

MYANMAR TOOR OUTLOOK

Presented by

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BEANS & PULSES AGRICULTURE IN MYANMAR

- Myanmar is an agricultural country, and the agriculture sector is the backbone of its economy.
- The agriculture sector contributes to 37.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), accounts for 25% to 30% of total export earnings and employs 70% of the labour force.
- Myanmar grows about 24 different types of beans and pulses, including Black Mate (Urad), Pigeon Peas (Tur), Green Gram (Mung Bean), Soybean, Chickpea, Butter Bean, Cowpea, Lima Bean, Black-eyed Bean, Groundnut, and Kidney Bean
- **Black Mate, Mung Bean, and Tur whole** account for 70% - 75% of total pulses production of Myanmar and are the largest exported varieties. Approximately 80% - 90% of total Tur whole production and 70% - 80% of total Black Matpe is exported to India and the domestic wholesale prices are highly dependent on India's demand.
- Pulses improve the efficiency and resilience of cropping systems. Adding pulses to a cropping system can significantly boost total productivity of all crops in a rotation by increasing availability of Nitrogen and other mineral nutrients.
- Pulses have a low water and energy footprint compared to most other protein sources.

TOOR WHOLE - INTRODUCTION

Toor is an excellent source of protein and iron, they also provide Vitamin A and B-6, calcium, magnesium, potassium and more minerals. Studies have shown that pigeon peas are most nutritious and easy to digest in their green stage, just before they become dry and lose their color.

Pigeon peas are called by many names in the regional languages of India as Arhar dal in Hindi, Thogari bele in Kannada, Tur in Bengali, Turi or Toor in Marathi, Turdalya or tuvar in Gujarati or kandulu or kandi pappu in Telugu or thuvaram paruppu in Tamil and thuvara parippa in Malayalam.

Toor dal with a mild flavour melds well with any ingredient and flavour, which is commonly used in making dal, sambar, rasam, soups, dal halwa, to mention a few.

INDIA GROWS MORE THAN 65% OF TOTAL WORLD PRODUCTION OF TOOR, FOLLOWED BY AFRICA & MYANMAR

MYANMAR TOOR GROWING AREAS

- Tur is mainly grown in the Central Myanmar region which has semi arid & dry conditions with a hot and humid summer which is ideal for Tur crop.
- Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway divisions and Chin State (as we see in the map) contribute to over 95% of toor crop in Myanmar.
- Tur is grown as a monsoon crop in the Central Plain areas, sowing time is in monsoon around June/July and harvest is December/January/February. It is a 6 - month crop but needs very less manure and tending by farmer.
- Chin state mainly produces **Linkhey quality** while all other areas including key centers spread over these states like Pakkoku, Monywa, Kyaukpadaung, Meithila, Myingyan, Pyay, Kyauk Se produce **Lemon quality**.



TOOR VARIETIES IN MYANMAR

- **Lemon**
- **Linkhay Shefla**
- **Malai Shefla**
- **Shwebo / Sagai**
- **Red & White Small / Bold**

But mainly exported varieties nowadays are Lemon & Linkhay. Key differentiator for Linkhay compared to Lemon variety is the uniformity, Bigger size of grain and less damage percentage which makes it favorite for dal millers.



Lemon



Linkhay



Shwebo

EXPORT DETAILS

	YEAR 2020 (IN MT)	YEAR 2021 (IN MT)	YEAR 2022 (IN MT)	YEAR 2023 (IN MT)
OPENING STOCK	80,000	70,000	10,000	15,000
PRODUCTION DURING THE YEAR	175,000	110,000	230,000	280,000
EXPORTS	185,000	170,000	225,000	
BALANCE/CARRYOVER STOCK	70,000	10,000	15,000	

- **For Tur exports, Myanmar mainly depends on India with very little quantity being exported to Nepal, UAE, etc.**
- **More consistent Import Policy from India will help consistent production in Myanmar which caters to Indian demand in big way.**
- **As per the market information more than 2500 fcl (60,000 MT) trade already done.**



THANK YOU

