



COMPANY PROFILE



VARTAK INC.

IMPORT & EXPORT

Vartak Inc. Import and export

Vartak Inc. work as an import/export/storage/transport/company in the field of Oil and Natural Gas, Petrochemical, Energy, other natural mineral resources and Financial products which is active and Under the management of managers with 35 years of experience.

Vartak Inc. being in connection with different top refineries and suppliers all around the world. Vartak Inc. incorporated in response to the global energy challenges encountered in the Free Trade market & engages in the development of international business ventures using well-designed strategies in order to deliver successfully.

We have become a reliable source for Petroleum product and financial support service to an international market place that is in need of experience and strongly principled sources and are willing to work hard to produce the results that our resellers expect & buyers deserve.

Our Terminals and Tank locations vary from small gathering sites and large corporation storage units all across the Netherlands Rotterdam and Batumi, poti port Georgia pipelines and Fujairah, Hamriah, Khark, Abbas, Aktau port Kazakhstan and China ports to the largest terminal in the world. The size of the tank is determined by the design requirements of pipeline and refinery customers.

We are continuing to grow significantly by adding new reliable buyers/marketers of our petroleum products and other minerals, Adapting rapidly to changes & it will be our pleasure to have any safe and successful contract with the market.

FUNDING SERVICES

“We provide loans at a low and competitive interest rate and also a flexible term to companies and individuals to augment working capital and also fund re-creative on good projects.” In partnership with an investment company currently managing institutional and private investors 1 billion Euro clear bond as a globally certified finance/investment portfolio management firm and a consultant to the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

“Our analyses and evaluations are based on scientifically sound principles and models.”

We advise and assist institutional investors in the planning, implementation and monitoring of their assets. We can cater to the most varied needs by providing services custom-tailored to suit each client within our funding policy in line with international financial regulatory policy.

PRODUCTS

As one of the existing Seller here in world, [Vartak Inc.](#) intentionally puts focuses towards financing, oil & gas and other petrochemical related goods. We have renowned local and international buyers (America, Russia, Europe, Persian Gulf countries and Africa) and investment companies whom are affiliated with us for over years now. With their consistent support and cooperation, we do stand firm in this field of business with great honor and dignity. We are moving forward amidst inevitable circumstances because we do believe in our unparalleled capabilities and services. To elaborate on the products, here with you can find it individually stated.



CRUDE OIL

Crude oil is a naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum product composed of hydrocarbon deposits and other organic materials. A type of fossil fuel,

crude oil can be refined to produce usable products such as gasoline, diesel and various forms of petrochemicals. It is an on renewable resource, which means that it can't be replaced naturally at the rate we consume it and is therefore a limited resource.



DIESELOIL

Gas/diesel oil includes heavy gas oils. Gas oil are obtained from the lowest fraction from atmospheric distillation of crude oil, while heavy gas oils are obtained by vacuum re-distillation of the residual from atmospheric distillation.

- In the commercial and agricultural sector gas oil is used for equipment such as cranes, bulldozers, generators, bobcats, tractors and combine harvesters.
- Gas oil is also often used by travelling fairs and carnivals to power their generators, and it's also sometimes used in the aviation industry to power jet engines.





FUELOILS

Fuel Oil is a fraction obtained from petroleum distillation, either as a distillate or a residue. Broadly speaking, Fuel Oil is any liquid petroleum product, which is burned in a furnace or boiler for the generation of heat or used in an engine for the generation of power, except oils having a flash point of approximately 40 °C (104 °F). Fuel Oil is made of long hydrocarbon chains, particularly alkanes, cycloalkanes and aromatics. The term Fuel Oil is also used in a stricter sense to refer only to the heaviest commercial fuel that can be obtained from crude oil, heavier than gasoline and naphth

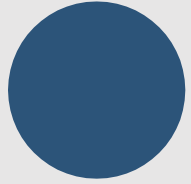
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PETROCHEMICALS

Petrochemicals are chemicals derived from petroleum or natural gas. They are an essential part of the chemical industry as the demand for synthetic materials grows continually and plays a major part in today's economy and society.

