



**CERTAIN MEASURES OF INDIA PROVIDING MARKET PRICE SUPPORT TO PULSES,
INCLUDING CHICKPEAS, PIGEON PEAS, BLACK MATPE, MUNG BEANS AND LENTILS**

COMMUNICATION FROM CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 18.7 OF THE AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

**1 INDIA'S PROVISION OF SUBSTANTIAL MARKET PRICE SUPPORT FOR PULSES,
INCLUDING CHICKPEAS, PIGEON PEAS, BLACK MATPE, MUNG BEANS AND LENTILS**

1.1. Using publicly-available sources, Canada and the United States have compiled data and information on India's market price support (MPS) for the following pulses: chickpeas (gram), pigeon peas (arhar/tur), black matpe (urad), mung beans (moong), and lentils. Further to Article 18.7 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), Canada and the United States are providing this information to other Members in the interest of promoting transparency surrounding India's MPS policies. Findings and calculations are presented in Part I of the present document. Explanation of the relevant methodology and findings, as well as preliminary discussion of their significance, can be found in Part II. This document is for the purpose of discussion by WTO Members. Some aspects were necessarily based on partial information.

1.2. This document is limited to the specific issue of India's MPS for chickpeas (gram), pigeon peas (arhar/tur), black matpe (urad), mung beans (moong), and lentils during the most recent marketing year for which data and information are available – marketing year 2016/17¹. The document does not attempt to identify the full value of India's Current Total Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) or even the full amount of product-specific domestic support provided for each pulse. The limited scope of this document does not suggest that no additional product-specific support was provided for these pulses, that MPS or other types of product-specific domestic support was not provided for other commodities, or that India did not provide non-*de-minimis* non-product specific domestic support during marketing year 2016/17.

2 FINDINGS

2.1. India appears to be providing significant MPS, both in terms of absolute value and as a percentage of the value of production (VoP), for chickpeas (gram), pigeon peas (arhar/tur), black matpe (urad), mung beans (moong), and lentils. Table 1 shows apparent MPS as an estimated percentage of the VoP for chickpeas (gram), pigeon peas (arhar/tur), black matpe (urad), mung beans (moong), and lentils.

¹ This marketing year was covered by India's domestic support notification G/AG/N/IND/13, submitted to the WTO on 19 July 2019. G/AG/N/IND/13/Corr.1, submitted to the WTO on 30 July 2018, corrects an incorrectly titled column in G/AG/N/IND/13. The marketing year for pigeon peas (arhar/tur), black matpe (urad), and mung beans (moong) runs from October through the following September. The marketing year for chickpeas (gram) and lentils runs from April through the following March.

Table 1 - Apparent MPS as a percentage of the value of production for various pulses

Commodity	Apparent MPS as % of VoP
Chickpea (Gram)	31.7%
Pigeon Pea (Arhar/Tur)	63.6%
Mung Bean (Moong)	85.3%
Black Matpe (Urad)	51.6%
Lentils (Masur)	41.0%
Pulses ²	47.4%

3 CALCULATION OF ESTIMATES FOR INDIA'S MPS FOR PULSES, INCLUDING CHICKPEAS, PIGEON PEAS, BLACK MATPE, MUNG BEANS AND LENTILS

3.1. Table 2 shows the calculation of estimates for India's MPS for each pulse, both as a value in Indian Rupees and as a percentage of the VoP of these crops in India.³

3.2. Regarding the External Reference Price, we note that India notified discrete External Reference Prices for only four of the five pulses discussed in this document (chickpeas (gram), pigeon peas (arhar/tur), black matpe (urad), and mung beans (moong)) in its original AGST. The AGST did not list an external reference price for lentils. Subsequently, in 2017, India used in two notifications an average External Reference Price for the five pulses combined of USD 345.66/tonne (or Rs. 4634.955).⁴

3.3. To achieve greater accuracy, Canada and the United States have derived an External Reference Price for lentils by working backward from the simple average used by India for the five pulses in its 2017 notifications.⁵ That Canada and the United States have, by necessity, done so should not be taken as a Canadian or U.S. endorsement of this approach or of the accuracy or completeness of any aspect of India's reporting.

