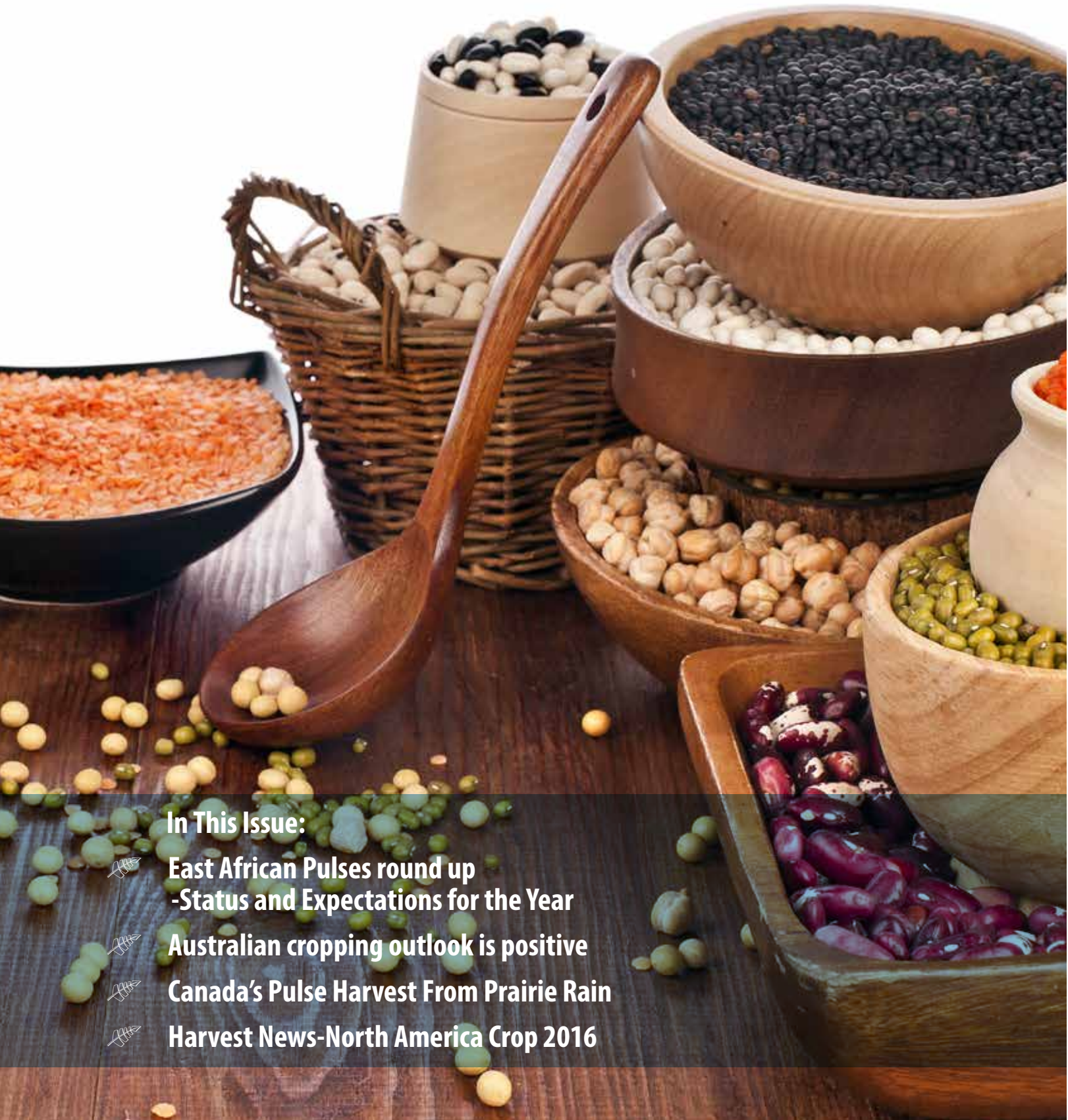


PULSE INDIA



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In This Issue:

 **East African Pulses round up
-Status and Expectations for the Year**

 **Australian cropping outlook is positive**

 **Canada's Pulse Harvest From Prairie Rain**

 **Harvest News-North America Crop 2016**

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From the Chairman's Desk

Dear friends,

On behalf of the IPGA Managing Committee and staff, I wish you all a Very Happy Diwali and a Prosperous New Year!

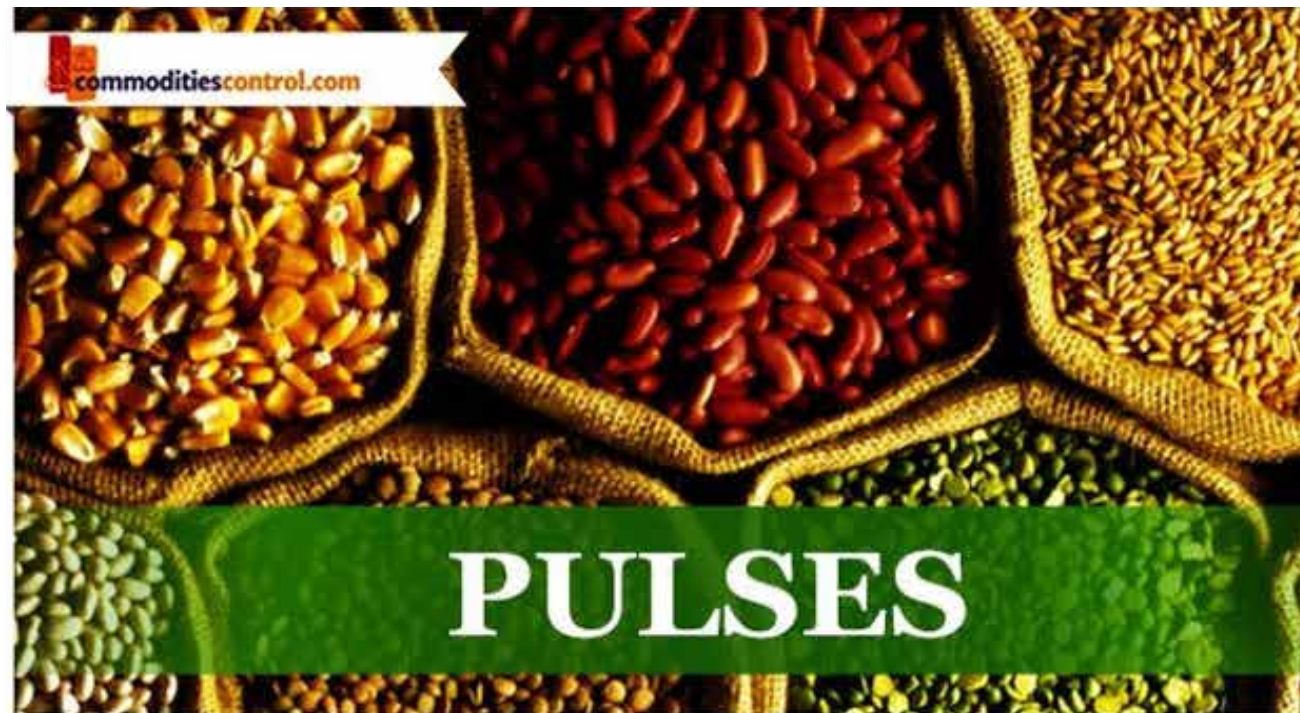
Friends, globally, harvests have started and pulses have started arriving at Indian Ports. In this issue, we have brought you crop and price outlook of some of the key origin countries and hope that this information will be useful for you in the following months.

