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Pulses Market and Policy Changes - A Review of the Last 5 Years

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Report Highlights:

Pulses are a major source of protein for a majority of Indians, particularly the vegetarian population. The Government of India has implemented a number of interventionist policies ranging from import bans to export subsidies over the last 5 years alone. However, these policies have failed to 1) cover India's growing supply-demand gap; 2) stabilize pulses prices; and 3) appease the farmers that represent a strong voting base.

General Information:

Author Defined:

Pulses are a major source of protein for a majority of Indians, particularly the vegetarian population, which accounts for about one third of the country's total population. Pulses and pulse crop residues are also major sources of high-quality livestock feed in India. As India's middle class continues to grow, so does its demand for pulses and other proteins. India is a global agricultural powerhouse and, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization, is the largest producer (25 percent of global production), consumer (27 percent of world consumption) and importer (14 percent) of pulses in the world.¹ According to India's Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Indian pulse production from marketing year (MY) 2010/11 (April-March for *rabi* crop season pulses and October-September for *kharif* crop season pulses) through 2015/16 averaged 16-19 million metric tons (MMT) annually. Production in 2016/17 and 2017/18 is estimated at 23-24 MMT.² India ranks first in terms of area and total production of pulses; yet it remains a net importer of pulses because of high and continuously growing consumption that exceeds domestic production, creating a growing supply-demand gap. Since 2000, the area and production under pulses in India has been stagnant overall.³ This market dynamic makes the pulse market a thin market, subject to major price volatility. In 2017, India's pulse imports were valued at approximately \$4.0 billion,⁴ equating to a record 7.0 MMT, according to India's Department of Commerce.⁵ India primarily produces gram (chickpeas and Garbanzo), red gram (tur), Black gram (urd), green gram (mung) and lentil (masur).

Indian agriculture is a joint central-state government operation. The central government sets minimum support prices (MSP) for farmers for 25 commodities, including for five different pulses, and regularly procures commodities for use in the Public Distribution System (PDS) to feed the poor. Under the current PDS scheme, each family below the poverty line is eligible to receive 35 kg of rice or wheat every month; therefore, the central government's procurement scheme is primarily focused on wheat and rice. For pulses, the MSP policy is aimed at keeping pulse prices from falling in the face of oversupply by guaranteeing a minimum price to farmers for their product. Recent changes in government policy of raising the pulse MSP above other crops (including certain states providing bonuses in addition to the central government's announced MSP),⁶ has led both the central government and state governments to procure pulses in larger quantities than normal. The policy change has resulted in the current situation of oversupply; Indian farmers are voicing their angst over lower prices causing severe concerns for the government in the face of upcoming state and national elections in 2018 and 2019.

India's agricultural sector is resource-intensive and highly dependent upon rainfall for cultivation of

¹ <http://www.fao.org/india/fao-in-india/india-at-a-glance/en/>

² http://eands.dacnet.nic.in/Advance_Estimate/3rd_Adv_Estimates2017-18_Eng.pdf

³ <http://59.160.153.185/library/sites/default/files/LANSA%20Working%20paper%2020.pdf>

⁴ India Ministry of Commerce, accessed via IHS Global Trade Atlas, August 2, 2018.

⁵ <http://agricoop.gov.in/sites/default/files/Pulse%20profile%20for%20Feb%2C%202018.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/agri-business/karnataka-offers-550qtl-bonus-for-tur/article9998061.ece>

most crops, including pulses. Nearly 90 percent of pulse-growing regions are dependent on natural rainfall for cultivation in India. The depletion of groundwater, desertification, and land degradation all pose major threats to agricultural sustainability in India. Many pulse crops are grown in low quality soils and under unpredictable weather conditions. Pulse farmers have limited access to production inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, due to the relative lower returns compared to other crops; large input subsidies provided by the Government of India (GOI) mainly benefit farmers of cereals (rice and wheat), sugarcane, and other commercial crops (e.g. cotton). Farmers are also constrained by lack of production technology and access to markets, often resulting in lower profits for their production due to rent-seeking by middlemen. Historically, the GOI has preferred supporting wheat and rice crops via higher MSPs than those of pulses, a major disincentive for cultivating pulses. These issues have contributed to an aversion by farmers to grow pulses to meet growing demand and a gradual decline in the quality of India's pulse production.⁷