² Summation of chickpea (gram), pigeon pea (arhar/tur), mung bean (moong), black matpe (urad), and Lentils (masur).

³ National-level minimum support prices for pulses can be found at [https://eands.dacnet.nic.in/PDF/MSP_July2018\(English\).pdf](https://eands.dacnet.nic.in/PDF/MSP_July2018(English).pdf) (accessed 29 January 2019). In these government listings, MSPs are listed in Rs. per quintal, resulting in a need to multiply values by 10 to ascertain an MSP in Rs. per metric tonne. For national-level production data and estimates, see "Third Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains for 2017-18" found at http://eands.dacnet.nic.in/Advance_Estimate/3rd_Adv_Estimates2017-18_Eng.pdf (accessed 29 January 2019). For VoP, see India National Accounts Statistics 2018 at Statement 8.1.2, available at, http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/National_Accounts/NAS18/S8.1.2.pdf (accessed 29 January 2019).

⁴ See G/AG/N/IND/11 and G/AG/N/IND/13. The marketing years covered by the notifications in which India used this External Reference Price are 2012/13, 2013/14, and 2016/17.

⁵ India stated that that the aggregate External Reference Price for pulses indicated in G/AG/N/IND/11 "{i}s calculated based on simple average of External Reference Price of various pulses given in AGST and used to calculate product specific support for pulses (including lentils)." See "AG-IMS ID 87130: Question by Canada - Constituent data and methodology (AGST)".

For India's initial External Reference Price data, see India Notification, G/AG/AGST/IND (undated) at 18 and 23 - 25. With respect to G/AG/N/IND/11 and G/AG/N/IND/13, the simple average of the external reference prices for arhar/tur, moong, urad, gram, and lentils is USD 345.66 per tonne (or Rs. 4,634.955 per tonne using the exchange rate notified by India). Canada and the United States calculated India's external reference price for lentils to be Rs. 4,636.80 per tonne (or USD 345.80 using the exchange rate notified by India) using External Reference Prices provided for arhar/tur, moong, urad, and gram in G/AG/AGST/IND (totalling Rs. 18,538) to impute the External Reference Price for lentils into the simple average for the five pulses notified by India in G/AG/N/IND/11 and G/AG/N/IND/13. Canada and the United States calculate: Rs. 4,634.955*5 - Rs. 18,538 = Rs. 4,636.775.

Table 2 - MPS for Pulses

	Description of Basic Products	Applied Administered Price (Rs./MT)	External Reference Price (Rs./MT)	Eligible Production (Million MT)	Total Market Price Support (Million Rs.) (AAP-ERP)*EP	VoP (Million Rs.)	MPS/ VOP
1	Chickpea (Gram)	35,000.00	4,128.00	7.06	217,956	686,510	31.7%
2	Pigeon Pea (Arhar/Tur)	50,500.00	5,243.00	4.87	220,402	346,790	63.6%
3	Mung Bean (Moong)	52,250.00	4,782.00	2.17	103,006	120,790	85.3%
4	Black Matpe (Urad)	50,000.00	4,385.00	2.83	129,090	250,120	51.6%
5	Lentils (Masur)	34,000.00	4,636.80	0.98	28,776	70,250	41.0%

4 EXPLANATION OF APPARENT FINDINGS

4.1 INDIAN PULSE SITUATION AND DOMESTIC SUPPORT

4.1. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), India is the world's second-largest agricultural producer.⁶ Also a major agricultural exporter, India's agricultural exports were valued at USD 34 billion in 2016, making India the world's ninth-largest agricultural exporter.⁷ India is a particularly significant player in the international market for pulses. According to the FAO, India is the largest producer, consumer, and importer of pulses.⁸ Since 2012, India has accounted for over one quarter of worldwide imports of pulses annually.⁹ India also ranked as the world's fifth to tenth largest exporter of pulses from 2012 through 2017.¹⁰

4.2. In addition to being a major agricultural producer, India is also a major provider of agricultural domestic support. While India provides domestic support to its producers in a variety of ways, input subsidies and minimum support prices (MSPs) appear to be the primary support mechanisms notified by India.