I am happy and proud to inform you that the Water Resource Revival Project that IPGA undertook in Marathwada has been a huge success. The region has witnessed abundant rainfall and the work done by IPGA has led to large amount of rain water being harnessed resulting in recharging of wells in the area as well as improving the water table in the ground. This improved water table will be of immense help to the farmers when they start sowing for Rabi.

Last but not the least; IPGA hosted a trade meet in Mumbai in September with Shri Ashwani Kumar, Joint Secretary (Plant Protection) as the Chief Guest. Shri Ashwani Kumar briefed the gathering on the various PQ norms and emphasized on the fact that the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage will not entertain any request of relaxation for non-compliance with respect to fumigation, additional declaration and special conditions. I urge everyone to initiate a dialogue with your overseas counterparts and advise them of this decision. Shri Kumar has said that his team and the PPQ&S Department will support the trade in every possible way. In case any exporter is facing any issue with their NPPO, the PPQ&S Department is willing to start a dialogue with them to solve the issues. Do contact the IPGA office for any assistance you need with the PPQ&S Department.

Warm regards.

Pravin Dongre
CHAIRMAN



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East African Pulses round up- Status and Expectations for the Year

Dr. Bharat Kulkarni

East Africa Pulses profile- Years back, led by the Government of India's State Trading Corporations and some few private traders, the Pulses from East African markets entered India. The major pulses that India imports from East Africa is Pigeon Peas (Tur/ Arhar), Green Mung beans (Green Moong) and Chick Peas (Chana). For years, the import of Tur has been limited to Tanzania, Mozambique and Malawi. The import of Chick peas has been from Tanzania and some from Ethiopia. The Moong has been imported from Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique.

The African crop of pigeon peas in Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique starts arriving from end August and Early September. This coincides with the time of arrival in India as well and is a volatile time for the prices.

The International Year of Pulses in East Africa- This year has been declared as the International year of pulses and it seems it is living up to its standard! After two consecutive bad years, when the prices of pulses skyrocketed in India, lot of attention was put on Indian pulses markets by various governments in East Africa and the NGOs working in the agricultural

sector. Agencies like ICRISAT stepped up their game and brought new varieties for Indian market.

International Trade Center (ITC), under the funding from DFID, UK, began a program called Supporting India's Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA). This program focused on six value chains, pulses being one of them. The effort of ITC in developing the pulses value chain led to development of pulses export strategy for three major countries- Tanzania, Ethiopia and Kenya. This helped the governments to focus more on pulses and the effects are seen on ground. The acreage of pulses has gone up for the year 2016, which is also the international year of pulses. Surely this will add to the supply in this year.

Same efforts in Malawi and Mozambique have been undertaken by various NGOs and Donor Agencies. The acreage in Malawi has also seen the rise. The estimates suggests that the area under cultivation has gone up in Malawi by about fifteen percent. This is the industry estimate. All in all, pulses in East Africa for the year seem to be abundant and in surplus.



Country wise status report- The prices of pulses in India has surely acted as a catalyst for many projects in East African nations. Traditional producers have increased their acreage and have adopted new types, and new entrants have been seen to join the bandwagon. Here is a quick round up of the market situation and outlook for 2016 crop.

Tanzania- Tanzania, as a major producer of pulses like Pigeon Peas and Chick Peas in the region, will continue to dominate the supplies. The market has some carry over stock of last year, and new crop has begun to arrive. The stock from Mtwara and Bariadi are now reaching the market. Bariadi origin has already being shipped. With the increased focus this year, and some projects Tanzania might be producing more pigeon peas (Tur) this year. Average export of Pigeon Peas (Tur) in Tanzania is in excess of one lakh tones a year. This year, Tanzania may step up the game and export about 15% more, subject to prices. The recent collapse of prices has put the Tanzanian exporters in a tizzy and consignment are being loaded at around 570-600 USD per ton in last week of August. Arusha is being traded at 650. This is significantly low than the expected price if 800-850 USD per tone for Mtwara. Arusha was booked around 1100 USD, which is now getting cancelled.

Ethiopia- Ethiopia has been a pulses producer and exporter for a good number

of years. However, not much of export is directed to India. The major export has been of White Pea beans, Red Kidney bean, field pea, chickpea (Desi and Kabuli). Some quantity of mung beans are also exported. A lot of Indian buyers have been trying to look for red Lentils and Chickpeas in Ethiopia. However, the export of red lentils is banned from Ethiopia. The export of chickpeas finds it difficult as the quality grown in Ethiopia is not what India needs. The size of the chickpeas is smaller than that is required in India. Production wise, this year seems to be a good year for production of pulses in Ethiopia. Due to good rains in the region, the production is expected to be up by 10 to 15 percent over last year. The close of the season saw a significant rise in chickpeas which closed at around 1100 USD per ton. This has encouraged more farmers to grow chickpeas and as a result, we may see acreage going up. The price is expected to stay in the range of 600 to 700 USD FOB Djibouti. Moong and Rajma crop is also good and the price range of last year may see to continue.

Kenya- Kenya is not a renowned supplier of pulses to India. However, the promotion of pigeon pea in Kenya may not see impact this year. New varieties that have been introduced in Kenya, though in a very small area, will give three crops a year. The size of the Kenyan pigeon peas is just 15,000 tons. This is quite small. The



expected price in Kenya is about 570-580 USD per ton.

Malawi- Malawi has been a major supplier of Pigeon peas to India. The average export of pigeon peas from Malawi is between 80 thousand to one lakh tones. This year the production is up and though the exact figures are not clear, it is surely 15-20% higher than usual. The rains have been good and this have given boost to the production. The market is trading the crop at around 360 Kwacha/ KG, which translates to 654 USD per ton. Hence, Malawi prices are not expected to go below 750 USD per ton FOB Beira. The prices may cut down the supply from Malawi.

Some information floating in the market- Biggest challenge with the African markets is the access to information. There are some information that are floating and needs to be verified.

- There are reports floating around that the flooding in Malawi and Tanzania has caused the crop to be destroyed and the supply from Africa can be shorter than usual. This seems to be a unverified rumor and the fact is the

Conclusion: Overall, East African countries, particularly Tanzania, Malawi and Ethiopia have seen a significant rise in production and overall supply is at a higher level. Together, Tanzania, Mozambique and Malawi supply about 4 to 5 lakh tons of pigeon peas to India. This is expected to grow by 15% this year. However, the current tailspin of prices has put almost all the exporters and producers in a confused state in Africa.

rains have been good throughout the pulses producing belt in East and Southern Africa. This has in fact added to the supply and we are hoping a 15% jump in African Supplies.

- There are also samples that have been floating around showing that there is about 20% moisture and that FSSAI has banned import from Malawi. This again is not verified. Some shipments arrived in India immediately after harvesting. Since the Malawian exporters use sun to reduce moisture, and the weather being overcast, the shipments were loaded with higher moisture content and as a result there were issues for clearance. However, the new supplier are ready with about 13% moisture.
- The Government of India has signed a MOU with Mozambique and there is an impression that the MOU will allow the government to buy 1 lakh Tons of Pigeon peas from Mozambique. The actual agreement is to supply inputs and help Mozambique to grow more pulses for export. Global companies will then buy and supply to the market. Whatever is left over, the government will buy at Indian MSP. This may not require direct government involvement.