Petrochemicals are used to manufacture thousands of different products that people use daily, including plastics, medicines, cosmetics, furniture, appliances, electronics, solar power panels, and wind turbines.



METHANOL

Methanol, also known as methyl alcohol amongst other names, is a chemical with the formula CH_3OH . A polar solvent, methanol acquired the name wood alcohol because it was once produced chiefly by the destructive distillation of wood. Today, methanol is mainly produced industrially by hydrogenation of Carbon monoxide.



LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

LPG



Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), also called LP gas, is a mixture of several liquid hydrocarbons, including propane, propene, butane, and pentane. It was used as early as 1860 for a portable fuel source, and its production and consumption for both domestic and industrial use have expanded ever since. A typical commercial mixture may also contain ethane and ethylene, as well as a volatile mercaptan, an odorant added as a safety precaution.

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is natural gas (predominantly methane, CH_4 , with some mixture of ethane, C_2H_6) that has been cooled down to liquid form for ease and safety of non-pressurized storage or transport. It takes up about 1/600th the volume of natural gas in the gaseous state.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is natural gas that has been cooled to a liquid state, at about -260° Fahrenheit, for shipping and storage. The volume of natural gas in its liquid state is about 600 times smaller than its volume in its gaseous state. This process makes it possible to transport natural gas to places pipelines do not reach.

Liquefying natural gas is a way to move natural gas long distances when pipeline transport is not feasible. Markets that are too far away from producing regions to be connected directly to pipelines have access to natural gas because of LNG. In its compact liquid form, natural gas can be shipped in special tankers to terminals around the world. At these terminals, the LNG is returned to its gaseous state and transported by pipeline to

LNG



COMMODITIES LIST

PERSIAN GULF COUNTRIES

- Crude Oil: Light Crude Oil, Heavy Crude Oil
- Diesel Oil: D2 5000/7000/10000 PPM, Heavy End,
- Fuel Oil: 180/280/380 CST
- Bitumen: Penetration Grades, Performance Grades (PG)
Viscosity Grades (VG), Oxidized Bitumen (EN Grades), Slow Curing Cut backs (SC), Medium Curing Cut backs (MC), Rapid Curing Cut backs (RC), Rapid Setting Emulsion (RS), Medium Setting Emulsion (MS), Slow Setting Emulsion (SS)
- Gas: LPG, LNG
- Variety of Oils
- Methanol
- Petrochemicals: Poly Ethylene, Urea, Sulfur

- RUSSIA ORIGIN DIESEL GAS D2 OIL GOST
- RUSSIA ORIGIN MAZUT M100
- RUSSIA ORIGIN AVIATION KEROSENE COLONIAL GRADE 54 JET FUEL
- VIRGIN FUEL OIL D6
- RUSSIA EXPORT BLEND CRUDE GOST 51858-2002/GOST 9965-76
- LIQUIDIFIED PETROLEUM GAS LPG GOST 20448-90
- LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG) LIFTABLE QUANTITY
- FUEL OIL CST-180-360
- UREA 46% PRILLED & GRANULAR (RUSSIAN ORIGIN)
- SULPHUR GRANULAR
- RUSSIA ORIGIN JETA-1 FUEL
- DIESEL GAS OIL ULTRA-LOW SULPHUR DIESEL
- 10585-99 RUSSIAN DIESEL EN 590
- BITUMEN PETROLEUM ASPHALT 60/70,

RUSSIA

EDIBLE OILS



Edible oils have become very wide in demand due to large consumption for everyday food. The growing demand for alternative fuels in the transport sector, the market is in a state of constant development.

The main forces driving vegetable oil demand are population growth and the rising living standards of wide swaths of the population, particularly in developing markets.