4.2 RELATIONSHIP OF MPS TO CURRENT TOTAL AMS

4.3. Article 7, paragraph 2 of the AoA states that "[w]here no Total AMS commitment exists in Part IV of a Member's Schedule, the Member shall not provide support to agricultural producers in excess of the relevant *de minimis* level set out in paragraph 4 of Article 6". India has no Total AMS commitment in Part IV of its Schedule (XII).

4.4. Annex 3 of the AoA identifies support that "shall" be included in a Member's AMS calculation. It states that "an Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) shall be calculated on a product specific basis for each basic agricultural product receiving market price support, non-exempt direct payments, or any other subsidy not exempted from the reduction commitment ("other non-exempt policies")"¹¹. Thus, the AoA states that "market price support" in favor of basic agricultural products is a form of non-exempt domestic support and must be included in a Member's AMS calculation.

4.5. Article 6, paragraph 4 of the AoA provides an exemption from inclusion in Total AMS of product-specific domestic support of less than 5% of the total value of production of a basic agricultural product during a relevant year, or 10% for a developing country. Accordingly, if India provides product-specific domestic support, including MPS, for a specific basic agricultural product in excess of 10% of the value of production for that crop during a given year, India will be in breach of its AMS commitments under the AoA.

⁶ "Production-Value of Agricultural Production," FAOSTAT, available at, <http://www.fao.org/> (accessed 29 January 2019). Values reported in current USD.

⁷ See *WTO World Trade Statistics 2017* at page 31, available at, https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/wts2017_e/wts2017_e.pdf (accessed 29 January 2019).

⁸ FAOSTAT, available at <http://www.fao.org/> (accessed 29 January 2019). "India at a Glance," FAO, available at <http://www.fao.org/india/fao-in-india/india-at-a-glance/en/> (accessed 29 January 2019).

⁹ Indian and global import data obtained from Trade Data Monitor using Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) code 0713 (accessed 29 January 2019).

¹⁰ Indian and global export data obtained from Trade Data Monitor using Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) code 0713 (accessed 29 January 2019).

¹¹ See AoA, Annex 3, paragraph 1 (emphasis added).

4.3 PRINCIPLES FOR CALCULATING MPS

4.6. Annex 3, paragraph 1 of the AoA provides that AMS "shall be calculated on a product-specific basis for each basic agricultural product receiving market price support, non-exempt direct payments, or any other subsidy not exempted from the reduction commitments".¹² Annex 3 further provides a specific calculation methodology for determining the value of "market price support."

4.7. Pursuant to Annex 3, paragraph 8 of the AoA:

[M]arket price support shall be calculated using the gap between a fixed external reference price and the applied administered price multiplied by the quantity of production eligible to receive the applied administered price.

4.8. Thus, "market price support" requires a comparison between the "applied administered price" (AAP) and the "fixed external reference price". An AAP would be a price that is dispensed or provided by a governmental scheme.¹³ The "fixed external reference price" is defined in Annex 3, paragraph 9, which states that this price "shall be based on the years 1986 to 1988".¹⁴ The difference between the AAP and fixed external reference price is then multiplied by the "quantity of production eligible to receive the applied administered price".¹⁵

4.9. The calculation methodology provided in Annex 3, paragraph 8, for market price support is reflected in the following equation:

*(Applied Administered Price – Fixed External Reference Price) * Quantity of Production Eligible = Value of Market Price Support*

The Appellate Body in *Korea – Beef* reached the same understanding of the meaning of "market price support" under Annex 3, paragraph 8.¹⁶

4.10. The MPS calculation methodology contained in Annex 3, paragraph 8, of the AoA directs that the established price gap be multiplied "by the quantity of production eligible to receive the applied administered price".¹⁷ The ordinary meaning of the terms indicates that "eligible production" is all of the production entitled or permitted to receive the administered price. It is the amount of agricultural production that has the rightful claim to receive the AAP, whether or not that amount of production actually received the specified AAP.¹⁸

4.11. The Appellate Body in *Korea – Beef* considered the meaning of the phrase "quantity of production eligible to receive the applied administered price" and reached a similar understanding.¹⁹ The Appellate Body stated that "production eligible to receive the applied administered price" has "a different meaning in ordinary usage from 'production actually purchased.'"²⁰ The Appellate Body further defined "eligible" as that which is "fit or entitled to be chosen."²¹ It noted that "[p]roduction actually purchased may often be less than eligible production."²² Thus, "eligible production" within the meaning of Annex 3, paragraph 8 of the AoA is production, which is fit or entitled to receive the applied administered price, whether or not the production was actually purchased.²³

¹² See AoA, Annex 3, paragraph 1.