Tempest Brewing in Pulse Markets

*Brian Clancey
STAT Publishing*

World pulse output will rise during the 2016-17 marketing year production cycle because of increased production in net exporting countries and on the Indian subcontinent. This should see the world pulse price index trend lower because of supply-based weakness in markets for field peas, lentils and chickpeas.

Myanmar is India's most important dry edible beans supplier. Unusually strong markets for black matpe and other types in the Vigna genus have encouraged farmers in the country to expand area. This could see production advance from 3.68 to 3.87 million metric tons, allowing the country to try to expand exports from this year's estimated 1.4 million to a forecast 1.44 million in 2017.

Rising bean production in Myanmar comes at a time when India also expects production of beans in the Vigna genus to rise. Above average monsoon rains have combined with strong domestic markets relative to other field crops to encourage farmers to plant record areas of kharif season pulses. By the beginning of September it appeared likely that a record 15 million hectares would be sown.

While water levels in reservoirs are still below normal, rains replenished soil moisture reserves. This combination could

favor crops which are not typically irrigated, suggesting land in pulses in the coming rabi season pulses will also rise.

Assuming average yields, India has the potential to produce up to 22 million metric tons of pulses during the 2016-17 production cycle. That will have a significant impact on demand. Farmers in Myanmar have increased land in pulses in the belief prices will continue to advance into 2017. Given India's production potential and the fact it normally buys 80% of all pulses exported by Myanmar, it seems likely that instead of rising, prices for beans in the Vigna genus will trend downward. To the extent the government supports its minimum support prices (MSP) for pulses by buying from farmers, any downward trend in price could be slowed.

That is a key concern for farmers in North America, which is India's most important source of peas and lentils. Both countries are setting production records for each of the crops. Canadian field pea output could climb from 3.2 to 4.6 million metric tons, while the lentil harvest could advance from 2.4 to 3.5 million, while some market participants expect the final production estimate to be closer to 3.7 million metric tons. Increases in the United States are less dramatic, with field pea production seen jumping from 829,000 to one million metric



tons; and lentils more than doubling to 493,000.

There are several differences between lentil production in the two countries.

Roughly 75% of Canada's crop is red lentils, with this year's quality adequate for human consumption markets. However, a higher than usual portion of its green lentil crop may end up grading worse than an Extra 3 Canada. Lentil production in the United States is mainly green lentils, with this year's quality considered very good. Canada's quality issues with green lentils could see a wider than normal spread between prices for No 1 Canada large green lentils and Extra 3 grade. However, prices for high quality green lentils from Canada will be influenced by asking prices from the United States, which needs to significantly expand market share.

Quality is not an issue with field peas. Like red lentils, that market is worried about the potential for a dramatic upswing in gram output during the coming rabi season. It would not be surprising to see the next harvest surge upward from this year's 7.33 million metric ton crop to as much as 8.87 million. Such an outcome would be expected to push values for field peas and desi chickpeas from Australia lower in 2017.

Australia is expects desi chickpea output to climb past 900,000 metric tons, down from last year's 1.01 million ton crop. Current weather conditions suggest production could be higher. Strong movement after

harvest last year and unusually high prices were the main reasons farmers stuck with the crop. While optimistic they can move enough production during harvest to prevent stocks from rising to dangerously high levels relative to prospective demand, the willingness of buyers on the Indian subcontinent to pay high prices will be tempered by rabi seeding progress.

By the first week of November, seeding of rabi season pulses is normally 23% complete, rising to almost 70% complete by the end of November. The pace of planting in November and the weather outlook will play key roles in determining prices importers are willing to pay for desi chickpeas.

Price expectations among importers will also be influenced by shipments from Russia, which expanded area in the face of strong demand last year. Russia saw a major expansion in the volume of small caliber kabuli-type chickpeas exported to India during the fall shipping period last year. It remains to be seen whether Russia's chickpeas were only replacing desi chickpeas. If a separate market is developing, it would not be surprising to see its share of the import market climb even as India's domestic desi chickpea output increases.

Competition for demand from India will be keen in 2017. In a price conscious market such as India, that would be expected to have a negative impact on world trading levels for red lentils, desi chickpeas, field peas, and beans from the Vigna genus.



Production	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
Beans	23,135,000	21,855,000	21,856,000	22,828,000	22,074,000	22,336,000
Chickpeas	11,672,000	13,178,000	13,611,000	11,465,500	12,047,800	12,369,300
Lentils	4,525,000	5,082,000	4,617,000	4,943,000	6,397,000	4,708,400
Peas	10,563,000	11,178,000	11,368,000	11,074,000	13,178,000	10,854,600
Total	49,895,000	51,293,000	51,452,000	50,310,500	53,696,800	50,268,300
Total Supply	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
Beans	23,643,000	22,729,000	22,840,000	23,694,000	22,719,000	23,178,000
Chickpeas	11,896,000	13,443,000	13,948,000	11,656,500	12,070,800	12,609,300
Lentils	5,638,000	5,703,000	5,535,000	5,392,000	6,573,000	5,563,600
Peas	10,933,000	11,478,000	11,858,000	11,954,000	13,678,000	11,428,600
Total	52,110,000	53,353,000	54,181,000	52,696,500	55,040,800	52,779,500
Trade	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
Beans	4,244,000	3,358,000	3,677,000	3,872,000	3,331,000	3,878,800
Chickpeas	1,888,820	1,151,000	1,252,000	1,591,000	1,637,000	1,435,747
Lentils	2,464,000	2,583,000	2,960,000	3,023,000	4,046,000	2,613,400
Peas	3,800,000	4,430,000	5,110,000	4,560,000	5,410,000	4,226,000
Total	12,396,820	11,522,000	12,999,000	13,046,000	14,424,000	12,153,947
Inferred Use	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
Beans	22,769,000	21,745,000	21,974,000	23,049,000	22,115,000	22,402,600
Chickpeas	11,631,000	13,106,000	13,757,000	11,633,500	11,946,800	12,401,300
Lentils	5,017,000	4,785,000	5,086,000	5,216,000	5,758,000	4,908,200
Peas	10,633,000	10,988,000	10,978,000	11,454,000	12,778,000	10,920,600
Total	50,050,000	50,624,000	51,795,000	51,352,500	52,597,800	50,632,700
Ending Stocks	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
Beans	874,000	984,000	866,000	645,000	604,000	775,400
Chickpeas	265,000	337,000	191,000	23,000	124,000	208,000
Lentils	621,000	918,000	449,000	176,000	815,000	655,400
Peas	300,000	490,000	880,000	500,000	900,000	508,000
Total	2,060,000	2,729,000	2,386,000	1,344,000	2,443,000	2,146,800
Stocks to Use	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
Beans	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Chickpeas	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Lentils	11%	16%	8%	3%	12%	12%
Peas	3%	4%	7%	4%	7%	4%
Total	4%	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%
BASED on historical data from the FAO and other country specific data sources						



IPGA Water Resource Revival project in Marathwada Region

The Project Undertakes River Widening and Deepening in Bhokardan and Phulambri Talukas of Aurangabad

- Excavation upto 2 km to 3 km in each river bed
- Created a storage capacity of close to 40 crore litres
- To benefit atleast 25 villages and 150,000 villagers
- Can percolate over 100 crore litres of water into the ground surrounding the excavation sites.



