

FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2013-2014)

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
CO-OPERATION)

‘THE AGRICULTURAL BIOSECURITY BILL, 2013’

Presented to Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 04.01.2014

Presented to Lok Sabha on

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on



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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON AGRICULTURE (2013-2014)

Shri Basudeb Acharia — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan
4. Shri H.D. Devegowda
5. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
6. Shri L. Raja Gopal
7. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
8. Shri Anant Kumar Hegde
9. Shri Premdas Katheria
10. Shri P. Kumar
11. Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi
12. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra
13. Dr. Jyoti Mirdha
14. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
15. Shri Devji M. Patel
16. Smt. Bhavana Gawali (Patil)
17. Shri Jagdish Singh Rana
18. Shri Rajaiah Siricilla
19. Shri Patel Kishanbhai V.
20. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey 'Vinnu'
21. Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri N. Balaganga
23. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
24. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai

25. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan
26. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao
27. Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala
28. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
29. Shri S. Thangavelu
30. Shri Shivanand Tiwari
31. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

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| 1. Shri A. Louis Martin | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. Shri C. Vanlalruata | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON AGRICULTURE (2012-2013)

Shri Basudeb Acharia — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan
4. Shri H.D. Devegowda
5. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
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20. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey 'Vinnu'
21. Shri Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
- *23. Vacant

* Vice Shri A. Elavarasan who ceased to be the Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha on 24 July, 2013.

24. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
25. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan
26. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao
27. Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala
28. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
29. Shri Shivanand Tiwari
30. Shri S. Thangavelu
31. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on Agriculture having been authorized by the Committee to present the report on their behalf, present this Fifty-Sixth Report on 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill 2013'.

2. The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 11 March, 2013. The Speaker referred the Bill to the Committee under Rule 331E(1)(b) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee were briefed by the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) on the Bill on 21 May, 2013.

4. The Committee invited suggestions/views of various stakeholders on the Bill through an advertisement in the media. In response, written suggestions/memoranda were received from 16 individuals/Organisations.

5. The Committee also sought the views of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations on various clauses of the Bill. Fourteen State Governments *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and six Union Territory Administrations *viz.* Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi and Puducherry forwarded their views to the Committee.

6. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Haryana; Karnataka; Punjab and Tamil Nadu respectively and also heard the views of an expert on 01 August, 2013, 26 August, 2013 and 08 October, 2013.

7. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) on 11 November, 2013.

8. The Committee at their sitting held on 19 December, 2013 considered and adopted the Report.

9. The Committee express their thanks to the Individuals/Experts/Organisations who furnished Memoranda giving their views/suggestions on the Bill.

10. The Committee also wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) for tendering of evidence before the Committee and furnishing the requisite information in connection with examination of the Bill. They also express their thanks to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations which furnished their suggestions/views in writing on various clauses of the Bill and also to the representatives of the State Governments who tendered evidence before the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
19 December, 2013
28 Agrahayana, 1935 (Saka)

BASUDEB ACHARIA,
Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture.

REPORT

PART I

BACKGROUND ANALYSIS OF 'THE AGRICULTURAL BIOSECURITY BILL, 2013'

'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013' (**Annexure-I**) was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 11 March, 2013. The Bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture by the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 9 May, 2013 for examination and Report.

1.2 Over the years, systems have been developed and put in place for protection of plant, animal and marine health. The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (DPPQ&S) in the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation (DAC), through its 35 plant quarantine stations, enforces plant quarantine regulations stipulated in the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 issued under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914. The Directorate has also been implementing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as the main strategy for plant protection since 1985 through 31 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs). Under the Livestock Importation Act, 1898, the import of livestock and livestock products is regulated through international ports at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. Land-border check-post at Petrapole (West Bengal) and sea-ports at Kochi and Vishakhapatnam under the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHD&F) regulate the import of aquatic animals.

1.3 The Core Group constituted by Department of Agriculture and Co-operation in 2008 pointed out that the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 and the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 are age old legislations and are subsidiary to the Customs Act, 1962 which does not give direct powers to the quarantine officers to deport or destroy or confiscate the consignment or lodge complaints under the Indian Penal Code. Inadequate or obsolete definitions in these Acts need to be updated. Adequate provisions for regulating plants, livestock and aquatics and powers for inspecting transport vehicles and seizure and destruction of infested or infected plants and livestock or their products have to be incorporated. Punishment or penalty on the importers or custom house clearing agents or other defaulters for violation of provisions of the legislation has to be provided. Provisions for effective domestic quarantine have to be incorporated. The enabling legislation for the proposed biosecurity authority would have to be enacted.

1.4 The existing systems of the country need major changes to meet the emerging challenges of agricultural biosecurity through policies and technological capabilities to prevent, detect, and respond to threats of pests & diseases. An integrated approach towards agricultural biosecurity would not only increase the national capacity to protect human health, agricultural production and livelihoods and safeguard the environment, but also equip the country to meet obligations under international trade and sanitary and phytosanitary agreements in food and agricultural products. Agricultural biosecurity is an essential element of sustainable agricultural development. The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) has recommended developing a National Agricultural Biosecurity System characterized by high professional, public, and political credibility through integration of plant, animal and fish management systems on biosecurity based on risk analysis and management. It has also recommended establishment of synergies in requirements of international agreements and national regulations across these sectors to avoid duplication of resources. The National Policy for Farmers (2007) has identified strengthening the biosecurity of crops, farm animals, fish, and forest trees for safeguarding the livelihood and income security of farmer families and the health and trade security of the nation as a major policy goal.

1.5 In the 3rd meeting of the Agriculture Co-ordination Committee held on 15 February, 2008, it was recognized that it is essential to establish an integrated national biosecurity system covering plant, animal and marine issues. A Core Committee, constituted by the DAC in April, 2008, submitted a report recommending establishment of the National Agriculture Biosecurity System (NABS) requiring a new legislation which is more relevant in the context of the present scenario. It suggested that the traditional approach of managing agricultural biosecurity on a sectoral basis through the development and implementation of separate policy and legislative frameworks (*e.g.* for animal and plant life and health) would have to be converted to a cohesive and convergent approach recognizing the interdisciplinary nature of biosecurity. In a harmonized and integrated system, various authorities would work together towards the common goal of agricultural biosecurity utilizing expertise from various organizations under the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Defence, Environment and Forests, Health and Family Welfare, Home Affairs, Rural Development and Science and Technology. Accordingly, the Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2012 (now 2013) was mooted and the proposal was considered and approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 17.05.2012. The direction of the Union Cabinet

regarding inclusion of representatives of various State Governments/ Union Territories in the proposed National Agricultural Biosecurity Authority on rotation basis was incorporated in the Bill. The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 11th March, 2013.

1.6 During the course of a briefing meeting on the Bill, when asked about the extant system for protection of plant and animal species, the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation informed as under:—

“As of now when we undertake any kind of import, the statutory backing for the prevention of import of either plant or animal species or products which may cause injury to either human or animal or environmental health, is dealt through three separate legislations. The first one is on the sanitary side, which is the human health side. That is dealt with by the Ministry of Health and now through the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. That is legislated to look at all matters relating to impact on human health. There is no particular procedure prescribed as such for import except to the extent that any commodity that is imported into the country must meet the stipulations and the criteria laid down in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the standards prescribed thereunder. That is on the human health side. On the plant health issue, we have the Destructive Insects and Pests Act which dates back to 1914, nearly a hundred years ago, under which we have issued the plant quarantine order in 2003. Before that, any plant material—by plant material I mean any living organism on the plant side; it could be micro-organism, it could be weeds, it could even be food commodities which are unprocessed—was allowed access into our country as long as it was accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the notified authority of the exporting country. The phytosanitary certificate certified that the exported commodity was free from pests and diseases. That is what it took for being allowed to be imported into the country. In 2003 under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, we promulgated the plant quarantine order in which on the basis of pest risk appraisal conducted within the country, we identified certain conditions for import of each crop. Earlier there was a free list for imports. Now we have a positive list of imports. For each crop we have prescribed the conditions that must be sought in respect of import from each region. For instance, if we allow wheat to be imported, there are general conditions which are to be met by all the countries; the others are specific

conditions related to each specific country. What we try to do through the plant quarantine order is to prescribe that the notified authority in the exporting country must certify that the consignments are free from any pests or diseases which are alien to the importing country, so that along with the imported consignment, some dangerous pests or weeds or diseases do not come into our country.

In the plant quarantine order we have also prescribed some plant commodities which are not allowed to be imported. There are some commodities which we prescribed that can only be imported subject to the recommendations, supervision and inspection by the designated national research centre of the ICAR in respect of that particular crop. For each commodity we have prescribed different conditions for import. When the commodity is to be imported, it has to be imported on the basis of an import permit issued by the officers in our plant quarantine stations and when it comes into the country it has to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the point of origin. After it meets those conditions, it is allowed entry into the country. We have I think 35 plant quarantine stations across the country from where plants can be imported."

1.7 He further submitted that:—

"On the animal husbandry side, they allow the import of animals, etc. under the Livestock Importation Act which dates back to 1898. On that basis they have only five or six designated ports of entry into the country where they have their own quarantine stations. Likewise, the animal that is allowed into the country has to meet the conditions prescribed by the quarantine authorities in the Animal Husbandry Department. What we found over the course of several years is that due to increase in trade when India was seeking an increasing role for its exports, we came across a stumbling block in the shape of SPS measures.

These were imposed mainly by developed countries in the West. We found that most of the developed countries take shelter behind autonomous organizations that they have created which set the standards in respect of imports of commodities. Even when we say we have a strong case on the basis of science for exporting to their countries, they sometimes take shelter behind the fact that because this is an autonomous body, so we have to follow the procedures and protocols for revision of the standards, and that used to take a long time. We found that this was a delaying tactics adopted by a lot of developed countries."

1.8 There are models of integrated biosecurity systems/ organizations in countries like Australia, New Zealand and USA. During the evidence before the Committee, the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation stated:—

“....three or four countries had very stringent requirements, very well-structured organisational set-ups for protecting their bio-security.in certain countries the set up for looking after all the SPS aspects of the agreement on agriculture is vested with a single umbrella body Australia, New Zealand, China and the USA specifically. These countries use these bodies to ensure that there was no loophole under which imports could take place in products which are sometimes difficult to distinguish whether they are agricultural products, or animal husbandry products or fishery products.”

1.9 On being queried by the Committee about the existence of autonomous bodies, the Secretary clarified as under:—

“For instance, USA has got APHIS, Australia and New Zealand have got AQIS, China has got AQIIS. These are the countries which have the most stringent plant quarantine regimes. They have got very tough quarantine regimes. Whenever we try to make a breakthrough in exporting to these countries, we come across this roadblock when they refer each matter to this regulatory and autonomous body which takes a lot of time.

As you are aware, when we first managed to export or get entry in the US for export of our mangoes, that took place after 22 years of negotiations,..... in Japan after 18 years of negotiation.”

1.10 He further added:—

“....during the negotiations, an argument that the regulatory systems in those countries is governed by autonomous bodies on which Government does not have control and the Government cannot give directions. This is being used by these countries as an argument for delaying market access to us.

There was a working group set up in the Ministry of Agriculture under the Chairmanship of the then Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation which had representation from the Department of Animal Husbandry, as well as from the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, which studied the systems in major developed countries and then came up with this idea of having a bio-security authority.”

