

Turkey, the U.S., Hungary and Australia. The present rate of import duty on peas/pulses is 5 per cent.

**DATA TABLE II:**  
**Peas & Pulses**

(U.S. \$ MILLION)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
Total Market Size	13.7	15.2	15.5
Total Local Production	13.1	14.3	14.0
Total Exports	0	0	0
Total Imports	0.6	0.9	1.5

1993/94 Trade figures are based on Indian Fiscal Year (Apr/Mar) official estimates, all other statistics are unofficial estimates and are based on the local marketing year.

### *Horticulture*

Driven by the GOI's policy of self sufficiency and growing domestic demand, there is excellent potential in India for joint ventures in the fields of horticulture, floriculture, tissue culture, hybrid seeds of fruits/vegetables/flowers and cereal crops.

Due to its agro-climate diversity, the country produces a large variety of fruits, vegetables, flowers, plantation crops and many types of spices, medicinal and aromatic plants. Although, the overall production of these items is about 106 million metric tonnes (mt), the post-harvest losses are very high (roughly CDN 1300 million) due to poor infrastructure and lack of organised marketing. Government has allocated CDN\$ 90 million for the development of this sector. Good prospects exist for cooperation in crop production and post-harvest processing preservation technologies.

### **Market Access**

The GOI has kept tariffs high and placed many restrictions on agri-food products to ensure that their people remain employed. These restrictions along with India's ability to produce enough products to meet domestic needs, prevent or eliminate the need or possibility to import many agricultural products. Bans have been placed