Before Excavation in Kolhapur Village in Bhokardan Talukas

India Pulses and Grains Association (IPGA), the apex body for the pulses and grains industry in India launched a major WATER RESOURCE REVIVAL PROJECT in drought-hit villages of Bhokardhan Taluka in Jalna District and Phulambri Taluka, in Aurangabad District of the Marathwada

region in Maharashtra. Marathwada region has had three consecutive years of drought. Rivers, nallahs and wells were dry causing huge scarcity of water for drinking and farming. The project involved widening and deepening of the riverbeds and nallahs in these villages to



Before & After Excavation in Shipora Bazaar Village in Bhokardan Talukas



Before-After Excavation & Post Rain in Bhokardan Village

ensure that rain water is captured in the riverbed for it to percolate into the surrounding soil. This would not only improve the water table in the soil but also replenish the water in the wells and bore wells of the villages making enough drinking water available to villagers.

Mr. Bimal Kothari, Vice Chairman - IPGA speaking about the project said, "Marathwada is one of the leading pulse producing region in India and is facing its third consecutive year of drought leading to severe depletion in the water table affecting the overall production of pulses. As the apex body for the pulses trade, we believe that it is our duty and responsibility to step in and help the farmers to the best possible extent in this difficult situation."

Mr. Z L Bheda, Hon. Secretary – IPGA said, "Water is a key requirement for farming and IPGA's Water Resource Revival Project is a step in providing long-term relief to farmers and will ensure that they have enough water to support farming. This will help them increase their production of pulses and help reduce India's dependence on imports."

Inauguration

The project was inaugurated by Shri Rao-saheb Patil Danve, Hon'ble Member of



Before-After Excavation & Post Rain in Paradh Village in Bhokardan Talukas



Parliament from Jalna, Maharashtra. The project was executed in 6 villages of Bhokardan Taluka in Jalna District viz., Bhokardan, Shipora Bazaar, Pimpalgaon Renukai, Kolhapur, Kolegaon & Malegaon and Paradh. In Phulambri Taluka of Aurangabad District, the project was executed in 3 villages viz., Wanegaon, Daregaon Dari and Manmodi.

Farmers have been moving away from Pulses cultivation to Cotton, Maize and Soyabean. IPGA's aim is to create a long-term solution to the water problems

Most river beds and nallahs in these villages were filled with silt due to which rain water would not accumulate in these areas. The widening and deepening of the riverbed/nallah in each village was done for around 2 km to 3 km in length, across the entire span of the river bed or nallah and 2.5 to 3 meters deep. The span of the river beds vary from 25 mtrs to 65 mtrs.

IPGA adopted the DOH (डोह) model for the excavation process. In this process, multiple pockets of about 300 meters in length at a distance of 10 to 15 meters were created within the riverbed/nallah. These pockets capture the water which then percolates into the surrounding soil replenishing the water table.

At the end of the project IPGA excavated



close to 400,000 cubic meters of river beds/nallahs creating a storage capacity of 40 crore litres and three infiltrations of the cached water will percolate over 100 crore litres of water into the land around these sites.

The project will directly and indirectly benefit close to 25 villages and over 150,000 villagers in Bhokardan and Phulambri talukas. The improved water table level and availability of water will ensure that farmers in the area will have abundant supply for irrigation, increase sowing and therefore production of pulses in the region. The increased farming activity will help generate employment as well as reduce the migration of youth from the villages to nearby towns

and cities in search of employment.

IPGA has planned to undertake activities that will ensure the all-round development of Bhokardan and Phulambri by providing long term solutions. While the Water Resource Revival Project is the first such initiative, many more activities are in the planning stage.

The Water Resource Revival Project is a part of the various initiatives planned by IPGA to celebrate The International Year of Pulses 2016. The other initiatives of IPGA include conducting training programs in advanced agricultural practices for farmers with experts from various research institutes like ICRISAT, IIPR and IFPRI.



After Excavation & Post Rain in Kolhapur Village in Bhokardan Talukas



Have Chickpea Prices Already Attained Season's Peak?

Amit Shukla
Commodities Control

Chickpea (Chana) has drawn market attention this year as prices skyrocketed this season amid tight balance sheet due to fall in production for the second consecutive years on scanty rainfall in 2014-15 and 2015-16. India chickpea production in 2015-16 dropped to 7.17 million tonnes as seasonal rainfall deficit was by 14 percent. Earlier in 2014-15 chickpea output was at 7.33 million tonnes, with rainfall deficit at 12 percent.

India Chickpea Balance Sheet (CC-Estimate)	
In Lakh Tonnes	March-February
Particulars	2016-17
Opening Stock	1.21
Production	59.01
Imports	11
Total Supply	71.22
Domestic Use	65
Export	1.5
Total Demand	66.5
Ending Stock	4.72

Chickpea Soars To Record High

Chickpea soared and recorded over 100 percent growth in less than six months (March-July). Chickpea prices on February 28, 2015 were traded at 4,250/100kg, which later on surged to test historic high of 9,200/100kg on July 11, 2016 due to tight supply-demand balance sheet. Since chickpea was cheapest in pulse complex after yellow pea during March, the stockiest, traders found it more attractive than other pulses such as pigeon pea (tur), black matpe (urad), green gram (moong) and kabuli chickpea which has prompted them capitalize the moment followed by strong domestic demand for Ramzan festival. The millers, traders and stockists and even bulk buyer bought chickpea heavily during the period owing to strong fundamentals and least risk due to lower prices.

Meanwhile the availability of yellow pea was tight as well in the country on lower production, which is used as substitute for chickpea had also helped the cause. Slow imports of chickpea from overseas in recent months further tightened the supply in the domestic market.



Price Corrects On Record Kharif Sowing, Dull Demand

Chickpea price corrected about 16 percent from the top due to fear of government action at the higher level followed by reports of record kharif pulses sowing, which was at 13.01 million hectares on August 12, 2016 against 9.77 million-hectare same period last year.

Further decision of closure of commodity future trade in chickpea on July 27 by Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to curb speculative activity followed by bearish tone on Pigeon pea (Tur), Black Matpe (Urad) and Green Gram (Moong) added additional downward pressure on prices.

At the same time Australia agriculture department has projected record chickpea crop for 2016-17 at 10.90 lakh tonnes followed by substantial rise in yellow pea (matar) production in Canada and it could produce 4.1 million tonnes versus 3.20 million tonnes in 2015-16. Australia chickpea is likely to hit India ports after October, whereas Canadian pea will be available from September-end.

Present Scenario:

Australia chickpea in ready delivery in March month was traded 4,350/100kg, which has surged to 9,000 on July 11, but afterward declined to 7,600/100kg on August 17.

At the same time Australia chickpea for October-November shipment at Mumbai market was last traded at Rs 5,000. Since future shipment (October-November) is available at huge discount of Rs 2600/100kg versus ready delivery, indicating bearish outlook in the commodity.

Similarly, processed chickpea (Brand: Samrat) has also corrected to 10,700/100kg from 12,500 level on July 13. Demand in processed chickpea is slow at present as retailers, wholesalers and semi-wholesalers had bought the commodity heavily anticipating bullish tone ahead. Since things didn't went as per their expectations and now they are liquidating their stocks to meet festive demand from retailers, but since peak demand for the commodity is up to October only they are not ready to replenish their stocks and are doing need-based buying.