The pulse market is a thinly traded commodity, mostly consumed in India, thus prices inside and outside of India are volatile and essentially driven by India's domestic market situation. There are other contributing factors to pulse price volatility, including speculation by traders who act as middlemen between farmers and the market. Another is the lack of a policy environment that allows for the maturation of a commodity market; instead, the government stunts any market development by intervening with trade restrictions. India has historically relied on trade measures to address conditions such as domestic shortages; however, the Indian government does make use of a broad array of different policy measures to achieve varying objectives for pulses.⁸

In light of the challenges discussed above, the GOI has taken steps to improve yields and motivate farmers to pursue pulse farming, introducing high-yielding hybrid seeds, adopting high production technologies, and improving mechanization and grain storage facilities. In addition, drought-tolerant seed varieties are now cost-effective for farmers, which is especially important to those susceptible to drought shocks. As part of the Accelerated Crop Improvement Program (ACIP) of the GOI Department of Biotechnology, several breeding programs are underway, including marker-assisted back-crossing (MABC), which incorporates drought tolerance into high-yielding varieties of legumes. There is also a national farmer helpline to answer questions by farmers in their local languages.⁹

The GOI also makes use of a variety of interventionist measures to manage its domestic pulse market situation (and other staple commodities markets) in the name of farmer support, self-sufficiency, and food security. In an effort to control its domestic pulse market, India has continued to maintain politicized export controls, MSP, export subsidies, and a highly restrictive import regime consisting of quantitative restrictions and tariff hikes. All of these government measures, in conjunction with a thin market dominated by India's domestic situation where production is dictated by monsoon rains and weather conditions, make for a highly volatile market both domestically and internationally. This has been seen most recently with India's continually changing trade policy for pulses over the past few years as detailed in the *Policies* section below. In 2017, India put in place both higher applied tariff rates and

⁷ <https://www.ijser.org/researchpaper/A-STUDY-ON-THE-CURRENT-STATUS-AND-THE-CHALLENGES-AHEAD-FOR-PULSES-CULTIVATION-IN-MAHARASHTRA--INDIA.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.firstpost.com/business/pulse-prices-crash-why-its-a-case-of-misdirected-focus-by-the-policymakers-3421912.html>

⁹ <https://www.ijser.org/researchpaper/A-STUDY-ON-THE-CURRENT-STATUS-AND-THE-CHALLENGES-AHEAD-FOR-PULSES-CULTIVATION-IN-MAHARASHTRA--INDIA.pdf>

quantitative restrictions on certain pulses in an effort to address falling prices resulting from a supply glut in the domestic market. These policies effectively shut off one of the major global pulse markets from exporters, including the United States, Canada, Tanzania, and Myanmar. The import restrictions sent domestic prices for pigeon peas in Tanzania and Myanmar plummeting and threw the pulses industry into chaos, impacting small farmer incomes in both countries. These import controls have carried through to 2018 with additional import restrictions being put in place as well.

The issue of pulses is high on the minds of governments and farmers, both inside and outside India right now, with numerous policy actions geared toward increasing Indian domestic pulse prices. These policies are in part being driven by an effort to win over the support of India's largest voting population – small, rural farmers who are protesting declining farm incomes and distress sales when domestic prices fall below MSP – in the face of current and upcoming state and national elections in India.

Policies

2013/14

In 2013/14, Indian pulse production reached a record level, at that time, of nearly 19 MMT. Due to growing demand, there was a supply-demand gap to fill, leading the government to implement interventionist policies that augmented availability and tried to contain consumer prices. During that season, the state-operated State Trading Corporation of India (STC) – one of several state agencies designated to import pulses – and private traders imported 3.7 MMT of pulses from approximately 40 countries, down slightly from 4.0 MMT the previous season.¹⁰ At the same time, the GOI also banned the export of pulses (except Kabuli variety of chickpeas and organic pulses and lentils), with the exception of pulses that were imported and domestically processed for re-export under the advance authorization scheme.¹¹ Import duties were also reduced to zero for pulses, without quantitative restrictions, effective March 2012, ultimately extended through March 2015.¹² Prior to this, tariffs on pulses were between 30 and 50 percent. In conjunction, the government continued to increase the pulse MSP – as it has done every year prior to 2000 – to incentivize production.