¹³ Of relevance, "administer" is defined as to "execute or dispense", or to "furnish, supply, give (orig. something beneficial to)". *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*, "administer" p. 28 (ed. 1993).

¹⁴ See AoA, Annex 3, paragraph 9. See also AoA, Annex 3, paragraph 7 (stating that the "AMS shall be calculated as close as practicable to the point of first sale of the basic agricultural product concerned").

¹⁵ AoA, Annex 3, paragraph 8.

¹⁶ See e.g., Appellate Body Report, *Korea – Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled, and Frozen Beef*, WT/DS161/AB/R, WT/DS169/AB/R, adopted 10 January 2001 (*Korea – Beef* (AB)), para. 116.

¹⁷ See AoA, Annex 3, paragraph 8.

¹⁸ See also *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*, "entitled", p. 830 (ed. 1993) ("Now (chiefly of circumstances, qualities, etc.) confer on (a person or thing) a rightful claim to something or a right to do." (emphasis original)); *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*, "fit", p. 960 (ed. 1993) ("Be suited to or appropriate for;" "Meet the requirements of").

¹⁹ See *Korea – Beef* (AB), para. 120.

²⁰ See *Korea – Beef* (AB), para. 120 (emphasis in original).

²¹ See *Korea – Beef* (AB), para. 120.

²² See *Korea – Beef* (AB), para. 120.

²³ See *Korea – Beef* (AB), para. 120; see also Panel Report, *Korea – Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled, and Frozen Beef*, WT/DS161/R, WT/DS169/R, adopted 10 January 2001, as modified by

4.4 India's MPS Regime for Pulses, including Chickpeas, Pigeon Peas, Black Matpe, Mung Beans, and Lentils

4.12. India's Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) devises "price policy and relative price structure" for approximately two dozen agricultural commodities.²⁴ The Agricultural Prices Commission (APC), the predecessor to the CACP, was originally established in 1965 by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOA) to "advise on the price policy of agricultural commodities...with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure...".²⁵ The mandate of CACP and the products for which it sets MSP levels are determined through a "terms of reference" document established through ministerial resolution.²⁶ The resolution governing the current operation of the CAPC states:

*...Terms of Reference of the Commission would be as under:
To advise on the price policy of paddy/rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barely {sic}, gram, turn, moong, urad, sugarcane, groundnut, soyabean, sunflower seed, rapeseed, mustard, cotton, jute, tobacco, sesamum, nigerseed, lentil (masur), safflower, copra and such other commodities as the Government may decide from time to time, with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer.²⁷*

4.13. CACP submits price policy reports to India's Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), which then announces final decisions on the levels of MSPs in periodic press releases.²⁸ These CCEA press releases are issued three times a year by crop type: Kharif (June), Rabi and Toria crops (October/November). The Food Corporation of India (FCI), and the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation of India (NAFED), as well as analogous state agencies, play a role in procuring various agricultural products.²⁹

4.14. India does not cap the quantity of chickpeas, pigeon peas, black matpe, mung beans, or lentils that the government may procure.³⁰ Accordingly, under the terms of the AoA, all Indian production of each pulse constitutes eligible production for purposes of ascertaining the level of India's MPS for each pulse.

Appellate Body Report WT/DS161/AB/R, WT/DS169/AB./R, (*Korea – Beef* (Panel)), para. 827 (noting that "eligible production for the purposes of calculating the market price support component of current support should comprise the total marketable production of all producers which is eligible to benefit from the market price support, even though the proportion of production which is actually purchased by a governmental agency may be relatively small or even nil").

²⁴ See "Organisation", Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, available at, <http://cacp.dacnet.nic.in/content.aspx?pid=32> (accessed 29 January 2019) and "The Terms of Reference of the Commission vide Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)'s Resolution No. 49011/6/2009-EA", available at, The Terms of Reference of the Commission vide Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)'s Resolution No. 49011/6/2009-EA dated 30.7.2009, <https://cacp.dacnet.nic.in/ViewContents.aspx?Input=1&PageId=33&KeyId=0>, (accessed 29 January 2019). CACP states that it sets prices for 23 agricultural commodities on its web site. However, the manner in which products are counted can affect the total count of products subject to the MPS regime.