Fundamental Outlook

At present Chickpea prices are in corrective decline, however downside appears to be limited as upcoming festival buying may lent support followed by demand for seed by the farmers for Rabi sowing may also cushion the prices in the short term. However bearish undertone in other pulses may restrict any major upside in chickpea.



TECHNICAL OUTLOOK

Delhi Chickpea Rajasthan Line - (Price in Rs/100 kg)

Prices On Track To Correct In Near Term

Chickpea prices are in Wave 3 (The third corrective segment) of a larger degree.

Currently the wave iv of Wave C is in progress.

The unfolding of wave iv started from the top of 9,200.

The entire rise from 4400 – 9200 is under correction and the retracement levels are placed broadly at 7350 -6800 – 6200 which are likely to be tested in near to medium term.

At the time of analysis, Chickpea was last traded at 7,900/100kg.

A momentary top is likely in place now at 9,200.

In case the correction turns even more deeper then there is higher probability

that prices have already topped at recent high of 9,200 level.

However, if prices find support at 7,350, then a rise towards 9,200 cannot be ruled out.

Conclusion /Strategy

By analyzing current fundamental and technical factors it looks like that Chickpea prices will get support around 7,300-7,500 levels ahead of festival season. A short-term rise towards 8,600 will be the most likely range before the new crop sowing starts to weigh on prices again.

If above assessment holds true, then market may have attained a major top in Chickpea prices at 9,200.

Near term correction is in progress which can test the lower range of 7,353 or below.

Short term traders may look to offload stock and take profits at higher range till 9200 is not crossed.

Partial profit booking on the rise is suggested as near term correction is likely.



Australian cropping outlook is positive.

*Peter Wilson,
Chief Executive Officer , AGT Foods Australia*

Due to good prices we have seen increased area sown to pulses for our major exports in South East Asia, South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. Area sown and or yield improvements are expected to deliver increased output from such crops as field peas, desi chickpeas and red lentils in particular. With good growing conditions thus far we expect trend yields or better will be achieved. Australian farmers well understand the high quality required to service our key markets for these products which of course is the Indian sub-continent and India in particular.

Pulse Australia is estimating a desi chickpea crop of around 1.6 million MT and around 400,000 MT of red lentils and around 300,000MT of kasper type yellow peas. Interestingly enough, after a record production last year of desi type chickpeas of around 1.1 million MT there is basically nothing left to export after only 7 months of exports! This is true of red lentils and field peas as well, our cupboards are bare!

So Australia heads towards spring full of optimism, that yields will not be affected

by adverse weather as the crop moves into its reproduction phase of development. As with Australian production each year, we rely on a very sound set of springtime conditions to ensure yields and quality are optimised.

It is reported that we will pivot from El Nino conditions to either neutral or possibly a La Nina weather environment. This potentially means on one hand, adequate rainfall to ensure our crops produce a good harvest. However, La Nina conditions can deliver too much rain at the wrong time which has the potential to significantly hurt both yield and quality. There is evidence with recent flooding in central NSW that La Nina is delivering excess moisture. So there is plenty of work to be done to ensure this crop can be harvested and made export ready.

As Chairman of Pulse Australia, I know I speak on behalf of the Australian pulse industry when I say “we are excited about the prospects of being in a position to service all our markets well into 2017, with high quality product, as and when required.”



Canada: Outlook For Principal Field Crops

Bobby Morgan

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's (AAFC)

This report is an update of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's (AAFC) July outlook for crop years 2015-16 and 2016-17. For most crops in Canada, the 2016-17 crop year started on August 1 and ended on July 31, although for corn and soybeans, it starts on September 1 and ends on August 31.

For **2015-16**, carry-out stocks (year-end inventories) for all principal field crops are currently forecast by AAFC to fall 10.5 Mt, about 27 percent lower than last year.

For **2016-17**, the outlook incorporates information presented in Statistics Canada's August 23, 2016; report on Production of Principal Field crops which was based on a survey of 13,100 Canadian

farms, conducted from July 21 to August 4, 2016. There has been a major change in the mix of crops seeded compared to last year. The production of peas and lentils are estimated to increase in 2016. Extremely dry weather conditions in some parts of the country, and very wet conditions in others have played a significant role in the production estimates.

The total production of Pulses and Special Crops (P&SC) is forecast to increase significantly due to higher area seeded and higher yields. Despite the increase in total crop production, total crop supply is forecast to decrease marginally, mainly due to lower carry-in stocks from the previous crop year.

Pulses and Special Crops

Dry Peas

For **2015-16**, exports were 9% lower than the 2014-15 level at 2.8 Mt. Near record exports to India and higher shipments to China were offset by decreased exports to Bangladesh, the US and the EU-27. Carry-out stocks in Canada decreased as a result

of stronger domestic use. The average dry pea price was higher than 2014-15, due to the lower carry-out stocks in 2015-16. The crop year average price of yellow peas reached record levels in 2015-16, while green and feed pea prices were higher compared to the previous year.



For **2016-17**, Canadian dry pea production in Canada is estimated by Statistics Canada (STC) to rise by 44% from 2015-16, to a record 4.6 Mt. This is largely due to a combination of a sharp rise in yields and a 15% increase in harvested area. Saskatchewan is estimated to account for 47% of the dry pea production, Alberta 48%, with the remainder of the production in Manitoba and British Columbia. However, supply is forecast to rise by only 24% to 4.8 Mt due to the lower carry-in stocks. Exports are forecast to increase to a record 3.2 Mt, with India, China and Bangladesh continuing to be Canada's top markets. Carry-out stocks are also forecast to increase sharply. The average price is expected to fall from 2015-16, due to larger supply and carry-out stocks in Canada.

In the US, area seeded to dry peas for 2016-17 is forecast by USDA to rise by 11% from 2015-16, to a record 1.3 million acres. This is largely due to an expected rise in area in North Dakota. Assuming normal yields and abandonment, US dry pea production is forecast by AAFC to rise sharply to a record 1.0 Mt. The US has been successful in exporting small amounts of dry peas to common Canadian exports markets in China and India and it is expected the US will expand its market share in 2016-17.

Lentils

For **2015-16**, lentil exports reached a record 2.2 Mt, up marginally from the previous year. Of this total, 1.6 Mt were red lentil types with the remaining 0.6 Mt consisting of the green lentil types. The main markets were India, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the EU and South America. Total domestic use was higher than 2014-15 at 0.4 Mt. Carry-out stocks decreased to the lowest levels since 2009-10. The average Canadian lentil price was significantly higher than in 2014-15 as carry-out stocks tightened sharply due to the record export demand. Record red lentil prices maintained a record crop year premium over record large green lentil prices.

For **2016-17**, lentil production is estimated by STC to rise by 36% to 3.2 Mt, the largest Canadian lentil crop on record.

Higher than average abandonment due to excessive moisture, particularly in southwest Saskatchewan, has partly offset the record seeded area. There was a 48% rise in seeded area from 2015-16, with the majority of the increase in red lentil types. By province, Saskatchewan is expected to account for 87% of the lentil production, with the remainder in Alberta. Supply, however, is forecast to increase by only 24% due to lower carry-in stocks. Exports



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are forecast to rise to a record 2.6 Mt. Carry-out stocks are forecast to increase to 475 kt. The average price is forecast to be lower than 2015-16 due to higher carry-out stocks and expectations for below average quality.