1.11 During the course of his oral deposition before the Committee, the representative of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on being asked as to whether the Government felt that the present mechanism for plant and animal quarantine was inadequate to meet the challenges posed by globalization and liberalization stated as under:—

“.....Post-liberalisation, with the increase in trade in agricultural commodities, first of all, the main issue that we had to address was that in India importation used to take place from any country in the world merely on the basis of Phyto-sanitary certificate issued by the designated authority in the exporting country certifying that the product they are exporting are free from any pest or disease. That was the only criterion that was applicable in India for importation. We noticed that several of the developed countries had extremely stringent regulatory measures specifying crop-wise the kind of freedom from pests and diseases that were required for their imports from any of the countries. So, these developed countries used to specify specific freedoms to be certified in the Phyto-sanitary certificate and these obligations on the exporting country were different for different countries depending on the pest profile.

Post liberalisation, we found, with increase in trade in agricultural commodities, it was becoming more and more difficult for India to gain access to these developed countries for the export of our produce. Lots of times our applications for export to these countries were rejected on the basis that we did not fulfil the criterion that they mentioned in their pest appraisal and in their requirements of Phytosanitary certificates from us.

..... in international trade, all issues related to issue of certificates, whether they are Phytosanitary certificates or zoo sanitary certificates or sanitary certificates, are supposed to be science based but to a large extent these also depend on *quid-pro-quo*.”

1.12 Elaborating on the success of the Plant Quarantine Order, 2003, he further submitted that:—

“.....the first act that we did was to promulgate a Plant Quarantine Order. That listed out crop-wise the category of plants that would not be allowed entry into the country under any circumstances because we felt that the pests and diseases associated with those plants are such that our country cannot risk to import

them. We listed other categories of plants which could be imported from countries under specific recommendations of the designated ICAR institute. For these crops, there were specific pest and disease profiles which were of concern to us and we thought that the best people to guide us in this matter are the designated institutes of the ICAR. Also, we had another schedule in which we had a positive list of each commodity specifying the kind of conditions that we prescribe for the import of these commodities from each country.This step that we took in 2003 led to a great improvement in our getting market access to other countries abroad,once we put up a system which we say is regulated by science, then it puts pressure on the other countries to also allow imports of our commodities. Then it becomes a *quid-pro-quo*. We allow market access to certain products of theirs and they also allow market access to certain product of ours. That helps the interest of India. that was the first step that we had taken. So, when we were implementing the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Order and when we were negotiating with various countries bilaterally for improvement of market access, we noticed that three or four countries had very stringent requirements, and very well-structured organisational set up for protecting their bio-security."

1.13 In response to a specific query of the Committee regarding delay in issuing of the Plant Quarantine Order in 2003, the Committee were informed that:—

"In fact, when we signed the WTO agreement that is exactly what I am saying, I would not call it a delay because at that time our trade in agricultural products was mainly confined to the Middle East and Europe. Those were the main areas of our focus. Even today a lot of our agricultural trade are in these two areas and in those areas because of historic reasons, of historic trade ties, the pest profile of those areas were also, to a large extent, co-terminus with our pest profile and so it did not make much of a difference. When we found through negotiations, and negotiations typically take a very long time, found that we are facing difficulties in getting market access to other countries, we tried to understand what the reasons for this were, and it was only then to put pressure and have a science based regulatory system to regulate imports in our country, rather than allow, in a sense, free import, that the Plant Quarantine Order was promulgated."

1.14 On being asked to state the reasons leading to the protracted delay on the part of the Government in formulating this vital legislation to protect our agricultural biosecurity, based on the recommendations of the Farmers Commission in their Report submitted to the Government in the year 2005, Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during the course of a briefing meeting submitted as under:—

“After the Farmers Commission submitted the Report in 2006 in which they had made a recommendation on the establishment of such an authority and that was the year when the bird flu epidemic also had hit India and it was realized that this could not be controlled by imports alone because the bird flu menace did not arise out of regulated imports; it arrived out of migration of birds because plants, diseases, wildlife and animals do not recognize boundaries. They spread and cross boundaries with impunity. At that time, the Agriculture Coordination Committee discussed this issue under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister in which it was decided that such an authority needs to be set up; and then a Core Group was set up in the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation under the Chairmanship of the then Additional Secretary which looked into this. This Core Group examined the set up in the countries that I had mentioned—the US, Australia, New Zealand, and China—and tried to put together a structure for housing this bio-security authority. Thereafter this was discussed with various Departments and Ministries concerned.

Originally, the idea in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation was to establish a body which also has authority over human health aspects because the commodity to be imported is the same. But then, after a lot of discussion with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and because of the fact that the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India Act had just come in, which, itself, was an umbrella legislation which governed various other pieces of legislation, it was thought best to confine ourselves to the phytosanitary, which is the plant health side, and zoo sanitary which is the animal health side. Thereafter, there were lots of discussions at various stages with the Department of Animal Husbandry and that is why it has taken us so long to come up with this Bill.”

1.15 Pleading his case further during the course of oral evidence before the Committee, he stated as under:—

“.....In fact, this idea was being mooted from 2005 or so. At that time the National Commission on Farmers also had addressed

this issue and they had included it in their recommendations as well. The National Farmers Policy that was announced by the Government in 2007 also contained a statement to the effect that a biosecurity arrangement would be organised and set up for the country. What we originally tried to do was to get all three aspects of SPS under the umbrella of one authority. That would involve participation from the Ministry of Health to look into sanitary aspects, basically relating to food laws and pesticide residues, to the Department of Agriculture on the phytosanitary aspects, relating to plant health, and to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries on the zoo sanitary aspects relating to animal health. However, we could not make much headway with the Department of Health because at that time they had already started formulating the FSSAI which has been set up, which lays down all the standards for import of food stuffs. So, we had to then think of keeping it outside the ambit of this authority. After wide ranging consultations with the Department of Animal Husbandry, finally we came out with this Bill. There was a working group set up in the Ministry of Agriculture under the Chairmanship of my predecessor which had representation from the Department of Animal Husbandry, as well as from the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, which studied the systems in major developed countries and then came up with this idea of having a biosecurity authority. After the formulation of the Bill, its circulation and getting comments, it was accepted in 2012 and then submitted to the Parliament.”

1.16 In response to a query regarding details of plant, animal and marine diseases introduced in the country during the last three years, the representative of Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) categorically stated that in the past three years there has not been any example of import of any such kind of pests or plants.

1.17 However, in their Post Evidence Written Replies, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation submitted that one new disease Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome may have ingressed through clandestine movements of pigs across the land border in Mizoram in 2013. However, Government has taken effective control measures in all North Eastern States, and as such there are no estimates of economic losses. Ministry of Agriculture has established Plant and Animal Quarantine Stations at various ports of entry to ensure that pests of concern do not enter the country.

1.18 The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation also informed the Committee that the agricultural biosecurity has been breached in the past leading to introduction of exotic pests in our country like coffee berry borer in coffee beans, coconut eriophid mite in coconut and bunchy top in banana from Sri Lanka, wart in potato from the Netherlands, Parthenium weed with wheat from USA and Argemone mexicana weed with mustard seed from USA/Mexico. A number of plant, animal and marine diseases and pests have been introduced into India through imports of seeds, planting material, livestock and livestock products. Many weeds such as parthenium, phalaris minor and lanatana camara, have got established in the country and continue to cause enormous economic losses every year.

1.19 The Department further informed that The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill would sufficiently bolster our agricultural biosecurity by incorporating the following features:—

- (a) Integration of Plant and Animal Quarantine services.
- (b) Regulation for export of plants, animals and their products, aquatic organisms and agriculturally important microorganisms.
- (c) Provision to declare 'controlled area' to enable control measures for eradication of such infestation/infection.
- (d) Joint action by Agricultural Biosecurity Authority of India and State Governments to meet the challenges of pest outbreaks and conduct pest eradication campaigns.
- (e) Declaration of Biosecurity emergency and actions and procedures to deal with it.
- (f) Searching premises, checking of conveyances to ensure compliance of phytosanitary and sanitary measures and authority to seize to treat and dispose of plants, animals and their products by Designated Officers of ABAI to prevent spread of pests.
- (g) Imprisonment or imposition of fine in case of false declaration and for contravention of provisions with stiffer punishment for import/export violations.
- (h) Bar on jurisdiction of Civil Courts in quarantine matters/decisions.

- (i) Provision for appeal before Central Government against any order of the Designated Officer.
- (j) Three members of the Authority to be appointed by rotation in alphabetical order to represent the States and UTs.
- (k) Assistance from Customs, Shipping, Airports, Ports etc. to ABAI in implementation of the provisions in the Bill for better coordination and effective action.
- (l) Power of the Authority to give directions to importers/exporters.
- (m) Confiscation of plant, animals, their products and other objects imported in violation of the provisions of the Bill.

1.20 Idea of setting up biosecurity arrangement for the country was mooted in 2005 and the National Commission on Farmers also addressed this issue. According to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation the Farmer's Commission Report in 2006 had made a recommendation on the establishment of authority. Due to this recommendation and bird flu menace, the Agriculture Co-ordination Committee discussed the matter under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, wherein it decided that such an Authority needs to be set up. A Core Group was set up in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Chairmanship of the then Additional Secretary, which examined the set up in different countries. Thereafter, this was discussed with various Ministries/Departments concerned such as Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Department of Animal Husbandry and came out with the idea of having biosecurity authority. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation also informed that after the formulation of the Bill, its circulation and getting comments, it was accepted in 2012 and then submitted it to Parliament.

1.21 When Committee desired to know whether the State Governments were consulted in this regard, the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation replied in the negative. However, he clarified his stand and stated:—

“.... it is correct that we have not consulted with the State Governments before the drafting of this legislation.what this legislation is trying to do is to basically replace the Central Government, as it exists today, with an autonomous organization.

That is the first and foremost thing that we are trying to do. Then, we are trying to build up the capacity of this autonomous organization to respond to the needs as they arise dynamically.”

1.22 He also informed that the proposed Authority would replace the existing directorate of the Central Government.

1.23 On being queried by the Committee whether any Central Act be formulated without prior consultation with the States on a subject which is exclusively a State subject, the Secretary responded as under:—

“There should be consultation. But this subject is not exclusively a State subject. This is not agriculture. This is agricultural biosecurity which is not exclusively a State subject. But, none-the-less I concede your point that we should consult with the States.”

1.24 The Committee invited views/memoranda/deliberations of the State Governments and experts. The memoranda of the State Governments so received were sent to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for examination and their comments. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation forwarded their response point-wise to the suggestions of the State Governments/State Agricultural Universities. In some cases, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation have given reasons for not agreeing with the proposals of State Governments while in some other cases they have stated we may not have any objection’.

1.25 Apart from the written information and oral evidence by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the Committee, as already stated, received memoranda from State Governments/Experts/State Agricultural Universities and heard their views on the Bill under consideration. The major issues which came up before the Committee are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

1.26 The Government of Haryana in their memorandum suggested that the term “*Office of International des Epizooties*” used in the Bill may be replaced by the term “World Organization for Animal Health.”

1.27 Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in their response have conveyed that they do not have any objection as the name of *Office of International des Epizooties* has been changed to World Organization for Animal Health for official use.