2014/15

The 2014/15 growing season was in stark contrast to the previous year, with rainfall shortages causing a more than 10 percent year-over-year drop in production, which led to price spikes.^{13,14} In order to bridge the continuing supply-demand gap, India – through both private importers and state agencies – imported more than 4.6 MMT (worth \$2.8 billion) in 2014-15.¹⁵ Import duties remained at zero for pulses, without quantitative restrictions in place.

¹⁰ STC, MMTC Limited, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED), and PEC Limited are all state owned agencies designated to import pulses.

¹¹ <http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN13/pn3713.htm>

¹² https://www.business-standard.com/article/markets/nil-import-duty-on-pulses-likely-for-one-more-year-113032600240_1.html

¹³ <https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/54478772/commodity-profile-for-pulses-march-2015>

¹⁴ <http://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/Pulses.pdf>

¹⁵ <http://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/Pulses.pdf>

2015/16

During 2015/16, continued poor weather conditions led to a 5 percent decline in production, as compared to the previous season. At the start of the 2015/16 growing season, the GOI announced an increase in the pulse MSP along with an additional bonus for pulses, aimed to further incentivize plantings. Lower production levels also led India to increase its imports of pulses both by the government and private traders. In 2016, the Union Cabinet signed a Government-to-Government Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Mozambique for importing pigeon peas, as well as other pulses, over the span of 5 years. The MOU led to the doubling of pulse imports from Mozambique from 100,000 metric tons (MT) to 200,000 MT by 2020/21.¹⁶ Decreased production, an increase in the MSP, and higher international prices spurred farmers to increase plantings for the following season.

2016/17 and 2017/18

High market prices during last two years, normal monsoon rains in 2016 and 2017, and higher pulse MSP encouraged higher planting and a strong recovery in domestic pulse production in 2016/17 (record 23.1 MMT), which is expected to grow further in 2017/18 to over 24.5 MMT. However, inadequate domestic storage and marketing infrastructure of the local trade, and the absence of an effective GOI MSP procurement operation for pulses, unlike for rice and wheat, resulted in a sharp price decline since September 2016. India also imported a record 6.6 MMT of pulses (valued at nearly \$4.3 billion) in 2016/17, as a result of not anticipating the record production levels. Consequent supply glut caused wholesale prices to crash causing resentment among farmers and raising concerns for the government.

Import Policies

Starting in March 2017, in order to get a handle on the domestic oversupply, the GOI began implementing policies to restrict imports. In late March 2017, the GOI imposed a 10 percent import duty on lentils (HTS 0713.40.00) and Pigeon Peas/Tur (HTS 0713.60.00). On July 14, 2017, the ban on chickpeas futures contracts was lifted¹⁷ in order to help increase prices through price discovery and hedging, but re-introduction of future contracts did not result in increased prices. Subsequently, on August 5, 2017, the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI) notified quantitative restrictions on imports of Pigeon peas (arhar/tur) and established an Indian fiscal year annual import quota of 200,000 MT.¹⁸ On August 11, 2017, MOCI notified quantitative restrictions on imports of black matpe (Urd or Vigna radiata) and Mung beans (Moong or Vigna mungo) and established an Indian fiscal year annual import quota of 300,000 MT. On August 21, 2017, MOCI notified import policy for moong/urad (HTS 0713.31.00), subjecting it to an annual quota of 300,000 MT.¹⁹ On November 8, 2017, a notification from the GOI Ministry of Finance (MOF) raised the import duty on dry peas (HTS 0713.10.00) from zero to 50 percent.²⁰ On December 21, 2017, the MOF announced a 30 percent tariff

¹⁶ <https://consumeraffairs.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/MoU%20Between%20GOI%20and%20Mozambique.pdf>

¹⁷ <http://agricoop.gov.in/sites/default/files/Pulse%20profile%20for%20Feb%2C%202018.pdf>

¹⁸ <http://agricoop.gov.in/sites/default/files/Pulse%20profile%20for%20Feb%2C%202018.pdf>