In the US, the area seeded to lentils for 2016-17 is forecast by the USDA to more than double to a record 0.9 million acres from 2015-16, due to record area seeded in Montana and North Dakota. Assuming normal yields and abandonment, 2016-17 US lentil production is therefore forecast by AAFC at a record of nearly 0.5 Mt, more than double this past year. The main US export markets for lentils are expected to continue to be India and the EU.

Dry Beans

For **2015-16**, dry bean exports were marginally higher than 2014-15 despite the similar Canadian supply. The US and the EU remained the main markets for Canadian dry beans, with smaller volumes exported to Japan, Mexico, the Middle East and Africa. Larger North American supply provided the majority of the pressure for the sharp fall in US and Canadian dry bean prices in 2015-16, with colored bean prices most expected. This was offset by white pea and pinto type prices, which were largely unchanged.

For **2016-17**, Canadian production is forecast to increase marginally to 0.26 Mt, as a rise in seeded area is expected to be offset by lower yields, particularly in Manitoba. By province, Ontario is expected to account for 45% of the dry bean production, Manitoba 33%, Alberta 21%, with the remainder in Quebec. Supply, however, is expected to decrease, due to lower carry-in stocks. Exports are forecast to fall slightly from the previous year. Canada is expected to continue to maintain its market share in the US, Europe and Japan. As a result, carry-out stocks are also expected to remain unchanged. The average Canadian dry bean price is forecast to increase due to lower expected supply in North America.

In the US, area seeded to dry beans is forecast by the USDA to fall by 10% to 1.4 mln acres, largely due to lower area seeded in Michigan and Minnesota. Total US dry bean production for 2016-17 (excluding chickpeas) is forecast by the USDA at 1.1 Mt, down 9% from 2015-16. The largest decrease is expected to be the black bean types and most of the colored bean types.

Chickpeas

For **2015-16**, Canadian chickpea exports nearly doubled from the previous year to



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150 kt, the largest export total since 2000-01. Record exports to the US and Pakistan, combined with increased demand from the EU, India and the Middle East via Turkey were behind the rise in exports. As a result of the lower supply, combined with a rise in exports, carry-out stocks fell sharply, well below the five-year average. The average price increased to near record levels, due to the strong export demand.

For **2016-17**, production is forecast to rise 27% to 114 kt, due to similar yields and a sharp increase in area. By province, Saskatchewan is expected to account for 94% of the chickpea production, with the remainder in Alberta. Supply, however, is forecast to fall sharply from last year, by some 40% due to lower carry-in stocks. Exports are forecast to be fall from 2015-16, and carry-out stocks are also expected to continue to decline. The average price is forecast to decrease due to expectations for increased world chickpea supply in the last half of the 2016-17 crop year.

US chickpea area for 2016-17 is forecast by the USDA at a record 0.32 mln acres, up 55% from the previous year. Assuming normal yields and abandonment, 2016-17 US chickpea production is therefore forecast by AAFC at a record 0.2 Mt, up 80% from last year.

Mustard Seed

For **2015-16**, Canadian mustard exports fell to 115 kt, down from the previous year due to lower export demand from the EU. Carry-out stocks fell due to the sharply lower supply. Prices rose to record levels for yellow and oriental mustard seed types and near record levels for brown mustard seed types. This is largely due to support from the tight Canadian domestic stocks.

For **2016-17**, production is estimated at 251 kt, more than double that of last year on a sharp rise in seeded area and expectations for near record yields. Supply is expected to rise by 60%, to 0.26 Mt, as lower carry-in stocks moderate the rise in output. Exports are expected to rise to 125 kt, with the US and the EU being the main markets for Canadian mustard seed. As a result, carry-out stocks are forecast to rise sharply. The average price is forecast to fall from 2015-16 to a range of \$730-760/t.

Canary Seed

For **2015-16**, exports fell from the previous year to 145 kt. Decreased Mexican and South American demand was only partially offset by higher EU demand. The average price increased as Canadian carry-out stocks tightened.



For **2016-17**, production is estimated at 139 kt, down 7% from last year. A sharp fall in area was offset by an increase in the yield estimate. Supplies are forecast to decrease. Exports are forecast to decrease from 2015-16 due to the limited supply, with the EU and Mexico continuing to be the main markets, followed by the US. The average price is forecast to decrease from 2015-16.

Sunflower Seed

For **2015-16**, sunflower seed exports decreased to 30 kt due to decreased demand from the US. Consequently, carry-out stocks rose. The average Canadian price for sunflower seed decreased from the previous year as higher oilseed prices were more than offset by lower prices for confectionery types.

For **2016-17**, production is estimated at 54 kt down 26% from last year, on a sharp decrease in seeded area albeit with higher yields. Sunflower area decreased by 32% from 2015-16, to 28 kha. Yields are estimated at 1.95 t/ha vs 1.89 t/ha last year. Exports are forecast to rise to 45 kt due to larger exportable supply. The US remains Canada's main export markets for sunflower seed, with small amounts moving to the Middle East and South America. Carry-out stocks are forecast to

fall to 15 kt. As a result, sunflower seed prices are forecast to rise to \$550-580/t, as higher oilseed prices more than offset lower prices for confectionery seed.

For 2016-17, US sunflower seed area is forecast by the USDA at 1.65 mln acres, down 11% from 2015-16 due to lower area in South Dakota. North Dakota seeded area is forecast to rise marginally. These are the two largest sunflower seed growing states. The area seeded to oil type varieties is expected to fall to 1.43 mln acres and the area seeded to confectionery type varieties is forecast to fall significantly to 0.22 mln acres. Assuming normal yields and abandonment, 2016-17 US sunflower seed production is forecast by AAFC to fall by 20% to 1.1 Mt.

For 2016-17, global supply of sunflower seed is estimated by the USDA at 46.3 Mt, the second highest on record and 6% higher than last year. This is due to record expected production in Ukraine and Russia along with a large EU crop. World exports are expected to fall by 15%, but domestic use is expected to rise by 6% to record levels. As a result, world carry-out stocks are expected to fall to 1.5 Mt, the lowest since 1998-99 and support world sunflower seed prices



CANADA: PULSES AND SPECIAL CROPS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

Grain and Crop Year (a)	Area Seeded	Area Harvested	Yield	Production	Imports (b)	Total Supply	Exports (b)	Total Domestic Use(c)	Carry-out Stocks	Stocks-to-Use Ratio	Average Price (d)
	--- thousand ha ---		-----t/ha-----		----- thousand metric tonnes -----					%	\$/t
Dry Peas											
2014-2015	1,613	1,588	2.40	3,810	31	4,170	3,091	395	684	20	260
2015-2016f	1,489	1,470	2.18	3,201	17	3,902	2,800	902	200	5	365
2016-2017f	1,729	1,697	2.72	4,611	29	4,840	3,200	740	900	23	300-330
Lentils											
2014-2015	1,263	1,217	1.63	1,987	13	2,786	2,179	242	365	15	585
2015-2016f	1,598	1,589	1.49	2,373	16	2,754	2,200	379	175	7	965
2016-2017f	2,363	2,175	1.49	3,234	16	3,425	2,600	350	475	16	700-730
Dry Beans											
2014-2015	126	122	2.27	278	85	368	307	26	35	11	830
2015-2016f	108	107	2.31	249	80	364	315	29	20	6	775
2016-2017f	116	113	2.24	255	80	355	310	25	20	6	800-830
Chickpeas											
2014-2015	73	70	1.87	131	8	269	80	64	125	87	515
2015-2016f	50	50	1.80	90	14	229	150	64	15	7	815
2016-2017f	68	64	1.79	114	8	137	70	62	5	4	790-820
Mustard Seed											
2014-2015	202	195	1.01	198	1	209	126	48	35	20	700
2015-2016f	140	133	0.93	123	2	160	115	40	5	3	985
2016-2017f	212	207	1.21	251	0	256	125	46	85	50	730-760
Canary Seed											
2014-2015	111	107	1.17	125	0	185	165	10	10	6	540
2015-2016f	132	128	1.17	149	0	159	145	9	5	3	580
2016-2017f	105	101	1.38	139	0	144	130	9	5	4	540-570