Clause 2—Definitions

Clause 2 of the Bill relates to definitions:—

1.28 The Government of Haryana suggested amplification of the definitions in some sub-clauses of clause 2 of the Bill. The relevant sub-clauses as available in the Bill and suggested modification made by the Government of Haryana are brought out below:—

Sub-clauses as existing in the Bill	Modifications suggested in the sub-clause
2(c)(i) “all kinds of meat and meat products including fresh, chilled and frozen meat, tissue or organs of poultry, pig, sheep and goat;”	“all kinds of meat and meat products including fresh, chilled and frozen meat, tissue or organs of all livestock species, poultry and marine organisms. ”
2(c)(iii) “embryos, ova and semen of bovine, ovine and caprine;”	“embryos, ova and semen of all livestock species, poultry and marine organisms.”
2(e) “Beneficial organism” means any organism, including fungi, bacteria, viruses, virus-like organisms or invertebrate animals, utilised specifically for— (i) the control of a pest; (ii) pollination; (iii) the production of commercially valuable agricultural products; or (iv) any other purposes beneficial to agricultural production and ensuring agricultural biosecurity;	“Beneficial organism” means any organism, including fungi, bacteria, viruses, virus-like organisms or invertebrate animals, utilised specifically for— (i) the control of a pest; (ii) pollination; (iii) the production of commercially valuable agricultural products; or (iv) ‘any other purposes beneficial to agricultural production, and ensuring agricultural and livestock biosecurity’.
2(u) “live-stock” includes cattle, horses, canine, camels, sheep, pigs, goat and poultry and any other animal as may be specified by the Central Government by notification;	“live-stock” includes bovine, equines cattle, horses, canine, camels, sheep, pigs, goat and poultry and any other animal as may be specified by the Central Government by notification;

1.29 Asked to clarify the reasons for suggesting rephrasing of sub-clause 2(c) (i) as all kinds of meat and meat products including fresh, chilled and frozen meat, tissue or organs of all livestock species, poultry and marine organisms a representative of the Government of Haryana submitted before the Committee that from bio-security point of view, whatever comes should be checked for pests and diseases and should go through quarantine. Poultry, pig and goat are already there. Insertion of the term 'livestock' would cover all other livestock.

1.30 The representative of Haryana Government further added that similarly, in 2(c)(iii), the words 'bovine, ovine and caprine' should be substituted with the words 'livestock species, poultry and marine organisms', as it will become a wider term because it will cover wider items in case they are imported or exported.

1.31 In regard to sub-clause 2(e)(iv), the representative of the Government of Haryana stated as under:—

"I come to 2 (e) which says "other agricultural products", we want here that the word 'livestock' be inserted, like they say beneficial organisms include any organisms like fungi, bacteria, viruses, virus like organisms etc. Similarly, in 2 (e) (iv), it is mentioned "any other purposes beneficial to agricultural production", if the word 'livestock' is added, then it will include livestock also."

1.32 Clarifying the position of the Government of Haryana on sub-clause 2(u), the representative of the Government of Haryana during the course of oral deposition stated as under:—

".....the word livestock includes bovines and equines. We want to broaden the term. It can be inserted here. Livestock includes both cattle and horses. The word equine includes horses and the word bovine includes cattle, can be added. When in place of horses if equine is used it will not just be horses but would also include ponies and all and in place of cattle if bovine is used, then it will include buffaloes and others. The rest is fine except this cattle and horses. Here the words bovine and equine can be added."

Clause 2(s)

1.33 An expert who appeared before the Committee suggested amplification of the definition in sub-clause (s) of clause 2 of the Bill. The relevant sub-clause as available in the Bill and suggested

modification made by the Non-official witness/expert is brought out below:—

Sub-clause as existing in the Bill	Modification suggested in the sub-clause
2(s) “infectious or contagious disorders” includes tick-pest, glanders, farcy, scabies and any other parasite, disease or disorder which may be specified by the Central Government by notification;	‘infectious or contagious disorders’ should be re-written as ‘infectious or contagious diseases/ disorders’.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation agreed to the aforesaid suggested change in the clause 2(s) of the Bill.

Clause 2(zo)

1.34 The Government of Haryana suggested amplification of the definition in sub-clause (zo) of clause 2 of the Bill by insertion of the words “synthetic biology”. The relevant sub-clause as available in the Bill and suggested modification made by the Government of Haryana is brought out below:—

Sub-clause as existing in the Bill	Modification suggested in the sub-clause
2(zo) “transgenic material” means any plant or animal origin material transformed by genetic engineering and in particular by adding a foreign gene using modern biotechnology.	“transgenic material” means any plant or animal origin material transformed by genetic engineering or by synthetic biology and in particular by adding a foreign gene using modern biotechnology.

1.35 On being asked to clarify the reasons for State Government’s suggestion for inclusion of the term ‘synthetic biology’ to transgenic material, the representative of Haryana Government stated as under:—

“Nowadays, besides genetic engineering living material is being produced, living organisms are being produced by synthetic biology methods by new technology. So, we suggest that if that word is put heresynthetic biology is creating a new organism itself and this has already been created.”

1.36 Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in their written submission stated that synthetic biology is insertion of *in vitro* synthetic DNA into a living cell to develop a cell with modified genetic character to help design and construct biological devices and systems. According to the Department of Agriculture Cooperation, Clause 2 (zo) provides definition for the term transgenic material to describe any plant or animal origin material transformed using modern biotechnology and subsumes the term synthetic biology. Hence, there is no need to 'insert' the term synthetic biology in the section dealing with definitions.

Clauses 5 & 6—Domestic Quarantine and Duty to Inform

1.37 Clauses 5 & 6 of the Bill read as under:—

"5. Except as provided under this Act, or rules and regulations made thereunder, no person shall possess, move, grow, raise, culture, breed or produce any plant, animal and plant product or animal product or any other object, as the case may be, if he has reasons to believe that it is carrying or harbouring, or may carry or harbor, a quarantine pest, or that it is or could be infested or infected with a quarantine pest."

"6. Where a person becomes aware of the existence of a pest or disease of plant or animal which the person suspects to be a quarantine pest or disease in an area where such pest or disease has not previously been known to exist, it shall be duty of that person to inform immediately the existence of such pest or disease."

1.38 When the Committee pointed out that Clauses 5 and 6 can be misused to harass persons with imposition of penalty and how could the people be safeguarded from misuse of the clauses, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation stated in a written reply that Clause 5 relates to domestic quarantine wherein strong disincentives have been sought to be created against possession, manufacture, growth, raising, culture, breeding or production any plant, animal and plant product or animal product or any other object with the knowledge that it is carrying or harboring a quarantine pest. Domestic quarantine shall be notified by the Authority from time to time and implementation of measures will involve State Governments. The implementation of measures and required enforcements shall be as in line with the Notification which would preclude any likelihood of misuse of clause 5. A person aware of the existence of a quarantine pest or suspected quarantine pest in an area is required to inform the Authority and by the same token any person not privy to the knowledge and information cannot be harassed under provisions of Clause 6.

1.39 When the Committee pointed out that Clause 6 does not indicate who should be informed of the fact when a person becomes aware of the existence of a quarantine pest or disease in an area, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation stated that the person would inform the Agricultural Biosecurity Authority of an existence of quarantine pest or disease and that rules will be notified in due course to elucidate the procedure for such transmission of information to the Authority.

1.40 During the course of oral evidence when the Committee pointed out that the wording of Clause 6 was not specific and, the Secretary, Agriculture stated that if required they would clarify.

Clause 8(d)—Composition of Agricultural Biosecurity Authority of India

1.41 Sub-clause (d) of clause 8 provides for appointment of three members to the Agricultural Biosecurity Authority of India by the Central Government by rotation in the alphabetical order to represent the States and the Union Territories.

1.42 The Government of Karnataka suggested in this connection that the Authority should have a representative of all the States and if the number is huge, a consortia of States from each region like one out of three or four States representing the group on a yearly term may be considered.

1.43 Echoing the views of the Government of Karnataka, the Government of Tamil Nadu submitted that instead of appointing three members on rotational basis, the Central Government may consider appointing at least one member from each State/Union Territory permanently or at least one member from the concerned State may be appointed whenever the Bio-security issue arises, pertinent to the State. This will ensure more realistic area specific approach in handling bio-security issues.

1.44 Buttressing his point further, the representative of Government of Karnataka while deposing before the Committee stated as under:—

“The main idea behind suggesting this is that, it states that the representative States will be selected on a rotation basis in alphabetical order. So, if that is followed, in fact, the southern region may not be able to get representation. Instead of selecting in alphabetical order, if it is selected on the basis of groups like and if a State is selected from southern group, then by and large

the interest of that state can be highlighted before the Committee or an august body.”

1.45 The representative of the Government of Tamil Nadu while deposing before the Committee stated as under:—

“We suggest that each State has to be included in the list. For example, if the alphabetical list is going to be followed, then Tamil Nadu or U.P. will come in the last. So, we may be getting a chance after 5 or 10 years and if any issue comes up in between, then we will not be able to express our views.”

1.46 Reacting to the views of the State Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in their written submission stated that it will not be advisable to appoint one Member from each State/Union Territory as a Member of Bio-security Authority since this would render the size of the authority unmanageable and militate against prompt decision making with regard to a bio-security threat. The Authority is proposed to be a representative body, including domain experts and State Government representatives to enable informed and objective decision making on all issues. However, the suggestion for appointment of representatives of States as member on the basis of geographical regions could be considered.

1.47 On being queried as to how the representation of States can be made in a better manner and not just by deciding alphabetically, the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during the course of his oral deposition submitted as under:—

“It would be difficult to satisfy all the States together at one time because it would not be possible for the Board to comprise, to include representation from all the States, since this would render the size of the authority unmanageable and mitigate against prompt decision making with regard to biosecurity threat. However, there are certain permutations and combinations that can be resorted to. We can have representations based upon regions. For instance, if you can recall in the seeds Bill also, geographical representation has been recommended by this Committee. All four or five different regions can have representation from each region.”

He further stated that this can certainly be looked at, so as to allow an opportunity to all States and to satisfy their aspirations.

Clause 22 (5)—Jurisdiction of Court

1.48 Sub-clause (5) of the Clause 22 of the Bill reads as under:—

“If a question arises whether the terms and conditions of service specified in the regulations framed by the Authority in respect of any matter, including remuneration, pension, leave, provident fund and medical benefits, are less favourable than those attached to the post held by an officer or other employee immediately before his transfer to the Authority, the decision of the Central Government in the matter shall be final.”

1.49 When the attention of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation was drawn to the fact that this sub-clause would have the effect of debarring the jurisdiction of courts, the Committee were informed that clause 22(5) makes a special provision for the transfer of employees to the Authority after following the detailed procedure laid down in the said section and in case any question arises about the terms and conditions of the service specified in the regulations to be framed by the Authority, the decision of the Central Government shall be final. However, if any person is aggrieved by the decision of the Central Government, there is no bar for him to approach appropriate court against the final decision of the Central Government.

1.50 During the course of his oral deposition in response to a specific query whether an aggrieved employee can go to the court against the decision of the Central Government, the Secretary stated as under:—

“Certainly, That option is always open. There has to be a final authority in administrative decision making. In that case, the final authority should be the Central Government. That is all that this is saying. The jurisdiction of the court is always open and will always remain open. On that, we don’t think we are competent to suggest anything.”

Clause 23(b)—Functions of Authority

1.51 Clause 23 relates to the functions of Authority and sub-clause (b) states as under:—

“Regulate the export of plants, animals, plant products or animal products and other objects, to meet the importing country’s requirements in accordance with international agreements, and to discharge such obligations under those international agreements.”

1.52 The Government of Punjab suggested addition of word “facilitate” after the word “regulate” in clause 23(b).

1.53 While deposing before the Committee, a representative of the Government of Punjab submitted the following:—

“The issue is related to Clause 23 which is about the functions of the Authority. There are regulatory functions and there are developmental functions mentioned in this Clause. So, in Clause 23 (b), it is mentioned “regulate the export of”. We would request that it should be “regulate and facilitate” because at the State level when it comes to the export of material the basic call is taken at the Government of India level. So, therefore, we would request that in addition to regulation, the development and the facilitation is more important. We have faced a little issue in this regard. In the past few years the potato from Punjab is required to be exported to European countries. But somewhere in early fifties the European countries imposed embargo for potatoes from India because it was suffering from some disease. So, we had requested the European Union that potatoes from Punjab are not suffering from that particular disease. So, therefore, that embargo *vis-à-vis* Punjab should be removed. But then they asked us to conduct a study. It was conducted by the Agricultural University and everything was done at the Government of India level. Now, that case is lying before the European Union in their Headquarters, Brussels for the last three or four years. We do not know at the State level as to what is required to be done. So, this Authority should also take into consideration those aspects. That is our request.”