¹⁹ <http://agricoop.gov.in/sites/default/files/Pulses%20profile%20for%20the%20month%20of%20November%2C%202017.pdf>

²⁰ https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/India%20Restricts%20Imports%20of%20Yellow%20Peas_New%20Delhi%20India_4-27-2018.pdf

on imports of the Pigeon peas (Tur HTS 0713.60.00), Chickpeas (HTS 0713.20.00) and lentils (HTS 0713.40.00).²¹ On February 6, 2018, the chickpea tariff was further raised to 40 percent.²² Further, on March 1, 2018, the import duty on chick peas of *Desi* variety (small and dark chickpeas or Black gram, the main variety of chickpeas grown in India) was raised from 40 percent to 60 percent, but excluded *Kabuli chana* (large chickpeas) wherein the import duty remains unchanged at 40 percent.²³ In April 2018, the GOI revised the import policy for yellow peas, restricting imports to 100,000 MMT for a period of 3 months, from April 1 to June 30, 2018, and on July 2, 2018, the import restrictions were further extended until September 30, 2018, to curb cheaper imports and boost domestic prices.

Export Policies

On November 22, 2017, MOCI notified a change in its export policy for pulses making all varieties of pulses, including organic pulses, free for export without any quantitative ceilings, until further notice.²⁴²⁵ Prior to this, there was an export ban on pulses, with the exception of the kabuli variety of chickpeas, and an export allowance of 10,000 MT of organic pulses per year. The GOI lifted its decade-long ban on tur and urad futures contracts, which started in January 2007, in order to lift domestic prices and encourage hedging and risk management in the face of price volatility.²⁶ In April 2018, India's Directorate General of Foreign Trade introduced a seven percent (of the FOB value of the product) export subsidy on chickpeas (HTS 0713.20.00) under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for a 3 month period. The MEIS is a major export promotion scheme implemented by MOCI that seeks to promote export of notified goods manufactured and produced in India. It covers over 850 tariff lines, including lines from fruits, vegetables, dairy products, oil meals, herbal products, paper, and paper board products.

Buffer Stock

In 2015, the GOI decided to set up a buffer stock of pulses with the National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), and Food Corporation of India (FCI) – all procuring domestic product – and state-run Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) and SFAC – both procuring imports, under the authority of the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF). The PSF was set up in 2014-15 under the Indian Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) to help regulate the price volatility of important commodities like onions and potatoes. Pulses were subsequently added to that list. On April

²¹<https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Import%20Tariff%20Rate%20Increases%20for%20Lentils%20and%20Chickpeas%20New%20Delhi%20India%2012-22-2017.pdf>

²²<http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Tariffs%20on%20Desi%20Chickpeas%20Raised%20New%20Delhi%20India%203-6-2018.pdf>

²³<https://www.producer.com/daily/india-further-restricts-yellow-pea-imports/>

²⁴

<http://agricoop.gov.in/sites/default/files/Pulses%20profile%20for%20the%20month%20of%20November%202017.pdf>

²⁵<http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/NOT/NOT17/Notification%2038%20eng.pdf>

²⁶<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/ncdex-demands-lifting-ban-on-tur-urad-futures/articleshow/61701319.cms>

1, 2016, the PSF scheme was transferred from DAC&FW to the Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA). The scheme maintains a strategic buffer of commodities for release in order to moderate price volatility and discourage hoarding and speculation.

On March 28, 2017, the GOI Press Information Bureau announced an increase in the buffer stock for pulses to 2 MMT under the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF)²⁷. As of March 8, 2017, around 1.5 MMT of domestic pulses had been procured in an attempt to protect farmers from making distress sales at prices below the MSP. The government also contracted imports of 406,000 MT of pulses towards building buffer stocks in order to avoid a repeat of 2015-16 where a production shortfall led to a widening of the supply-demand gap.²⁸ Despite the import restrictions and bans in place, Australia, Canada and Myanmar remain the biggest sources for Indian pulse imports.