Sunflower Seed

2014-2015	30	29	1.89	55	30	90	34	46	10	13	615
2015-2016f	41	38	1.89	73	20	103	30	48	25	32	550
2016-2017f	28	28	1.95	54	30	109	45	49	15	16	550-580

Total Pulses

2014-2015	3,418	3,329	1.98	6,584	168	8,077	5,982	831	1,264	19
2015-2016f	3,557	3,514	1.78	6,257	149	7,670	5,755	1,470	445	6
2016-2017f	4,623	4,385	1.97	8,657	163	9,265	6,480	1,280	1,505	19

(a) Crop year is August-July. Grains Include pulses (dry peas, lentils, dry beans, chick peas) and special crops (mustard seed, canary seed, sunflower seed).

(b) Imports and exports exclude products.

(c) Total Domestic Use = Food and Industrial Use + Feed Waste & Dockage + Seed Use + Loss in Handling. Total domestic use is calculated residually.

(d) **Producer price, FOB plant, average over all types, grades and markets.**

Source: Statistics Canada (STC) and industry consultations.

f: forecast, by AAFC except area, yield and production for 2015-16 which are STC and area seeded for 2016-17 which is STC.

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Canada's Pulse Harvest Sees Challenges From Prairie Rain



*Anya McNabb
Pulse Canada*

The 2016 harvest is underway for Canadian farmers. According to Statistics Canada, a record 10.52 million acres were seeded with pulses this season, including 4.27 million acres of dry peas and 5.84 million acres of lentils.

"We have seen a large increase in pulse acres; mostly yellow peas but some green peas and faba beans," said D'arcy Hilgartner, a pulse producer from Camrose, Alberta. "Pulses have been a significant part of our crop rotation for a long time, and we too have increased our acreage this year."

The situation in Saskatchewan is much the same. "We have seen record lentil acres planted in Saskatchewan this year. We're growing more lentils because they're helping improve profitability and making many of our farms more sustainable," said Morgan Nunweiler, who grows pulses near Rosetown, Saskatchewan.

Kevin Price, Senior Trading Manager at Agrocorp International, echoes this feeling. "The huge increase in acres this year is largely due to record prices last year."

Canada's pulse industry was hopeful that the increase in seeded acres would lead to record production numbers, but farmers and traders know not to make predictions before the crop has been harvested.

"There were big early expectations," said Price. "The crop got in early and off to a really good start, but then it never stopped raining and it didn't get hot enough to stress the plants into seed mode."

As of mid-August, Canada's largest lentil-growing region, Saskatchewan, was seeing widespread challenges. "Many areas have received multiple large rainfalls with very little time between events, which left soils saturated (or completely flooded) for weeks," said Nunweiler.



Parts of Alberta were looking at a similar situation heading into harvest. "Our total rainfall for this year's growing season was close to 600 millimetres (which is double the amount received in an average year), but the forecast going forward is looking drier," said Hilgartner. "We are hoping that areas that were not affected by the excess moisture will make up for the areas that were."

The crop from southern Alberta is looking good so far. "Southern Alberta saw an early red lentil harvest and these crops have shown good quality and large yield. This region was not affected as much by the wet weather and hail," said Price.

The break in the weather for southern Alberta was positive for pea crops. "Yields are big on the peas and quality is good," said southern Alberta producer, Robert Weisgerber. "For the lentils, it is still too early to tell around here but it does look good and I hope we can hold the quality."

While farmers in southern Alberta hope to come through with a good crop, many in Saskatchewan are still unsure of what the fall harvest will bring.

"A significant number of lentil acres in parts of Saskatchewan are in near-complete yield failure as we brace for harvest," said Nunweiler. "Few acres have

been harvested due to inability to complete pre-harvest work, like desiccation, because fields are still too muddy for field work."

With the initial record seeding of pulses, followed by excessive rain, the next two weeks are critical for the crop and will determine the results of the 2016 pulse crop across the Canadian prairies.

"Harvest is about a week behind normal right now, so hopefully conditions will continue to improve," said Nunweiler.

While hope remains in the regions hit with the most rain, not all prairie regions are struggling as much as Nunweiler's. "Although there are many areas in Saskatchewan with similar stories, there are also some very good looking lentil crops between the hardest hit regions," says Nunweiler.

Similar scenarios are playing out in Alberta as well. "At this point I'm expecting average yields but with good quality," said Hilgartner. "Of course, the crop is not yet in the bin and things can change. I'm hoping for a warm and dry harvest season."



Harvest News - North America Crop 2016

*Shakun Dalal
SD Consultants
US Dry Beans Council &
USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council*

CANADA-As reports around North America come in regarding pulse harvest, it looks like a bumper pulse crop all around. The word is that Saskatchewan received a touch of rain at the end of July/early August that delayed harvest for a bit, but some good weather has finally come their way, and harvest is proceeding. For this part of Canada, though, farmers are worried about quality in the form of mold issues and bleaching. Saskatchewan is the largest pulse growing Province in Canada, and Stats Canada projects they could have the second largest crop on record at 33.6 million tons. The most recent crop progress report has the Saskatchewan harvest at approximately 49% for Lentils, 63% for peas and 6% for chickpeas.

USA-With harvest all but over in the U.S. for lentils and dry peas, and chickpeas now on the target of American combines,

we're also finding some slight quality issues due to excess moisture. But, these are the exception rather than the norm. And experts believe the earlier projections of the pulse crop may be more humble than accurate. Last week's published crop progress report shows the news for Idaho and Washington has been the heat. But even with the lack of rain recently, yields were good in the Pacific North West.

US Crop 2016 yields are extremely high with excellent quality. (0% of the crop looks like US# 1 grade. Both lentils green and red were seen with very good color and size. Green peas color is excellent and a good size

This years US crop is one of the best crops both in quality and quantity.

Official exact figures are not out yet but the news is very good.