1.54 Responding to the suggestion of the Government of Punjab, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in their written submission stated that it would not be appropriate to add the word ‘facilitate’ in Clause 23(b) after the word ‘regulate’ because the functions of the Authority are regulatory in nature which may or may not facilitate import or export of a particular plant, animal, plant product or animal product and other objects with a potential to jeopardize the Biosecurity of India or its foreign trading partners. There are several plants, the entry or import of which into India is prohibited and is likely to remain so because of the phytosanitary risks associated with them. Similarly, several countries also have a negative list of plants and animals and their products. Therefore, it will not be advisable to insert the word facilitate in Clause 23(b).

1.55 On being asked to comment upon the suggestion of the Government of Punjab, the Secretary, Agriculture during his oral deposition stated as under:—

“There is a huge difference between ‘regulation’ and ‘facilitation’. There will be instances where we will not facilitate. In fact, there would be instances where we would disallow exports or regulate under very strict conditions. Facilitate would not probably be the right word here. This regulation means whatever export is done, is done as per the prescribed procedures and protocols keeping in view the extant policy of the Government. That would cater to all kinds of dispensation. But facilitation would carry a different connotation which can later cause a problem to us.”

Clause 23(v)—Diagnostic Laboratories

1.56 According to Sub-clause(v) of Clause 23, the function of the Authority shall be to establish and maintain diagnostic laboratories related to pests and diseases of plants and animals.

1.57 The Government of Haryana suggested insertion of the words “internationally accredited” before the words “diagnostic laboratories” in the above sub-clause.

1.58 The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation was not agreeable to the said suggestion.

1.59 When enquired as to how the standard and quality of laboratories would be ensured if there is no accreditation of diagnostic laboratories, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in their written reply stated that the provision in Clause 23(v) is an enabling provision to establish and maintain diagnostic laboratories. Reliance should be placed more on national rather than international accreditation in the interests of national Biosecurity. Details pertaining to accreditation will be provided in the rules. It may be mentioned that at present major Plant Quarantine Laboratories are accredited under the National System of NABL or ISO Certification system and the standard and quality of laboratories in the animal health sector are ensured by following the testing procedures of the OIE (World Animal Health Organization). Therefore, Clause in the draft Bill is appropriate.

1.60 The Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation stated in this connection during the course of oral evidence stated as under:—

“If I may submit, does it mean that if we establish a diagnostic laboratory and it does not get international accreditation, it will

be invalid in the eyes of law. This is something that actually people to whom we export or people from whom we import might be suggesting. It is not for us. I don't think it is in our interest to be prescribing what kind of certification or what kind of protocols our labs should have."

Clause 29—Recovery of expenses from State Government

1.61 Clause 29 states:—

"Where the State Government fails to repay the costs of any measure taken under this Chapter, such costs shall be recoverable from the State Government in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for the recovery of fines imposed by a Court, as if such costs were a fine imposed by a Court."

1.62 A representative of the Government of Punjab during the course of oral evidence before the Committee, while opposing the provisions of the said clause submitted as under:—

"Here it is mentioned that when the Authority from the Government of India takes direct action then the recovery of that expenditure shall be made from the State Government. This recovery will be made in such a harsher manner as is given in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. So, this is too much. What is Code of Criminal Procedure? They say, either he has to be arrested or his property has to be sold. So, these are the things where they are going beyond the scheme of things in the Constitution which have been prescribed."

1.63 Echoing the sentiments of the Government of Punjab, a representative of the Government of Tamil Nadu during the course of his oral deposition submitted:—

"We feel that the Controlled Area's expenditure can be maintained by the Central Government and not by the State Government. I am saying this because no State can be held responsible for it. For example, if I want to bring seeds of Brinjal from Tamil Nadu to Delhi, it is possible, but in foreign countries each State is controlled by a quarantine border, which we do not have here. So, in the absence of such a facility, I think that the Central Government can finance the entire expenditure and the punishment/fine aspect can be removed."

1.64 On being asked to clarify why such stringent provision has been made for recovery of costs from State Government, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation submitted that the State Government is to take measures to contain and eradicate the quarantine pests from an area where such pest gets established in the country. Where the State fails to take immediate action as advised by the Authority, the Authority themselves have to take the measures to deal with the situation. Therefore, the cost involved in such an operation would have to be recovered by the Authority from the State concerned. If the State is not willing to reimburse the cost to the Authority, the Authority needs an enabling provision to recover such costs as per the laws of the country. While drafting the Bill, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was found appropriate by the Ministry of Law for the purpose. Further, it is relevant to mention that the State Government may seek exemption from whole or part of the reimbursement of the cost from the Central Government giving reasons to the satisfaction of the Central Government for such exemption as per Clause 26(2) of the Bill and in such a case the Central Government shall reimburse the cost to the Authority.

1.65 During the course of oral evidence, on being enquired as to why such a stringent provision has been made for recovery of costs from the State Government, the Secretary submitted as under:—

“I would like to cite a small example here. If there is an outbreak of a pest in any State, it is the responsibility of the State Government to undertake such control measures as are necessary to confine and then wipe out that infestation. If the State Government does not do it and the disease assumes such proportions that it spreads across the boundaries of the State, then this Authority is required to step in and incur huge expenditure for control arrangements and it is under those circumstances that it is proposed that the expenditure incurred by this Authority on these measures, due to negligence or lack of effectiveness of the State machinery, that the costs will be recovered from the States. Otherwise, the State Government will sit back and wait for the Authority to take any pest control measures anywhere and they will wash their hands off the entire process.”

1.66 When the Committee further enquired about the procedure of recovery of fines imposed by a court as laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Secretary submitted that he would get back to the Committee on this specific point.

Clause 75—Bar of Jurisdiction of Civil Courts

1.67 The clause 75 of the Bill states:—

“No civil court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter which the Authority or Central Government is empowered by or under this Act to determine and no injunction shall be granted by any court in respect of any action taken or to be taken by the Authority and the Central Government in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.”

1.68 When the Committee drew the attention of the Secretary, Agriculture to the above clause which debars the jurisdiction of the court, the witness submitted:—

“I take your point. I accept that. The intention here is to disallow or to ensure that court does not interfere when we take immediate action where there is emergency of any kind, where the jurisdiction of the courts and to allow the intervention of the court which may prove to be of long term damage to the plant or animal health or biosecurity of the country. It is in respect of those areas that this bar has been provided.”

He also accepted that in this matter codification is required.

1.69 When asked to justify the incorporation of this clause in the Bill, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in their post-evidence reply submitted that the intent of the Clause 75 is to avoid litigation in respect of technical and scientific decisions taken by the Authority and the Central Government to protect agricultural bio-security of the country from the risks that may arise from import of plants, animals, plant products, animal products and other objects as well as technical matters arising as a result of export of plants, animals, plant products, animal products and other objects. Hence, the Clause 75 of the bill is proposed to be amended as under:—

“No civil court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter related to decision taken by the Authority or the Central Government to protect agricultural bio-security of the country while regulating import or export of plants, animals, plant products, animal products and other objects which the Authority or Central government is empowered by or under this act to determine and no injunction shall be granted by any Court in respect of any action taken or to be taken by the authority and the Central Government in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this act.”

PART II

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The Committee note that setting up of 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Authority' was first mooted by the National Commission of Farmers in their Report of 2005. However, it has taken more than seven years for the Government to come up with the legislation for the purpose. The Committee recommend that once the Committee's Report on the Bill is presented to Parliament, no time should be lost in getting this Bill enacted into an Act, and thereafter immediate follow-up action be taken for establishment and functioning of the National Agricultural Biosecurity Authority.

2. The Committee have been informed that there was no prior consultation with State Governments before introduction of the Bill in Parliament, inspite of the fact that agriculture is a State subject and States are the implementing agencies. The Committee have invited views of State Governments, experts and stakeholders and most of the suggestions received from them have been agreed to by the Government. The Committee feel that there should be wider consultations with all relevant stakeholders by the Government before introduction of Bills in Parliament, particularly, when the subject-matter of the Bill falls under the jurisdiction of "States".

3. The Committee recommend that the term '*Office of International de Epizooties*' be replaced with 'World Organization for Animal Health' wherever it appears in the Bill.

4. The Committee find that modifications suggested by the Government of Haryana in various sub-clauses of clause 2 of the Bill are meant to broaden the coverage of species under the definitions. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation have also agreed to those changes. The Committee, accordingly recommend that the following sub-clauses of clause 2 of the Bill be amended as shown below:—

- Sub-clause 2 (c) (i) be reworded as "all kinds of meat and meat products including fresh, chilled and frozen meat, tissue or organs of all livestock species, poultry and marine organisms".

- Sub-clause 2 (c) (iii) be reworded as “embryos, ova and semen of all livestock species, poultry and marine organisms”.
- Sub-clause 2 (e) (iv) be reworded as ‘any other purposes beneficial to agricultural production, and ensuring agricultural and livestock bio-security’.
- Sub-clause 2 (u) be reworded as “livestock” includes bovine equine, cattle, horses, canine, camels, sheep, pigs, goat and poultry and any other animal as may be specified by the Central Government by notification.

5. Insertion of the word ‘disease’ in the term “infectious or contagious disorders” will make the term broad-based and inclusive. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the term “infectious or contagious disorders” in sub-clause (s) of clause 2 of the Bill be amplified as—‘infectious or contagious diseases/disorders’.

6. The Committee observe that the clause 6 of the Bill firmly puts the onus on any individual to inform immediately on being aware of the existence of a pest or disease of plant or animal but does not indicate as to whom the information should be given. The Committee desire that the lacuna in the clause be addressed.

7. Clause 8 (d) of the Bill envisages, appointment of 3 members by rotation in the alphabetical order to represent the States/Union Territories in the proposed Agricultural Biosecurity Authority of India. The Committee agree with the Government’s view that inclusion of one member from each State/Union Territory may render the size of the Authority unmanageable. They, however, feel that there should be proper and balanced representation of States in the Authority. The Committee, therefore, recommend that there should be at least one representative from each group of States from different regions of the country and clause 8 (d) accordingly be amended. The Committee further recommend that there should be an enabling provision in the sub-clause to co-opt a member from the concerned State(s), if and when there is an outbreak of pest or disease of plant or animal in the State(s).

8. The Committee feel that the language used in a statute should not give an impression that the jurisdiction of court is being ousted. The Committee, therefore, desire that the words “the decision of the Central Government in the matter shall be final” in clause 22(5) be substituted with words “the matter shall be decided by the Central Government”.

9. The Committee feel that a very stringent provision has been made in clause 29 of the Bill regarding recovery of expenses from the State Government. The Committee are of the view that if the provision of recovery costs is kept in the legislation, the State Government(s) may not bring out the cases of any outbreak of pest(s)/diseases of plants and animals before the authority proactively and may also not take necessary quarantine measures. The Committee, therefore, desire that clause 29 of the Bill be deleted.

10. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation have agreed to amend clause 75 of the Bill to restrict the scope of the clause only to matters relating to protection of agricultural bio-security of the country while regulating import or export of plants, animals, plant products, animal products, and other objects. The Committee are of the view that debarring the jurisdiction of the entire judiciary in the matter will be in violation of Constitutional provisions and desire that the clause 75 of the Bill be so amended that the jurisdiction of the High Courts and Supreme Court is not debarred in any respect.

NEW DELHI;
19 December, 2013
28 Agrahayana, 1935 (Saka)

BASUDEB ACHARIA,
Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture.