In addition to procurement by the central government, state governments are also procuring pulses from farmers at the MSP this season. The central government has been asking states to ramp up their own procurement so that the central government can move away from procuring pulses due to cost concerns. States appear to be offering their own bonuses as well, in an attempt to stabilize prices. In April 2018, Madhya Pradesh offered a state bonus of INR 1000 per MT for all pulses, in addition to the MSP and bonuses provided by the central government. From late 2017 to 2018, pulse prices fell below the MSP due to increased domestic output and increased imports from Australia and Canada.²⁹

Conclusion

The GOI has implemented a number of interventionist policies ranging from import bans to export subsidies over the last 5 years alone. Over a period of time, the pulse MSP has been steadily increasing to spur an increase pulse acreage and production. These policies have been an unsuccessful effort to cover India's growing supply-demand gap, to try to stabilize pulses prices that have fallen below the MSP, and to appease the worries and demands of farmers that constitute a majority of their voting base. Between upcoming national and state-level elections and current production levels, the GOI is under tremendous pressure by farmers not only to further increase MSPs for pulses to a level that provides sufficient profit over the cost of cultivation, but also to implement an import ban to prevent further price declines. Recently, Union Minister Arun Jaitley suggested a uniform set of policies for the agriculture sector across the country so that farmers double their incomes. He pointed out that states which focused on the agriculture sector by increasing farmer incomes have been re-elected and those who neglected the priorities of the sector have paid the price.³⁰

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Tur	4300	4350	4625	5050	5450*
Gram	3100	3175	3500	4000	4400#
Moong	4500	4600	4850	5225	5575*
Urad	4300	4350	4625	5000	5400*

²⁷ <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=160050>

²⁸ <https://www.firstpost.com/business/importing-pulses-to-maintain-buffer-stock-but-govts-move-at-times-hurt-domestic-producers-3433380.html>

²⁹ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/indore/pulses-procurement-april-10/articleshow/63702881.cms>

³⁰ <https://www.firstpost.com/business/union-minister-arun-jaitley-calls-for-more-centre-state-cooperation-in-farm-sector-4727431.html>

Lentil	2950	3075	3400	3950	4250\$
* including bonus of Rs. 200/quintal, # including bonus of Rs. 150/quintal					
\$ including bonus of Rs. 100/quintal					
Sources: Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP),					
http://agricoop.gov.in/sites/default/files/Pulse%20profile%20for%20Feb%2C%202018.pdf					

Table 2: Summary of Various Pulses Policies Implemented by the Government of India		
Event	Timeframe	Policy Implementation
Record-breaking pulses production	2013/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased MSPs • Reduced import duties to zero • Imported pulses • Implemented export ban
Drought-induced production shortfall	2014-2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased MSPs • Increased imports

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import duties remained at zero • August 2016: G2G MOU with Mozambique put in place to import pulses over the span of five years
Increased production levels, farmer concerns over lower prices	2016/17 – present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased MSPs • Record import levels • March 2017: Import duty of 10 percent on moong/urad • June 30, 2017: 10 percent import tariff on lentils and arhar /tur • July 2017: ban on chickpeas futures contracts lifted • August 2017: quantitative restrictions on imports of pigeon peas; established an annual import quota of 200,000 MT; quantitative restrictions on imports of black matpe/mung beans; established annual import quota of 300,000 MT; ban on pigeon pea imports • November 2017: import duty on peas increased to 50 percent; pulses export ban lifted; decade-long ban on tur and urad futures lifted • December 2017: 30 percent tariff on imports of the desi variety of chickpeas and lentils (chickpea tariff raised to 40 percent in February 2018 and 60 percent in March 2018) • April 2018: seven percent export subsidy on chickpeas under MEIS for 3 months; annual quota of 100,000 MT for yellow peas for a period of three months from April 1 to June 30, 2018; buffer limit of 2MMT set for pulses for both kharif and rabi seasons of 2017/18.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh offer state bonuses for pulses for MY 2017/18

Production

Indian pulse production is concentrated in a few states. In 2013/14, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka accounted for nearly 80 percent of the total area under pulses, contributing 80 percent to total production. Chickpea and pigeon pea are the major pulses cultivated in India, together contributing to 63 percent of total pulse production.