²⁵ See Department of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Food and Agriculture Resolution No. 6-2/65, 8 January 1965, available at, <http://cacp.dacnet.nic.in/ViewQuestionnaire.aspx?Input=2&DocId=1&PageId=34&KeyId=247> (accessed 29 January 2019).

²⁶ See Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Resolution F No. A 49011/6/2009-EA, 30 July 2009, available at, <https://eands.dacnet.nic.in/Archive/Gazette%20of%20India%20--%20English.pdf> (accessed 29 January 2019).

²⁷ See "Resolution", Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation F No. A 49011/6/2009-EA, 30 July 2009, p. 1, available at, <https://eands.dacnet.nic.in/Archive/Gazette%20of%20India%20--%20English.pdf> (accessed 29 January 2019).

²⁸ See "Organisation", Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, available at, <http://cacp.dacnet.nic.in/content.aspx?pid=32> (accessed 29 January 2019).

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Indian government pulse purchases occur through at least two purchasing schemes: the Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) scheme. Under the latter, purchases occur at the higher of the minimum support price or the prevailing market price. The latter program accounted for the overwhelming majority of purchases in MY 2016/17.

4.5 Differences with India's calculations

4.15. India's notification appears to dramatically under-report the value of India's MPS for chickpeas (gram), pigeon peas (arhar/tur), black matpe (urad), mung beans (moong), and lentils. Specifically, India's notification showed an aggregated value of support converted from U.S. dollars of Rs. 26,673 million for all pulses for MY 2016/17.³¹ By comparison, Canada and the United States estimate that MPS for the five pulses for MY 2016/17 was Rs. 699,230 million, which consists of MPS values of Rs. 217,956 million for chickpeas (gram), Rs. 220, 402 million for pigeon peas (arhar/tur), Rs. 103,006 million for mung beans (moong), Rs. 129,090 million for black matpe (urad), and Rs. 28,776 million for lentils.

4.5.1 Currency

4.16. India's AGST document provides India's domestic support commitments in Indian Rupees. However, all of India's DS:1 notifications have been denominated in U.S. dollars. To be consistent with India's scheduled commitments, Canada and the United States have calculated India's MPS using information published by the Government of India in Indian Rupees.

4.5.2 Eligible Production

4.17. India's domestic support notification G/AG/N/IND/13 appears to reflect only volumes actually purchased. India's AGST document and first DS:1 notification, for MY 1995/96, relied on total production as India's eligible production.³²

4.18. While India has acknowledged this change in methodology, it has not provided a specific explanation for this change, as seen in India's response in the CoA to AG-IMS ID 63058. In other responses to questions in the CoA, such as AG-IMS ID 63058 and AG-IMS ID 67028, India has stated that the reason for its use of the procured quantity as eligible production is that the only farmers to benefit from the MSP are those whose product is procured by a government agency.

4.19. India's reporting of only procured quantities is directly contrary to the MPS calculation methodology provided in AoA Annex 3, paragraph 8, which provides for the calculation to be based on all production eligible for the applied administered price, whether or not actually procured by a Member's government at that price. Accordingly, Canada and the United States have estimated MPS here based on all eligible production, as opposed to just that portion of production actually procured by government entities in India.

4.5.3 Aggregation of Commodities/Applied Administered Prices

4.20. In their calculations, Canada and the United States used the MSPs maintained by India for each pulse, not the aggregate all-pulse MSP used in India's recent domestic support notifications, to calculate a single all-pulse MPS figure.³³ India used prices specific to each pulse (not including lentils) in its AGST document, and Canada and the United States were unable to identify any change in India's MPS programme subsequent to the AGST document that could justify a switch to use of an aggregated MSP, or provision of just an aggregated MPS figure. India announces distinct MSPs for chickpeas (gram), pigeon peas (arhar/tur), black matpe (urad), mung beans (moong), and lentils.³⁴ By comparison, the applied administered price notified by India in its notifications for pulses does not represent the actual price received by any pulse, whether it be chickpeas (gram), pigeon peas (arhar/tur), black matpe (urad), mung beans (moong), or lentils.