ANNEXURE I

TO BE INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA

Bill No. 31 of 2013

THE AGRICULTURAL BIOSECURITY BILL, 2013

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

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TO BE INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA

Bill No. 31 of 2013

THE AGRICULTURAL BIOSECURITY BILL, 2013

A

BILL

to provide for establishment of an Authority for prevention, control, eradication and management of pests and diseases of plants and animals and unwanted organisms for ensuring agricultural biosecurity and to meet international obligations of India for facilitating imports and exports of plants, plant products, animals, animal products, aquatic organisms and regulation of agriculturally important micro organisms and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS the International Plants Protection Convention came into force on the 3rd April, 1952 which provides for the purpose of securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plants products and to promote appropriate measure for their control and India signed the said Convention on the 30th April, 1952 and ratified the same on the 9th June, 1952.

AND WHEREAS an Office of International des Epizooties has been created under International Agreement for the creation of An Office of International des Epizooties in Paris and the main object of the said office is to promote and co-ordinate in experimental and other research work concerning the pathology or prophylaxis of contagious diseases of live-stock for which international collaboration is deemed desirable and India, as a member thereof, is required to take the measures to fulfil the said objects.

AND WHEREAS, India, having ratified the said conventions, being the member of the said office has to make provision for giving effect thereto and matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Agricultural Biosecurity Act, 2013.

Short title,
extent and
commen-
cement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint:

Provided that different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the coming into force of that provision.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) “appointed day” means the date with effect from which the Authority is established by notification under sub-section (1) of section 7;

(b) “animal” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (a) of section 2 of the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009;

27 of 2009.

(c) “animal product” means,—

(i) all kinds of meat and meat products including fresh, chilled and frozen meat, tissue or organs of poultry, pig, sheep and goat;

(ii) egg and egg powder, milk and milk products of all kinds;

(iii) embryos, ova and semen of bovine, ovine and caprine;

(iv) pet food products of animal origin; and

(v) any other animal product which may be specified by Central Government, by notification, in the Official Gazette;

(d) "Authority" means the Agricultural Biosecurity Authority of India constituted under sub-section (1) of section 7;

(e) "Beneficial organism" means any organism, including fungi, bacteria, viruses, virus-like organisms or invertebrate animals, utilised specifically for—

(i) the control of a pest;

(ii) pollination;

(iii) the production of commercially valuable agricultural products; or

(iv) any other purposes beneficial to agricultural production and ensuring agricultural biosecurity;

(f) "Biosecurity" means protection from the adverse effect which any organism has or may have on—

(i) an organism excluding human organism; or

(ii) other organisms such as plants, animals, terrestrial or aquatic; or

(iii) the environment or part of environment; or

(iv) agricultural activities, fishing or pearling activities, or commercial activities relating to them which are being carried on, or intended to be carried on in the whole of the country or any part thereof;

(g) “Biosecurity emergency” means any outbreak or occurrence in the country of an organism (being an organism not previously known to be established) that has the potential to cause significant loss to the biosecurity of the country;

(h) “Certificate” means an official document issued under this Act for quarantine purpose which attests to the sanitary and phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by this Act, or rules and regulations made thereunder;

(i) “Containment” means the application of sanitary or phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent the spread of a pest or disease of plants and animals;

(j) “Controlled area” means any area declared as such by the Authority under section 25;

(k) “Conveyance” means any vessel, hovercraft, aircraft, train, truck, car, cart, cargo container, animal or any other device or mode of transport whereby plants, animals, plant products or animal products or other objects may be moved;

(l) “Designated Officer” means an officer of the Authority designated as such under sub-section (1) of section 53 and includes the person appointed to act as Designated Officer under sub-section (2) of that section;

(m) “Director General” means Director General of the Authority;

(n) “environment” includes—

(i) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and their communities;

(ii) all natural and physical resources;

(iii) amenity values (environmental or landscape benefit of trees irrespective of their commercial value as a timber crop); and

(iv) the aesthetic, cultural, economic, and social conditions that affect or are affected by any matter referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (iii);

(o) "eradication" means application of sanitary or phytosanitary measures to eliminate pests and diseases from an area;

(p) "export" with its grammatical variation and cognate expressions, means taking out of India to a place outside India;

(q) "import" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions means bringing into India from a place outside India;

(r) "import permit" means an import permit referred to in clause (i) of section 3;

(s) "infectious or contagious disorders" includes tick-pest, glanders, farcy, scabies and any other parasite, disease or disorder which may be specified by the Central Government by notification;

(t) "integrated pest management" means management of pests by using eco-friendly methods;

(u) "live-stock" includes cattle, horses, canine, camels, sheep, pigs, goat and poultry and any other animal as may be specified by the Central Government by notification;

(v) "member" means a member of the Authority and includes the Director General;

(w) "notification" means notification published in the Official Gazette;

(x) "object" means any new organism, or micro-organism and genetic structure

capable of replicating, and includes any other object other than plants, plant products, animals and animal products which is capable of carrying or harbouring a pest, including soil and packaging;

(y) “organism” means a living thing that can cause a disease and includes,—

(i) micro-organism;

(ii) an entity notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, to be an organism for the purpose of this Act;

(iii) a reproductive cell or developmental stage of an organism,

but does not include a human being or a part of human being or a genetic structure derived from a human being;

(z) “pest” means any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal, or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or animals or plant products or animal products;

(za) “pest risk analysis” means the process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine requirement of the regulation of a pest and the strength of any sanitary or phytosanitary measure to be taken against it;

(zb) “phytosanitary or sanitary certificate” means the phytosanitary or sanitary certificate referred to in clause (ii) of section 3;

(zc) “phytosanitary or sanitary measure” means any measure taken under this Act, or rules or regulations made thereunder, or other administrative orders, instructions or guidelines, for the purpose of preventing the introduction or the spread of a quarantine pest;

(zd) “plant” means living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and propagules;

(ze) “plant products” means any unmanufactured material of plant origin including grain, and those manufactured products which, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests;

(zf) “post-entry quarantine” means quarantine measures applied to a consignment after import;

(zg) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(zh) “prohibition” means any sanitary and phytosanitary measure forbidding the import, or the export, or the movement of such pests, plants, animals, plant products or animal products or other objects as the Authority may specify by regulation;

(zi) “quarantine pest” means a pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled by the Authority;

(zj) “regulation” means a regulation made by the Authority under this Act;

(zk) “research institute” means any institution conducting research on plants, plant products, animals, animal products, pests or diseases and includes, agricultural universities and research laboratories under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Indian Council of Medical Research, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and private sector and academic institutions;

(zl) “restricted place” means any place that has been declared by a Designated Officer to be a restricted place under this Act;

(zm) “safer and effective pesticide” means pesticide safe to the human beings and animals and found effective against the

pests for which it is recommended for control under any law for the time being in force;

(zn) “soil” means any medium, including earth, water, compost or clay, which is capable of supporting plant life, or of harbouring or transmitting pests;

(zo) “transgenic material” means any plant or animal origin material transformed by genetic engineering and in particular by adding a foreign gene using modern biotechnology;

(zp) “treatment” means an officially authorised procedure for removing or rendering infertile the pests.

3. No person shall import into India any plant, animal or plant product or animal product or any other object in contravention of any notification issued by the Authority specifying the plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object, or in contravention of the guidelines issued by the Authority, the import of which shall be prohibited except in accordance with,—

Prohibition of import.

(i) an import permit issued by the Designated Officer in such form, manner and on payment of such fee and subject to such conditions and exemptions as may be specified by regulations; and

(ii) the sanitary or phytosanitary certificate issued by such authority of the country of origin and the country of re-export of such imports as may be specified by regulations.

4. No person shall export any plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object except in accordance with the sanitary or phytosanitary certificate issued by the Designated Officer in such manner and on payment of such fee as may be specified by regulations:

Prohibition of export.

Provided that no such certificate shall be necessary where the country of destination does not require it.

Domestic
quarantine.

5. Except as provided under this Act, or rules and regulations made thereunder, no person shall possess, move, grow, raise, culture, breed or produce any plant, animal and plant product or animal product or any other object, as the case may be, if he has reasons to believe that it is carrying or harbouring, or may carry or harbour, a quarantine pest, or that it is or could be infested or infected with a quarantine pest.

Duty to
inform.

6. Where a person becomes aware of the existence of a pest or disease of plant or animal which the person suspects to be a quarantine pest or disease in an area where such pest or disease has not previously been known to exist, it shall be duty of that person to inform immediately the existence of such pest or disease.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURAL BIOSECURITY AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Constitution
and
incorporation
of
Authority.

7. (1) **With effect from the appointed day, the Central Government shall, by notification, constitute an authority to be called the Agricultural Biosecurity Authority of India.**

(2) **The Authority shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue or be sued.**

(3) **The head office of the Authority shall be at Faridabad.**

8. The Authority shall consist of—

Composition
of
Authority.

(a) a Director General to be appointed by the Central Government;

(b) two Deputy Director Generals to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst the persons having special knowledge and experience of not less than ten years in plant and animal sciences—Members;

(c) two members to be appointed by the Central Government, from amongst persons having special knowledge and experience of not less than ten years in plant and animal quarantine, or in plant and animal protection, or in any other discipline pertaining to plant and animal protection, which, in the opinion of the Central Government, is related to the functions of the Authority—Members;

(d) three members to be appointed by the Central Government by rotation in the alphabetical order to represent the States and the Union territories:

Provided that an appointment under this clause shall be made on the recommendation of the Government of the State, or as the case may be, the Union territory concerned.

(e) one representative of the Ministry or Department dealing with the Agriculture and Co-operation, not below the rank of Joint Secretary - Member;

(f) one representative of the Ministry or Department dealing with the Animal Husbandary, Dairying and Fisheries, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(g) one representative of the Ministry or Department dealing with the Commerce, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(h) one representative of the Ministry or Department dealing with the Environment and Forest, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(i) one representative from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, to be nominated by the Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(j) one representative from the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, to be nominated by the Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(k) one representative of the Ministry or Department dealing with health or from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(l) the Member (Customs) of Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance—Member;

(m) one representative from the Ministry or Department dealing with Biotechnology, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(n) one representative to be nominated by the Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(o) one representative from the National Disaster Management Authority, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(p) one representative from the Defence Research and Development Organisation, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(q) one representative of the Ministry or Department dealing with legal or legislative affairs, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member.

9. The Director General of the Authority shall be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons who have special knowledge and professional experience of such years as may be prescribed in plant and animal quarantine or in plant and animal protection or any other discipline pertaining to plant and animal protection or from amongst the persons from the administration who have been associated with the subject:

Qualification for appointment of Director General.

Provided that a person who is in the service of Government shall not be appointed as Director General unless he is holding or has held the post not below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

10. The Director General shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority and shall have the general superintendence and directions in the conduct of the affairs of the Authority and shall, in addition to presiding over the meetings of the Authority, exercise and discharge such powers and functions of the Authority as may be prescribed.

Powers of Director General.

11. **(1) The term of office and conditions of service of, and fee and allowances payable to, the Director General, Deputy Director General and the other members (other than *ex officio* members) shall be such as may be prescribed.**

Conditions of Service of the Director General and members.

(2) The Director General, Deputy Director General or any other member ceasing to hold office as such, shall not accept any commercial employment, for a period of two years from the date he ceases to hold such office without the approval of the Central Government.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, “commercial employment” means employment in any capacity under, or agency of, a person engaged in trading, commercial, industrial or financial business in plants, animals, plant products or animal products,

aquatic organisms and micro-organisms or other object and includes also a Director of a company or partner of a firm and it also includes setting up practice either independently or as partner of a firm or as an adviser or a consultant.

Meetings
of
Authority.

12. (1) The Authority shall meet at such times and places, and shall observe such procedures in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings, including the quorum, as may be provided by regulations.