MARKET NEWS

MARKET NEWS-PEAS, LENTILS & CHICKPEAS

Growers Price Chart (Price in US \$ for US #/CWT. In # 1 Grade)

	Sep 2 nd ,16	Sep 9 th , 16h	Sep 16 th	Sep 23 rd	Sep 30 th
Pacific Northwest					
Green Peas Upright	10.00-12.50	10.00-11.00			
Green Peas Vine	10.00-12.50	10.00-11.00			
Yellow Peas	08.33-11.00	08.33-11.00			
Lentil Brewer	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00			
Lentil Richlea	25.00	25.00			
Kabuli Chickpeas	36.00-38.00	Not Established			
Northern Plains					
Green Peas	10.00-10.42	08.75-09.58			
Yellow Peas	07.92-10.00	07.92-09.17			
Lentil Richlea	24.00-26.00	24.00-28.00			
Kabuli Chickpeas	30.00-35.00	Not established			
Canada					
Green Peas	09.77	09.19			
Yellow Peas	09.09	09.38			
Field Peas	07.95	08.06			
Lentil Laird	34.91	35.81			
Lentil Red	23.39	22.11			
Lentil Richlea	23.01	32.64			
Desi Chickpeas	23.18	23.49			
Kabuli chickpeas	37.83	38.31			

Agricultural Statistics Division
Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers welfare
First Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains for 2016-17

As on 22.09.2016

Crop	Season	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16		2016-17			
														1st Advance Estimates	4th Advance Estimates				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rice	Kharif	78.62	72.23	78.27	80.17	82.66	84.91	75.92	80.65	92.78	92.37	91.50	94.39	90.61	91.31	93.00	93.88		
	Rabi	9.91	10.90	13.52	13.18	14.03	14.27	13.18	15.33	12.52	12.87	15.15	14.09	13.01	13.01	15.50			
	Total	88.53	83.13	91.79	93.36	96.69	99.18	89.09	95.98	105.30	105.24	106.65	105.48	90.61	104.32	108.50	93.88		
Wheat	Rabi	72.16	68.64	69.35	75.81	78.57	80.68	80.80	86.87	94.88	93.51	95.85	86.53	86.53	93.50	96.50	2.42		
	Kharif	4.84	4.04	4.07	3.71	4.11	3.05	2.76	3.44	3.29	2.84	2.39	2.30	1.87	1.71	3.00			
	Total	1.84	3.20	3.56	3.44	3.81	4.19	3.93	3.56	2.69	2.44	3.15	3.15	5.45	1.87	4.41	6.00	2.42	
Bajra	Total	6.68	7.24	7.63	7.15	7.93	7.25	6.70	7.00	5.98	5.28	5.54	5.45	8.64	8.06	9.50	8.55		
	Kharif	12.11	7.93	7.68	8.42	9.97	8.89	6.51	10.37	10.28	8.74	9.25	9.18	8.64	8.64	15.51	15.24	17.50	19.30
	Rabi	2.25	2.70	2.55	3.54	3.85	5.61	4.43	5.09	5.27	6.06	7.11	7.16	7.16	6.56	7.00			
Maize	Total	14.98	14.17	14.71	15.10	18.96	19.73	16.72	21.73	21.76	22.26	24.26	24.17	15.51	21.81	24.50	19.30		
	Kharif	1.97	2.43	2.35	1.44	2.15	2.04	1.89	2.19	1.93	1.57	1.98	2.06	1.44	1.79	2.00	1.85		
	Rabi	0.56	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.55	0.44	0.38	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.39	0.42	0.37	0.50	0.34		
Coarse Cereals	Total	1.30	1.21	1.22	1.33	1.20	1.69	1.35	1.66	1.62	1.75	1.83	1.61	1.61	1.51	1.85	32.45		
	Kharif	32.22	26.36	26.74	25.61	31.89	28.54	23.83	33.08	32.44	29.79	31.20	30.94	27.88	27.17	32.50	32.45		
	Rabi	5.39	7.10	7.33	8.31	8.86	11.49	9.72	10.32	9.58	10.25	12.09	11.92	10.77	10.77	11.85	32.45		
Cereals	Total	37.60	33.46	34.07	33.92	40.75	40.04	33.55	43.40	42.01	40.04	43.29	42.86	27.88	37.94	44.35	32.45		
	Kharif	110.84	98.59	105.01	105.78	114.55	113.45	99.75	113.73	125.22	122.16	122.70	122.34	118.49	118.48	125.50	126.33		
	Rabi	87.45	86.64	90.21	97.30	101.46	106.45	103.70	112.52	116.98	116.63	123.09	112.53	117.28	117.28	13.50	126.33		
Tur	Total	198.28	185.23	195.22	203.08	216.01	219.90	203.45	226.25	242.20	238.79	245.79	234.87	118.49	235.76	139.00	126.33		
	Kharif	2.36	2.35	2.74	2.31	3.08	2.27	2.46	2.86	2.65	3.02	3.17	2.81	2.61	2.46	3.62	4.29		
	Rabi	5.72	5.47	5.60	6.33	5.75	7.06	7.48	8.22	7.70	8.83	9.53	7.33	7.17	7.17	9.60	4.29		
Gram	Kharif	1.20	0.95	0.90	0.94	1.12	0.84	0.81	1.40	1.23	1.43	1.15	1.28	1.37	1.39	1.45	2.01		
	Rabi	0.27	0.38	0.35	0.50	0.34	0.33	0.42	0.36	0.53	0.47	0.55	0.68	0.81	0.81	0.70	2.01		
	Total	1.47	1.33	1.25	1.44	1.46	1.17	1.24	1.76	1.77	1.90	1.70	1.96	1.37	2.20	2.15	2.01		
Moong	Kharif	1.43	0.81	0.69	0.84	1.25	0.78	0.44	1.53	1.24	0.79	0.96	0.87	0.86	1.02	1.22	1.35		
	Rabi	0.28	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.40	0.40	0.65	0.64	0.59	0.59	0.65	1.35		
	Total	1.70	1.06	0.95	1.12	1.52	1.03	0.69	1.80	1.63	1.19	1.61	1.50	0.86	1.60	1.87	1.35		
Pulses	Kharif	1.18	0.61	0.54	0.70	0.96	0.80	0.49	1.33	0.93	0.62	0.71	0.77	0.72	0.67	0.96	1.06		
	Rabi	2.48	2.32	2.31	2.29	2.00	2.23	2.31	2.27	2.40	2.73	2.53	2.77	2.37	2.37	2.55	1.06		
	Total	6.16	4.72	4.86	4.80	6.40	4.69	4.20	6.06	5.91	5.91	5.99	5.73	5.56	5.54	7.25	8.70		
Total Foodgrains	Total	14.91	13.13	13.38	14.20	14.76	14.57	14.66	18.24	17.09	18.34	19.25	17.15	5.56	16.47	20.75	8.70		
	Kharif	117.00	103.31	109.87	110.58	120.96	118.14	103.95	120.85	131.27	128.07	128.69	128.06	124.05	124.01	132.75	135.03		
	Rabi	96.19	95.05	98.73	106.71	109.82	116.33	114.15	123.64	128.01	129.06	136.35	123.96	128.21	128.21	137.35	135.03		
Total	213.19	198.36	208.60	217.28	230.78	234.47	218.11	244.49	259.29	257.13	265.04	252.02	124.05	252.22	270.10	135.03			

Million Tonnes

PULSES GATEWAY OF INDIA



Advantage KPCT

- ▶ Plant Quarantine (PQ) office available near the port
- ▶ Food Safety and Standards Authority of India – Getting certification at the earliest
- ▶ Additional movements for CFS not required
- ▶ Avoid multiple handling
- ▶ Quicker clearance at the terminal
- ▶ Most competitive handling charges
- ▶ Clean & modern warehousing facilities
- ▶ Save minimum USD 100 / 20'
- ▶ FSSAI currently at Chennai coming soon at KPCT
- ▶ Distance advantage to various Dhall Mills in Andhra Pradesh



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India Pulses and Grains Association

launches

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE for Domestic and International Trade of Pulses in India.

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For more details visit :

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