- Rapeseed Oil
- Soybean Oil
- Sunflower
- Corn Oil
- Linseed Oil
- Canola Oil
- Castor Oil
- Olive Oil
- Rice Bran Oil



Rapeseed Oil

Canada, China and India are the largest producers of rapeseed oil today. It can be consumed unheated, served as a dressing or a dip, but is most commonly used in frying, baking and roasting food.

Vegetable oil is a collective term for a whole range of different oils used unprocessed or as a constituent in countless foods and other products. A variety of raw materials therefore come into consideration for its production.

Edible oil can be extracted from plants (e.g., soybean, canola); seeds (e.g., sesame, sunflower); nuts (e.g., walnut, macadamia); and fruits (e.g., palm, olive, coconut). Depending on the type of oil, it can be used in baking and frying food and for noncooking products such as salad dressing, margarine spreads, and dips. Vegetable oil is also widely used to produce non-food products such as cosmetics and as a feedstock for making biodiesel fuel.



Soybean Oil

Soybean oil is obtained from the seeds of the soybean. Production is mainly focused in the United States, Brazil and Argentina. These 3 countries alone account for over 75% of total global output.



Rice Bran Oil

Rice bran oil is extracted from the outer bran or husk of rice grains. It is frequently used as a cooking oil in South and East Asian countries.



Canola Oil

China, Germany, and Canada are the world's leading canola oil producers, accounting for over 45% of total production. The product is primarily used as a cooking oil in food production.



Linseed Oil

Linseed oil is mainly used as a preservative for wood and concrete, and can be found in paint, varnish, and stain formulas. The largest producers of linseed oil are China, Belgium and the U.S.



Castor Oil

Castor oil is extracted from the Castor Oil plant, *Ricinus Communis*. Depending on the country where it is cultivated, it can grow between 4 feet to 40 feet tall.



Sunflower Oil

Over 20 million tonnes of sunflower oil are produced annually around the world. Countries with the highest output are Russia, Ukraine, Argentina, Romania, and China.



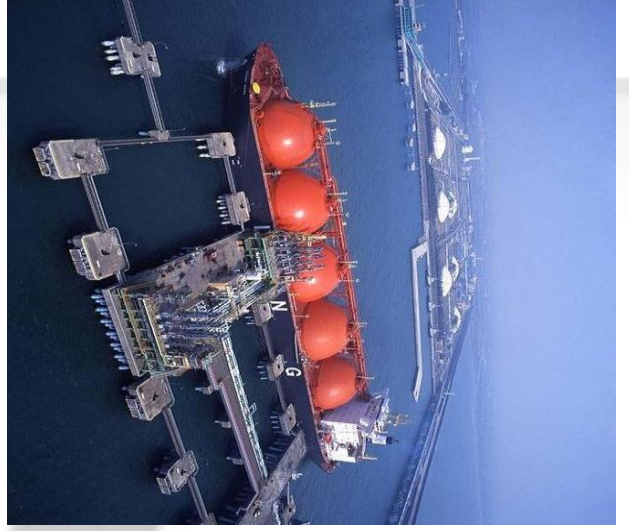
Corn Oil

Due to its low cost, corn oil is an increasingly popular feedstock for biodiesel production. Other industrial uses include the manufacturing of soap, paints, erasers, textiles and rustproofing agents.



Olive Oil

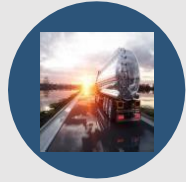
Olive oil is the most common vegetable oil in the world. The largest producers by volume are located in Spain, Morocco, Turkey, Greece, and Italy.



TRANSPORTATION



TRANSPORTATION



TRUCK TRANSPORTATION

Truck– while the most limited oil transportation method in terms of storage capacity, trucks have the greatest flexibility in potential destinations.

Trucks are often the last step in the transport process, delivering oil and refined petroleum products to their intended storage destinations. Trucks allow a rational and cost effective way to deliver the fuel to the consumers. Common sizes of their tanks range from 400 up to 7,500US gallons.



RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Moving crude from its source to the refineries around the nation can also be efficiently done by rail. Although this was first considered to be a stopgap technique until pipelines could be built, it has developed into a popular transport method. Some of the benefits of railway transport include:

Low Cost Set Up

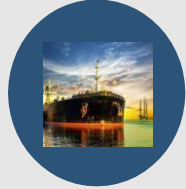
Short Construction

Time Fleet Resources

Shorter Transit Times

Quick Response to Market Fluctuations

TRANSPORTATION



MARITIME TRANSPORTATION

Another good way to move fuel from one location to another is via ship or barge. There are plenty of barges transporting gas and oil inland along rivers and via oceans, such as along the Persian Gulf and Rotterdam, to Fujairah, and to other safe gulfs whole the world. Some of the pluses of using ships to transport petroleum include:

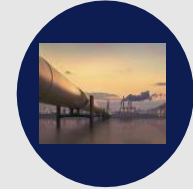
In expensive

Flexible Water

ways Large

Capacities

Multiple Barges Available



OILSWAP

Crude oil that is gathered from its source at wellheads can be moved to processing plants, tankers, and refineries via pipelines. There are several benefits to the pipeline technique, including:

Safety

Energy Efficient

Convenience

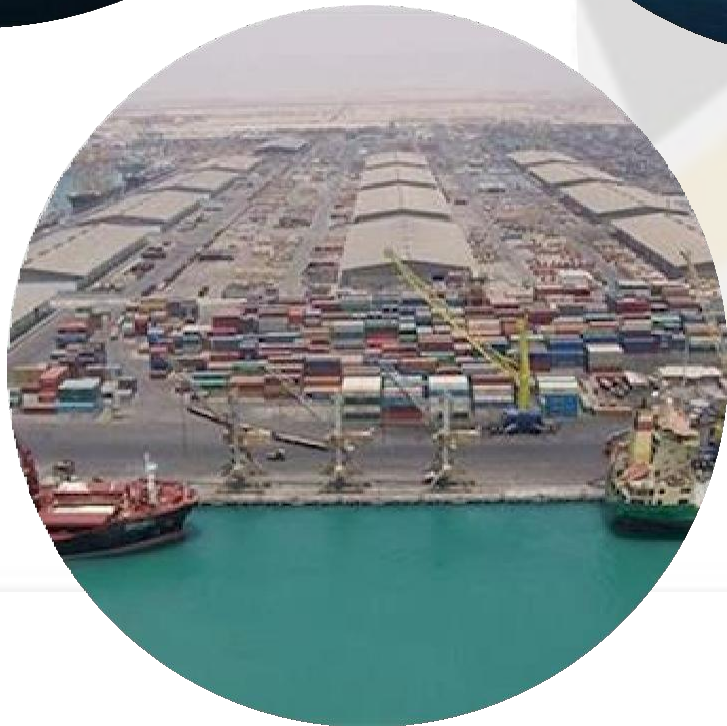
STORAGE

Oil storage is part of the midstream sector of the oil industry. Oil is first extracted upstream from companies that conduct the exploration and production. The midstream sector involves the transportation, storage, and wholesale marketing of petroleum products following extraction. Oil storage is a means of collecting products before being distributed downstream to refineries and retailers. Downstream operations might also use storage tanks to collect oil for further processing and marketing.

[VartakInc](#) has acquired a fleet of partners to ensure that the increasing demand of petroleum and petrochemical products currently in Europe is met. This has made us unique and hence we provide a one stop service company to all our clients and partners. We cooperate with tank storage companies and offices or departments in 17 different countries worldwide, providing a consistent supply of petroleum and petrochemical products through our logistic department to our partners worldwide.

By storing byproducts, refined petroleum and petrochemical products, raw materials, equipment and other utilities of the oil and gas industry in materials useful to the society, [VartakInc](#) makes a significant contribution to the supply chain, and quality of petroleum and petrochemical products stored at our tank farm and the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection.







THANKYOU



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Batumi, poti port & Europe