(2) The Director General or, if for any reason he is unable to attend any meeting of the Authority, any other member chosen by the members present from amongst themselves at the meeting shall preside at the meeting.

(3) All questions which come up before the Authority in the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, and, in the event of an equality of votes, the Director General, or in his absence, the person presiding the meeting, shall have a second or casting vote.

(4) The Authority may make regulations for the transaction of business at its meetings.

Vacancies,
etc., not to
invalidate
proceedings
of
Authority.

13. No act or proceeding of the Authority shall be invalid merely for reason of—

(a) any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Authority; or

(b) any defect in the appointment of a person acting as a member of the Authority;

(c) any irregularity in the procedure of the Authority not affecting the merits of the case.

Removal of
Director
General,
Deputy
Director
General
and
members.

14. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 11, the Central Government may, by order, remove from office the Director General, Deputy Director General or any member

referred to in clause (c) of section 8, if the Director General or such other member—

(a) has been adjudged an insolvent; or

(b) has been convicted of an offence, which in the opinion of the Central Government, involves moral turpitude; or

(c) has become physically and mentally incapable of acting as a member; or

(d) has acquired such financial or other interests as are likely to affect prejudicially his functions as a member; or

(e) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest.

(2) No member shall be removed under clauses (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter.

15. (1) The Central Government shall appoint a Secretary to the Authority who shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed or as may be delegated to him by the Director General.

Secretary
of
Authority
and his
powers.

(2) The Secretary shall be entitled to such salary and allowances and shall be subject to such conditions of service in respect of leave, pension, provident fund and such other matters as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Central Government.

16. Subject to such control and restrictions as may be prescribed, the Authority may appoint such other officers and employees, as may be necessary, for the efficient performance of its functions and the method of appointment, the scale of pay and allowances and other conditions of service of such other officers and employees of the Authority shall be such as may be provided by the Authority by regulations.

Officers
and
employees
of
Authority.

Director,
etc., not to
undertake
any other
work.

17. The Director General, Deputy Director General, other members, the Secretary and other employees of the Authority shall not undertake any work unconnected with their duties under this Act except with the permission of the Central Government.

Appointment
of experts.

18. The Authority may engage, in such manner and on such remuneration or fee as may be specified by regulations such number of experts and professionals of integrity and outstanding ability, having special knowledge of, and experience in, plant pests and diseases and animal diseases or such other disciplines related to agricultural biosecurity as it deems necessary to assist the Authority in the discharge of its functions under this Act.

Committees
of
Authority.

19. (1) The Authority may appoint such committees as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of its duties and performance of its functions under this Act.

(2) The Authority shall have the power to co-opt as members of any committee appointed under sub-section (1) such number of persons, who are not members of the Authority, as it may think fit and the persons so co-opted shall have the right to attend the meetings of the committee and take part in its proceedings but shall not have the right to vote.

(3) The persons co-opted as members of a committee under sub-section (2) shall be entitled to receive such allowances for attending meetings of the committee as may be fixed by the Authority.

CHAPTER III

TRANSFER OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, ETC. OF AUTHORITY

Transfer
and
vesting in
Authority
undertakings
of Plant
Animal
Quarantine
Stations,
etc.

20. (1) On and from the appointed day, there shall be transferred to, and vest in, the Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 7, the undertakings of the existing Plant Quarantine Stations, Central Integrated Pest Management Centres, Locust Warning

Organisation, Secretariat of Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee, any other laboratories under the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Government of India and Animal Quarantine Stations and connected laboratories hereinafter referred to as “the undertakings”.

(2) The undertakings which are transferred to, and which vest in the Authority under subsection (1) shall be deemed to include all assets, rights, powers, authorities and privileges and all property movable and immovable, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, present or contingent, of whatever nature and wheresoever situate, including lands, buildings, machinery, equipments, works, workshops, cash balances, capital, reserves, reserve funds, investments, tenancies, leases and book debts and all other rights and interests arising out of such property as were immediately before the appointed day in the ownership, possession or power of the undertakings, in relation to their undertakings, whether within or outside India, all books of account and documents relating thereto and shall also be deemed to include all borrowings, liabilities and obligations of whatever kind then subsisting of the undertakings in relation to their undertakings.

21. (1) All contracts, agreements and working arrangements subsisting immediately before the appointed day and affecting the undertakings, shall, in so far as they relate to the undertakings cease to have effect or be enforceable against the undertakings and shall be of as full force and effect against or in favour of the Authority in which the undertakings have vested by virtue of this Act and enforceable as fully and effectually as if, instead of the undertakings the Authority had been named therein or had been a party thereto.

General effect of vesting of undertaking in Authority.

(2) Any proceeding, suit or cause of action pending or existing immediately before the appointed day by or against the undertakings in relation to their undertakings may, as from that day, be continued and enforced by or against the Authority in which they have vested by virtue of this Act, as it might have been enforced by or against the undertakings if this Act had not been passed, and shall cease to be enforceable by or against the undertakings.

Special
Provision
for transfer
of
employees
to
Authority.

22. (1) On the establishment of the Authority, it shall be lawful for the Central Government to transfer to the Authority, by order and with effect from such date or dates as may be specified in the order, any officer or other employee holding office as such in the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations under the Central Government immediately before the date on which the Authority is established:

Provided that the scale of pay of the post in the Authority to which such officer or other employee is transferred shall not be lower than the scale of pay of the post he was holding immediately before such transfer and the other terms and conditions of service (including pension, leave, provident fund and medical benefits) of the post to which he is transferred shall not be less favourable than the terms and conditions of service in relation to the post held by him immediately before such transfer.

(2) An order under sub-section (1) may be made so as to have retrospective effect from a date not earlier than the date of the commencement of this Act.

(3) Before any order is issued under sub-section (1), all officers and employees of the aforesaid Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal

Quarantine Stations shall be given an option to express, in such form as may be prescribed, and within such time as may be specified in that behalf by the Central Government, their willingness or otherwise to become employees of the Authority and such option once exercised shall be final:

Provided that no order under sub-section (1) shall be made in relation to any officer or other employee of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations who has intimated his intention of not becoming an employee of the Authority within the time specified in that behalf:

Provided further that such of the officers and employees of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations who do not express, within the time specified in that behalf, their intention of becoming the employees of the Authority, shall be dealt with in the same manner and in accordance with the same laws and standing orders as would have applied immediately before the commencement of this Act to the employees of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations in the event of the reduction of the strength of the officers and employees of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations.

(4) An officer or other employee transferred by an order made under sub-section (1) shall, on and from the date of transfer, cease to be an employee of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations and become an officer or other employee of the Authority with such designation as the Authority may determine and shall, subject to the provisions of the proviso to sub-section (1), be governed by the regulations made by the Authority under this

Act in respect of remuneration and other conditions of service (including pension, leave, provident fund and medical benefits) and shall continue to be an officer or other employee of the Authority unless and until his employment is duly terminated by the Authority:

Provided that till such time as the regulations referred to above governing the conditions of service of its officers or other employees are framed by the Authority, the relevant laws and standing orders applicable to the officers and employees of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations shall continue to be applicable to them.

(5) If a question arises whether the terms and conditions of service specified in the regulations framed by the Authority in respect of any matter, including remuneration, pension, leave, provident fund and medical benefits, are less favourable than those attached to the post held by an officer or other employee immediately before his transfer to the Authority, the decision of the Central Government in the matter shall be final.

CHAPTER IV

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF AUTHORITY

Functions
of
Authority.

23. The functions of the Authority shall be to—

(a) prevent the introduction of quarantine pests in India from outside the country by regulating the import of plants, animals and plant products or animal products and other objects;

(b) regulate the export of plants, animals, plant products or animal products and other objects, to meet the importing country's requirements in accordance with international agreements, and to discharge such obligations under those international agreements;

(c) declare, by notification, any place to be a controlled area under section 25;

(d) regulate the spread of pests and diseases of plants and animals from one State to another;

(e) regulate the introduction of new or beneficial organisms into the country;

(f) implement such post-entry quarantine measures wherever necessary, either by itself or through research institutes, or jointly with such research institutes, as may be provided by regulations;

(g) undertake pest risk analysis;

(h) undertake regular review and revision with a view to update and harmonise sanitary or phytosanitary measures;

(i) undertake surveys and surveillance of pests and diseases of plants and animals in India;

(j) interact with international, regional or national plant protection organisations;

(k) interact with research institutes and State Governments on matters relating to plant and animal protection and quarantine;

(l) provide such technical guidance and assistance as it considers necessary to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries departments of State Governments and other statutory bodies;

(m) arrange training programmes and hold workshops, seminars and conferences periodically to review status of pests and pathogens, and to spread awareness on plant and animal quarantine through mass media;

(n) frame guidelines for the import and export of plants, animals, plant products or animal products and other objects, whether for trade or research;

(o) regulate the import of transgenic materials with respect to sanitary and phytosanitary matters;

(p) establish plant and animal quarantine stations, pest management centres or other units at such places as may be deemed necessary;

(q) promote integrated pest management;

(r) watch and control locusts in such areas as the Central Government may, by notification, specify;

(s) take steps to ensure availability of safer and effective pesticides and their quality control;

(t) contribute towards development of human resource in plant and animal protection technology;

(u) advise and assist the Central Government on all matters including international obligations related to plant and animal protection;

(v) establish and maintain diagnostic laboratories related to pests and diseases of plants and animals;

(w) charge such fees for the services provided under this Act, as may be specified by regulations;

(x) recommend to the Central Government to issue directions to the State Governments for the purpose of enforcing obligations under international agreements;

(y) undertake such other activities as may be prescribed.

Declaration
of
quarantine
pests.

24. The Authority may declare, by notification, any pest to be a quarantine pest.

Controlled
areas.

25. Where the Authority, on information received from the State Government or any

other information obtained *suo-motu*, suspects or determines that an area is infested or infected with a quarantine pest, and is of the opinion that the quarantine pest could spread, the Authority may by notification declare that area to be a controlled area.

26. (1) Where the information has been received by the Authority from any source other than the State Government, and the Authority has reason to believe that an area is infested or infected with a quarantine pest, and is of the opinion that the quarantine pest could spread, the Authority shall forward such information to the State Government requesting the State Government to send to the Authority a detailed report on the said information within a period stipulated by the Authority, or within such extended time as the Authority may deem fit in consultation with the State Government, before issuance of the declaration under section 25.

Action by
Authority
on report
of State
Government.

(2) Where the concerned State Government fails to take measures in a controlled area declared under section 25, then, it shall be lawful for the Authority to take necessary steps for eradication, containment or prevention of spread of the quarantine pest in such controlled area and such State Government shall reimburse the Authority the costs incurred by it for such purpose:

Provided that the Central Government may exempt the concerned State Government from whole or part of the reimbursement of the costs, if the concerned State Government gives reasons to the satisfaction of the Central Government for such exemption and exempted costs shall be reimbursed by the Central Government to the Authority.

(3) Where an area has been declared as controlled area under section 25 that area shall continue to be the controlled area until the Authority, by notification, declares that the controlled area is no longer infested or infected with quarantine pest.

Control measures and their implementation.

27. (1) Where an area is notified to be a controlled area under section 25, the Authority shall communicate to the concerned State Government the quarantine measures which the State Government may implement.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such quarantine measures include the following matters, namely:—

(a) treatment or disposal of plants, plant products, animals, animal products or other objects, whether infested or infected or not, as well as treatment of conveyances in order to limit the spread of the quarantine pest and infected plants, plant products, animals and animal products;

(b) prohibition, restriction or control on removal of any plant, plant product, animal, animal product or other object from a controlled area to any other part of India;

(c) stipulation of the period within which it shall not be lawful to plant or replant with any particular plant, the whole or any portion of such controlled area;

(d) any other measure which the Authority may communicate.

