

## DAY 6 - Bombay

1. We visited the bulk unloading berths at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Facility. Minimum unload is 15-25,000 MT. Container port is reportedly 90 % in use, bulk at 40 %. Ten bagging lines were in place to service 4 large belt delivery bulk storage sheds. Capacity for bagging was very large. Most is directed to fertilizer business, and will have limited impact on pulse business.

Most pulses arrive at Bombay Port (old facility) where product is handled manually. It is bagged on ship, pulled out by net, moved to warehouses, and wholesaled. Minimum breakage occurs.

2. The afternoon visits were to an old style pigeon pea splitting facility. Labour costs are so low that pigeon pea can be tempered, dehulled, dried outdoors, oiled, split, and redried. Tempering was done in mini-bulks. The entire system is a batch type with an approximately 15 day cycle. When the monsoon season starts the operation refocusses on indoor packaging and milling.

3. The wholesale market for pulses consisted of approximately 250 vendors in approximately 28 large buildings (nominal cost). Stalls are rented from the Bombay Port Trust. We visited one building that stocked all available pulse products, including minor products like black bean, local Austrian winter pea, green cotyledon chickpea, numerous sizes of desi and kabuli chickpeas. Some handled more items, including wheat, rice and other grains. Sales volume was highly variable. Buyer loyalty was common.

### Prices (rupees):

US Rumba wholesale	13,500 per MT
semi-wholesale	14,000 per MT (less than 10 bags)
Canadians greens	12,750
semi-wholesale	12,250
Hungarian greens	500 rupee differential

Canadian pea was a poor to average No. 2. US Rumba was No. 1.

Samples were collected for numerous pulse types.