY

Being a Muslim country, beer production and consumption is negligible.

III. OILSEEDS

1. Trade Policy

	<u>Import Duty</u>	<u>Sales Tax</u>	<u>Surcharge</u>
i) Groundnut, Cottonseed, Linseed and Rapeseed	40%	12.5%	6%
Palm Nuts & Kernels, Soybeans, Sunflower and Safflower Seed	NIL	NIL	6%
ii) Crude or refined oil Palmoil	Rs. 3,250/tonne (C\$216 approx.)		
Soybean, Sunflower Groundnut & Canola Oil	Rs. 3,000/tonne (C\$200 approx.)		
iii) Tariff on meal	NIL	NIL	6%

Import Structure

All refineries, whether belonging to the Ghee Corporation of Pakistan (GCP) or to the private sector, are allowed to import oil according to their requirements. In practice, however, the bulk of Palmoil is imported by the GCP to meet the requirements of its refineries. Some private refineries also buy from the GCP while others import it directly.

Soybean oil requirements of the country are adequately met from imports made under bilateral arrangements between Pakistan and the United States. U.S. provides 50% of estimated market requirements under PL-480 scheme which obligates Pakistan to buy the remaining 50% on commercial credit. These imports are handled by the Trading Corporation of Pakistan.