(3) The Designated Officer and the State Government through its agencies shall jointly implement the quarantine measures referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) and they shall also co-ordinate surveys, reports and actions in case of new outbreak of pests or during eradication campaign.

Prohibition on removal of plants, animals, plant products or animal products or other objects, or pests under quarantine.

28. No plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object or pest in the area where quarantine measure has been implemented under this Act, shall be removed from that area or from a quarantine station situated in that area, except with the approval in writing of the Designated Officer.

2 of 1974.	<p>29. Where the State Government fails to repay the costs of any measure taken under this Chapter, such costs shall be recoverable from the State Government in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for the recovery of fines imposed by a Court, as if such costs were a fine imposed by a Court.</p>	Recovery of expenses from State Government.
	<p>30. The Authority may accredit any laboratory, or any quarantine facility, subject to such conditions and to carry out such activities as may be specified by regulation.</p>	Accredited laboratories and accredited quarantine facilities.
	<p>31. The Authority may, by general or special order in writing, delegate to the Director General or any other member, or to any officer of the Authority, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as may be specified in the order, such of its powers and functions under this Act (except the powers under section 76) as it may deem necessary.</p>	Delegation of powers.
	<p>32. All orders and decisions of the Authority shall be authenticated by the signature of the Director General, or any other member authorised by the Authority in this behalf, and all other instruments executed by the Authority shall be authenticated by the signature of an officer of the Authority authorised by it in this behalf.</p>	Authentication of orders and other instruments of Authority.
	<p>33. Subject to the provisions of section 34, the Authority shall be competent to enter into and perform any contract necessary for the discharge of its functions under this Act.</p>	Contracts by Authority.
	<p>34. (1) Every contract shall, on behalf of the Authority, be made by the Director General or such other member, or such officer of the Authority as may be generally or specially empowered in this behalf by the Authority, and such contracts or class of contracts shall be sealed with the common seal of the Authority:</p>	Mode of Executing Contracts on behalf of Authority.

Provided that no contract exceeding such value or amount, as the Central Government may, from time to time, by order, fix in this behalf, shall be made unless it has been previously approved by the Authority:

Provided further that no contract for the acquisition or sale of immovable property or for the lease of any such property for a term exceeding thirty years, and no other contract exceeding such value or amount as the Central Government may, from time to time, by order fix in this behalf, shall be made unless it has been previously approved by the Central Government.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the form and manner in which any contract shall be made under this Act, shall be such as may be specified by regulations.

(3) No contract, which is not in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations made thereunder, shall be binding on the Authority.

Borrowing
powers of
Authority.

35. (1) The Authority may, with the prior consent of the Central Government or in accordance with the terms of any general or special authority given to it by the Central Government, borrow money from any source by the issue of bonds, debentures or such other instruments as it may deem fit for discharging all or any of its functions under this Act.

(2) The Central Government may guarantee, in such manner as it thinks fit, the repayment of the principal and the payment of interest thereon with respect to the loans borrowed by the Authority under sub-section (1).

(3) Subject to such limits as the Central Government may, from time to time lay down, the Authority may borrow temporarily by way of overdraft or otherwise such amount as it may require for discharging its functions under this Act.

36. The Authority may, for the discharge of its functions under section 23 issue such directions from time to time to importers and exporters of plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object, as it may consider necessary.

Power of Authority to issue directions.

CHAPTER V

OBLIGATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

37. The Authority shall—

Discharge of obligations under International Agreements.

(a) act as the National Plant Protection Organisation to discharge obligations under the International Plant Protection Convention, and on request by any international, regional or other National Plant Protection Organisation, provide it free of charge or on reciprocal basis, such information as the Authority may have in regard to import and export of, and technical requirements for, plants, plant products and other objects;

(b) act as the National Organisation to discharge obligations under the Office International des Epizooties, and on request by any regional or national organisation, provide it free of charge or on reciprocal basis, such information as it may have in regard to import and export of, and technical requirement for, animals, animal products, marine products and other objects:

Provided that before providing any information under this section, approval of the Central Government shall be obtained.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section the expression—

(i) “International Plant Protection Convention” means the International Plant Protection Convention, 1951 of which India is a member; and

(ii) “Office International des Epizooties (OIE)” means the Office International des Epizooties created through an international agreement of which India is a member.

CHAPTER VI

EMERGENCY ACTION

Declaration
of
biosecurity
emergency.

38. (1) If the Authority is satisfied, on the information received by it that—

(a) there is likelihood of—

(i) an outbreak or occurrence in India of an organism, which is not previously known to be established in India and if it becomes established in India, it has the potential to cause significant loss to the biosecurity of the country; or

(ii) an organism, previously thought to be of restricted distribution or abundance in India, which has become so distributed and abundant in India or any part thereof that it has the potential to cause significant loss to the biosecurity; or

(iii) spreading of a pest beyond control by the application of the national pest management strategy for that pest; and

(b) it is in the public interest that action be taken immediately to manage, or eradicate the organism and such management or eradication is not effectively possible in normal course;

it may recommend the Central Government to declare a biosecurity emergency in respect of the whole of India or of such part of the territory thereof as may be specified in the recommendation.

(2) The Central Government, if it is satisfied, on the recommendation made under sub-section (1) and after consultation with such

persons as it may deem reasonable, that such biosecurity emergency exists, may make declaration to that effect in respect of the whole of India or of such part of the territory thereof as may be specified in the declaration.

(3) A declaration made under sub-section (2) may be varied or revoked by subsequent declaration.

(4) The Central Government shall not issue a notification varying such proclamation unless the recommendations of the Authority are communicated to it.

(5) A declaration under sub-section (2) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of six months unless revoked earlier.

39. While the declaration of biosecurity emergency is in operation, then,—

Effect of declaration of biosecurity emergency.

(a) the Central Government may give all such directions to the Authority and require all such acts to be done or not to be done by the Authority as the Central Government may deem necessary for the purpose of managing or eradicating the organism in respect of which such biosecurity emergency is declared;

(b) the Authority may take such measures and do all such acts and things which the Authority deems necessary for the purpose of managing or eradicating the organism in respect of which such biosecurity emergency is declared.

40. (1) The Authority may with the prior approval of the Central Government, at any time while a declaration of biosecurity emergency under sub-section (2) of section 38 is in force, by notification, make a scheme for the management or eradication of the organism in respect of which such emergency has been declared.

Biosecurity emergency scheme.

(2) The Central Government may, before giving approval under sub-section (1), consult such experts as it may deem fit as to the desirability of such scheme.

CHAPTER VII

APPEAL AND REVISION

Appeal.

41. Any person aggrieved by any order of the Designated Officer under this Act may within a period of thirty days from the date on which the said order is communicated to him appeal, in the such manner and on such payment of fees as may be prescribed, to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final:

Provided that the Central Government may entertain an appeal after the expiry of thirty days if it is satisfied that such person was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

Power of revision.

42. The Central Government may, at any time, call for and examine the record relating to any case on which the Designated Officer has made an order for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of such order and make such order as it may deem fit:

Provided that no order under this section shall be made after the expiry of one year from the date of such decision:

Provided further that the Central Government shall not make any order against any person unless that person has had a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order.

Re-analysis.

43. Any person aggrieved by a report of analysis of sample made under this Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder, may request the Designated Officer for re-analysis by a different laboratory of the Authority, or an accredited laboratory, whose report shall be final.

44. (1) Where any plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object not confiscated is required to be sold for the realisation of the dues of the Authority, or otherwise under this Act, after ensuring that it does not pose biosecurity risk to the country, under this Act, the Authority shall, after the notice to the owner thereof, sell by public auction or by tender or with the consent of the owner in any other manner such plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object.

Procedure for sale of goods and application of sale proceeds.

(2) The proceeds of any such sale referred to in sub-section (1) shall be applied,—

(a) firstly to the payment of the expenses of the sale;

(b) next to the payment of the dues of the Authority in respect to the plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object sold;

(c) next to the payment of the charges, if any, payable in respect of the plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object sold, due to the person having the custody of such plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object; and

(d) next to the payment of any amount due from the owner of the plant, animal, their product, or other object sold, to the Central Government if any such intimation has been received by the Authority, and the balance, if any, remains after such payment shall be paid to the said owner.

CHAPTER VIII

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

45. The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, make to the Authority grants and loans of such sums of money as the Central Government may think fit for being utilised for the purposes of this Act.

Grants by Central Government.

46. (1) There shall be constituted a Fund to be called the Agricultural Biosecurity Fund and there shall be credited thereto,—

(a) all grants and loans made by the Central Government under section 45;

(b) all grants, fees, penalties and charges received by the Authority under this Act; and

(c) all sums received by the Authority from such other source as may be approved by the Central Government.

(2) The Agricultural Biosecurity Fund shall be applied,—

(A) for meeting—

(a) the cost of the measures taken under this Act, or rules and regulations made thereunder;

(b) the salaries, allowances and other remuneration, as the case may be, of the members of the Authority, members of committees, special invitees, officers and other employees of the Authority;

(c) the administrative expenses of the Authority and any other expenses authorised by or under this Act; and

(d) repayment of any loan under clauses (a) and (c) of sub-section (1).

(B) for the purpose of expanding existing facilities or services, or creating new facilities or services, or for the purpose of providing against any temporary decrease of revenue or increase of expenditures from transient causes or for purposes of replacement or for meeting expenditures arising from loss or damage from incidence of pest infestation or infection, or for meeting any liability arising out of any act or commission in the discharge of its functions under this Act.

(3) All moneys belonging to the fund shall be deposited in such banks or invested in such manner as may, subject to the approval of the Central Government, be decided by the Authority.

47. (1) The Authority shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records, and prepare an annual statement of accounts including profit and loss account and balance sheet in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Accounts
and audit.

(2) The accounts of the Authority shall be audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any expenditure incurred by him in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Authority to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Authority, shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has in connection with the audit of Government accounts and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers, and inspect any place under, or any office of, the Authority.

(4) The accounts of the Authority as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, or any other person appointed by him in this behalf, together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government, and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

48. (1) The Authority shall prepare once every year in such form and in such time as may be prescribed, an annual report giving a summary of its activities including information relating to proceedings and policies during the

Annual
report and
its laying
before
Parliament.

previous year and such report shall also contain annual accounts of the Authority.

(2) A copy of the report shall be forwarded to the Central Government and the Central Government shall cause such report to be laid, as soon as may be after it is received, before each House of Parliament.

CHAPTER IX

IMPORT OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS, ETC.

Application
of law
relating to
customs
and
powers of
Customs
officers.

49. (1) The law for the time being in force relating to the customs and goods, the import of which is prohibited under the Customs Act, 1962 or any other law for the time being in force shall, subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Act, apply in respect of pests or plants or animals, the import of which requires permit and certificate by the Authority under the said section, or prohibited by the Authority and officers of Customs and officers empowered under the Customs Act, 1962 or any other law for the time being in force, to perform the duties imposed thereby on a Commissioner of Customs and other officers of Customs, shall have the same powers in respect of such pests or plants or animals as they have for the time being in respect of such goods as aforesaid.

52 of 1962.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Commissioner of Customs or any officer of the Government authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, may detain any imported package which he suspects to contain any pests or plants or animals which is the import of which requires the permit and certificate under section 3, or, prohibited by the Authority under the said section and shall forthwith report such detention to the Authority, and, if necessary, forward, with the approval of the Authority, the package or sample of any suspected pests or plants or animals and its products found therein to the laboratory notified or research institution accredited under this Act.

50. No plant, animal or plant product or animal product or other object imported into India shall be released unless—

Release of imported products.