³¹ India notified MY 2016/17 values of USD 397.67 million for pulses. Canada and the United States convert India's notified MPS values for MY 2016/17 in million USD to million Rs. using India's notified exchange rate for 2016-17 of 67.072 Rs. to 1 USD.

³² See India Notification, G/AG/N/IND/1 (1998).

³³ G/AG/N/IND/13 notifies a single MPS value for pulses derived using a single applied administered price for all pulses. India reports single MPS and applied administered price values even though India maintains different support prices for various pulses, and even though India's AGST document indicated separate MSPs for each pulse (except lentils) and contained separate market price support calculations for each pulse (except lentils) based on those MSPs.

³⁴ See various Kharif and Rabi Price Policy Reports published by the Indian Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, available at, <https://cacp.dacnet.nic.in/> (accessed 29 January 2019).

4.21. WTO Members in the CoA have inquired as to why India notifies a single applied administered price for pulses, and a single market price support figure for all pulses, even though India maintains different MSPs for each type of pulse. India responded that "tur, urad, moong, gram, and lentils are different varieties of pulses and therefore, it is reasonable to calculate product specific support for aggregated pulses".³⁵ India proceeded to explain in response to AG-IMS ID 87114 that the applied administered price is a simple average of the various MSPs announced and the fixed External Reference Price is a simple average of the individual External Reference Prices listed in India's AGST document.

4.5.4 Value of Production

4.22. India has not notified total VoP for any commodity in its domestic support notification for MY2016/17. The VoP data used in the calculations and tables in this document is sourced from India's National Accounts Statistics.³⁶

Table 3 - India's Notified MPS Relative to Canada and the United States' Calculations of India's MPS³⁷

Pulses³⁸	
India's Notified MPS by Value (U.S. dollars, millions and Indian Rupees, millions)	US 397.67 Rs. 26,673
India's Notified MPS as % of VoP ³⁹	1.81%
Chickpea (Gram)	
Canada/U.S. Calculated MPS by Value (Indian Rupees, millions)	Rs. 217,956
Canada/U.S. Calculated MPS as % of VoP	31.7%
Pigeon Pea (Tur)	
Canada/U.S. Calculated MPS by Value (Indian Rupees, millions)	Rs. 220,402
Canada/U.S. Calculated MPS as % of VoP	63.6%
Mung Bean (Moong)	
Canada/U.S. Calculated MPS by Value (Indian Rupees, millions)	Rs. 103,006
Canada/U.S. Calculated MPS as % of VoP	85.3%
Black Matpe (Urad)	
Canada/U.S. Calculated MPS by Value (Indian Rupees, millions)	Rs. 129,090
Canada/U.S. Calculated MPS as % of VoP	51.6%
Lentils (Masur)	
Canada/U.S. Calculated MPS by Value (Indian Rupees, millions)	Rs. 28,776
Canada/U.S. Calculated MPS as % of VoP	41.0%

³⁵ See G/AG/W/181, page 66.

³⁶ For MY 2011/12-2016/17, see India National Accounts Statistics 2018 at Statement 8.1.2, available at, http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/National_Accounts/NAS18/S8.1.2.pdf (accessed 29 January 2019).

³⁷ Monetary values indicated in million Rs. India's notified MPS values are obtained from G/AG/IND/13. Canada and the United States convert their calculations of India's notified MPS values using India's notified exchange rates for MY 2016-17 (67.072 Rs. to 1 USD).

³⁸ Summation of chickpea (gram), pigeon pea (tur), mung bean (moong), black matpe (urad), and lentils (masur).

³⁹ India does not notify VoP, therefore VoP from India's National Accounts Statistics was used for each pulse. See India National Accounts Statistics 2018 at Statement 8.1.2, available at, http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/National_Accounts/NAS18/S8.1.2.pdf (accessed 29 January 2019).

5 CONCLUSION

5.1. It appears that India provides market price support for pulses vastly in excess of what it has reported to the WTO.

5.2. Canada and the United States look forward to future discussion of the significance of India's MPS for pulses for both India's market and for world markets – both with India and with other Members.