In 2013/14, India produced its highest recorded production level of pulses at 19.3 MMT due to favorable weather conditions. In 2014/15, monsoon rains were delayed, leading to delayed sowing and a decline in the total area planted. In 2014/15, total production fell to around 17.2 MMT.³¹ In 2015/16, due to a second year of drought, pulse production declined by a further 4 percent to 16.4 MMT, the lowest since 2009/10, and almost 3 MMT below the record production level of 2013/14. Since 2016/17, overall food grain production in India saw an increase due to good monsoons. Pulses were no exception with total production during 2016/17 increasing to 23.1 MMT, nearly 6 MMT over previous year, and exceeding

³¹ <https://www.slideshare.net/igamumbai/kharif-crop-2014-15-survey-report-45069241>

the record-high level of 2013/14 by nearly 4 MMT. A favorable 2017 monsoon is likely to raise the 2017/18 pulse production further to about 24.5 MMT.

Trade

Pulse imports into India increased by an average of 1 MMT year-over-year between 2013 and 2016 to cover the persistent and growing supply-demand gap. To tide over shortages and price spikes, India imported a record 6.7 MMT of pulses in 2016/17. Imports during the 2017/18 season, however, declined to 5.7 MMT, nearly 1 MMT below the previous year, for the reasons discussed in the *Policies* section of the report.

GOI's imposed export restrictions, discussed in the sections above, have restricted pulse exports from India. Exports from 2013/14 to 2016/17 have declined overall from 0.34 MMT in 2013/14 to 0.14 MMT in 2016/17, and have recovered to 0.18 MMT in 2017/18.

Consumption

India's pulse consumption is steadily rising, creating a supply-demand gap which the government has attempted to fill with imports through 2017. Consumption will continue to grow for the vegetarian population of India, which consumes pulses on a daily basis as a high-quality protein. Some studies predict Indian pulse consumption to grow to nearly 39 MMT by 2050.

Stocks

The GOI has set a buffer limit of 2 MMT of pulses for both *kharif* and *rabi* seasons of 2017-18. The GOI extended the procurement period by 3 weeks last year to give NAFED more time to procure. Earlier, the food ministry had asked NAFED, FCI and SFAC, all government-owned, to purchase kharif pulses at the MSP. The three entities procured 1.47 MMT, about 55 percent more than the target of 950,000 MT fixed by the government.

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Production	19.25	17.15	16.35	23.13	24.50 #
Imports	3.65	4.64	5.87	6.66	5.68 ##
Exports	0.35	0.22	0.26	0.14	0.18 ##
Availability	22.90	21.79	22.22	29.79	30.18
Total Availability for Domestic Consumption	22.55	21.57	21.96	29.65	30.00
Availability: Production plus Total Imports; Total Availability for Domestic Consumption: Availability minus Total export.					
#: Production estimate based on the GOI's third advance estimate.					
##: 2017/18 export & import figures provisional estimates (Apr 2017-Mar 2018) per GTA					
Sources: Global Trade Atlas					

Table 4: India Pulses Imports from Top Trading Partners (HS Code 0713), Calendar Year (figures in United States Dollars)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Canada	715,809,796	1,000,649,273	1,374,021,226	1,128,125,245	997,476,051
Myanmar	611,840,722	801,684,751	860,633,400	832,742,305	533,103,008
Australia	368,599,748	189,825,851	368,206,226	649,704,129	1,421,482,763
Russia	102,363,691	86,211,878	191,456,992	219,482,573	175,393,752
Ukraine	9,681,338	25,072,694	24,486,360	65,974,287	116,527,370
United States	117,948,332	169,151,380	131,460,700	181,991,318	102,732,940
Mozambique	44,455,306	58,033,553	99,347,432	114,056,405	91,291,223
Tanzania	108,892,396	128,131,543	158,020,551	207,939,690	78,074,303

Table 5: India Pulses Imports from Top Trading Partners (HS Code 0713), Calendar Year (figures in Metric Tons)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Canada	1,382,456	2,113,160	2,510,605	2,257,035	2,250,744
Australia	575,365	339,893	543,484	870,631	1,880,232
Myanmar	898,406	991,390	803,760	634,355	678,056
Russia	231,084	198,655	432,623	490,895	540,267
Ukraine	22,794	61,286	66,270	173,037	387,498
Romania	100	0	0	43,135	177,182
Mozambique	72,464	84,476	101,590	143,754	156,438

Lithuania	0	0	63,044	212,780	153,930
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