(i) the importer has produced to the Designated Officer all permits, certificates and other documentation as may be required under the provisions of this Act, or rules and regulations made thereunder;

(ii) such plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object is, or has been, presented to and cleared by the Designated Officer in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or rules and regulations made thereunder.

51. (1) If the Designated Officer is satisfied, either on a reference made to him in this regard or otherwise, that—

Revocation or suspension of permit or certificate.

(a) the import permit or the sanitary or phytosanitary certificate has been granted by misrepresentation of an essential fact; or

(b) the holder of such import permit or sanitary or phytosanitary certificate has failed to comply with the conditions subject to which such import permit or sanitary or phytosanitary certificate was granted, or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act, or rules and regulations made thereunder,

then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of such permit or certificate, as the case may be, is liable under this Act, the Designated Officer may, after giving the holder of such permit or certificate, an opportunity of showing cause, revoke or suspend such permit or certificate.

(2) Subject to any regulation that may be made in this behalf, the Designated Officer may also vary or amend the permit or certificate granted under section 3 or section 4.

Removal of imports.

52. (1) Where the Designated Officer has reasons to believe that any plant, animal and plant product or animal product or other object imported into India—

(a) was imported in contravention of the provisions of this Act, or rules and regulations made thereunder; or

(b) contains a quarantine pest,

then, the Designated Officer may, give a notice by registered post or through electronic media or by any other verifiable means to the owner of such plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object, or to the person having the possession, care or control of it, requiring him within a period not exceeding thirty days to remove it from India.

(2) Where the owner or the person referred to in sub-section (1) fails to remove such plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object within such time as may be allowed for the purpose, the Designated officer may seize it, cause it removed and destroyed at the cost of such owner or person.

(3) The costs of such seizure, removal or destruction shall be recoverable from such owner or person in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973, for the recovery of fines imposed by a Court, as if such costs were fine imposed by the Court.

2 of 1974.

CHAPTER X

ENFORCEMENT

Appointment of Designated Officers.

53. (1) The Authority shall, by notification, designate from amongst the officers of the Authority, such Designated Officers as it may deem fit, to perform functions and exercise powers under this Act or rules and regulations made thereunder for such areas, as may be specified in the notification.

(2) The Authority may, without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (1), appoint by notification as the case may be, with the prior approval of the Central Government or State Government or research institutes or any other public institution, without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (1), such technically qualified persons subject to such conditions as it deems fit, from amongst the officers or employees working under such Governments or institutions to act as Designated Officers to perform functions and exercise powers under this Act, or rules and regulations made thereunder for such areas, as may be specified in the notification.

(3) The Designated Officers, who deal with export certification, shall be deemed as public officers for meeting the requirements of international agreements and conventions for the purposes of such certification.

54. (1) A Designated Officer shall have the power to inspect, examine and take samples of any plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object, for analysis or test.

Powers of
Designated
Officers.

(2) If the Designated Officer has reason to believe that violation of this Act, or rules and regulations made thereunder, has been or is being or is likely to be committed, or for the purpose of satisfying himself as to whether the provisions of this Act or rules and regulations made thereunder, or the conditions of any import permit or sanitary or phytosanitary certificate are being complied with, he may,—

(a) enter and search, at all reasonable times and with such assistance, if any, as he considers necessary, any land or premises to require any person to produce any import permit, sanitary or phytosanitary certificate or other documentation required under this Act or rules and regulations made thereunder;

(b) inspect, examine and make copies of such permit, certificate or other documentation, or take extracts of registers or records maintained by such person, where he has reason to believe that any offence under this Act has been committed by such person and seize such registers or records or portions thereof as he may consider relevant in respect of that offence;

(c) search any person, baggage (including luggage, bags, suitcase, hand bag and personal belongings), package (including boxes, parcel, containers, wooden packaging material) and other packaging material, conveyance (including boat, ship, ferry, cruise, aircraft, vessel, hovercraft, train, truck, car, cart, cargo, container and animal) or other thing upon entry into or exit from India by means of which the offence under this Act has been or is being committed or which may be employed for commission of such offence;

(d) stop the distribution, sale or use of any plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object, and seize the same, which he has reason to believe is being distributed, sold or used in contravention of the provisions of this Act, or rules and regulations made thereunder; and

(e) where he has reason to believe that a pest is injurious to plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object, order at the expenses of the owner the treatment or disposal (including reshipment and confinement in a quarantine station) of the pest or any plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object imported into India, whether or not covered by an import permit or a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate including treatment of any incoming conveyance into India.

(3) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, or, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, any area in which that

2 of 1974.

Code is not in force, the provisions of any corresponding law in force in that State or area, shall, so far as may be, apply to any search or seizure under this section as they apply to any search or seizure made under the authority of a warrant issued under section 94 of the said Code or, as the case may be, under the corresponding provisions of the said law.

55. (1) Where a Designated Officer has reasons to believe that a quarantine pest is, or could be, present in an area, he may prohibit the owners or occupiers of any land or building in that area or any other person having the possession, care or control of plants, animals and plant products or animal products or other objects in that area from moving them without the written authorisation of such Designated Officer.

Duties of
Designated
Officers.

(2) The Designated Officer shall serve a notice in writing upon the owners or occupiers of any land or building in the area specified in sub-section (1), and, if necessary, upon owners or occupiers of any land or building in any adjacent place, ordering each of them, within a period to be indicated in such notice, to perform such treatment and carryout such measures, including the total destruction, of any plant, plant product, animal or animal product or other thing, whether or not infested or infected with the quarantine pest, as such Designated Officer may deem necessary for the eradication, containment or prevention of the spread of such quarantine pest.

(3) A notice under sub-section (2) shall be communicated in writing to the concerned owners or occupiers or other persons.

(4) Where no owner, occupier or any other person referred to in sub-section (2) on whom the notice is issued is present or found, or if the concerned land or plants, animals, plant products or animal products or other objects

are not under the ownership, occupation, possession, care or control of such owner or occupier, service of any notice under sub-section (2) may be made by affixing such notice in a conspicuous place where such plants, animals, plant products or animal products or other plants are located, and such affixing shall be deemed to be the service of the notice on concerned owner, occupier or such other person.

(5) If the owner or occupier or person referred to in sub-section (2), fails to comply with the requirements of the notice served under sub-section (2) or, as the case may be, under sub-section (4) on him, the Designated Officer shall proceed with the treatment, or destruction, as the case may be, and take such measures as may be necessary for properly and effectively carrying out the requirements of the notice.

Procedures
for
sampling
and
analysis.

56. Procedures for sampling, testing and analysing plants, animals, plant products or animal products and other objects, shall be such as may be specified by regulations made in this behalf.

All
agencies to
assist.

57. Every agency of the Central Government and the State Governments shall render such help and assistance and furnish such information to the Designated Officer or a person or an agency authorised by him in writing, as he may require for the discharge of his functions under this Act, rules and regulations made thereunder.

Compensation
not to be
paid in
certain
cases.

58. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no compensation shall be payable for any action taken by the Designated Officer in good faith under this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder in respect of—

(a) a plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object that is

imported into India or exported from India in contravention of this Act, or the rules and regulations made thereunder, or such plant, animal, plant product, animal product or other object that is found to be infested or infected with a quarantine pest when it is inspected on importation or before exportation; or

(b) the prohibition or restriction of the sale or movement of any plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object where such sale or movement is prohibited or restricted as a result of the suspension or revocation of, or the refusal to grant, an import permit or a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate that is required under this Act, or the rules and regulations made thereunder:

Provided that the authority may award a reasonable compensation to a person for any loss or damage incurred to him in respect of non-infested or non-infected plant, animal, plant product or animal product or any other objects, land or premises, in the course of, or as a result of the implementation of, any sanitary or phytosanitary measure.

CHAPTER XI

OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENT

59. Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder, for the contravention of which no penalty has been separately provided in this Chapter, shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to two lakh rupees.

Penalty for contraventions for which no specific penalty is provided.

60. If a person without the permission of the Designated Officer, retains, removes or tampers with any material or other thing that has been seized under this Act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees.

Punishment for interfering with seized items.

Punishment
for false
information.

61. If a person, in connection with a requirement or direction under this Act, provides any information or produces any document that the person knows is false or misleading, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and also with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees.

Punishment
for
obstructing
or
imperso-
nating a
Designated
Officer.

62. If a person without reasonable excuse, resists, obstructs, or attempts to obstruct, impersonate, threaten, intimidate or assault a Designated Officer in exercising his functions under this Act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and also with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

Penalty for
contravention
in relation
to imports
and
exports.

63. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of sections 3 and 4, imports or exports any plant, animal or animal product or plant product or any other product, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years and shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees.

Punishment
for
subsequent
offences.

64. (1) If any person, after having been previously convicted of an offence punishable under this Act subsequently commits and is convicted of the same offence, he shall be liable to—

(i) twice the punishment, which might have been imposed on a first conviction, subject to the punishment being maximum provided for the same offence; and

(ii) a further fine on daily basis which may extend up to one lakh rupees, where the offence is a continuing one.

(2) The Court may also cause the offender's name and place of residence, the offence and the penalty imposed to be published at the offender's expense in such newspapers or in such other manner as the court may direct and

the expenses of such publication shall be deemed to be part of the cost attending the conviction and shall be recoverable in the same manner as a fine.

65. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Offences
by
companies.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or that the commission of the offence is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

66. (1) No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act, except upon the complaint in writing made by the Authority or by any officer of the Authority duly authorised by the Authority for this purpose.

Cognizance
and trial of
offences.

(2) No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class, shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

Recovery
of penalty,
etc.

67. A penalty imposed under this Act or any dues of the Authority under this Act, if it is not paid, shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

CHAPTER XII

CONTROL BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Directions
by Central
Government.

68. (1) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Authority shall, in exercise of its powers and in performance of its functions under this Act, be bound by such directions on questions of policy other than those relating to technical and administrative matters, as the Central Government may give in writing to it from time to time:

Provided that the Authority shall, as far as practicable, be given opportunity to express its views before any direction is given under this sub-section.

(2) If any dispute arises between the Central Government and the Authority as to whether the question is or is not of policy, the decision of the Central Government thereon shall be final.

(3) The Authority shall furnish to the Central Government such returns or other information, with respect to its activities, as the Central Government may, from time to time require.

Power of
Central
Government
to prohibit
import of
pests or
plants or
animals
and its
products in
public
interest.

69. Without prejudice to any other provision contained in this Chapter, if the Central Government is satisfied that the use of any pests or plants or animals or its products is likely to involve any risk to human beings or animals or that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do then, that

Government may, by notification, prohibit the import of such pests or plants or animals and or its products.

70. (1) If, at any time, the Central Government is of the opinion—

Power to supersede Authority.

(a) that on account of a grave emergency, the Authority is unable to discharge the functions and duties imposed on it by or under the provisions of this Act; or

(b) that the Authority has persistently made default in complying with any direction issued by the Central Government under this Act or in the discharge of the functions and duties imposed on it by or under the provisions of this Act; or

(c) that circumstances exist which render it necessary in the public interest so to do,

the Central Government may, by notification, supersede the Authority for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be specified in the notification:

Provided that before issuing a notification under this sub-section for the reasons mentioned in clause (b), the Central Government shall give a reasonable opportunity to the Authority to show cause why it should not be superseded and shall consider the explanations and objections, if any, of the Authority.

(2) Upon the publication of a notification under sub-section (1) superseding the Authority,—

(a) all the members shall, as from the date of supersession, vacate their offices as such;

(b) all the powers, functions and duties which may, by or under the provisions of this Act, be exercised or discharged by or

on behalf of the Authority, shall until the Authority is reconstituted under sub-section (3), be exercised and discharged by such person or persons as the Central Government may direct;

(c) all property owned or controlled by the Authority shall, until the Authority is reconstituted under sub-section (3), vest in the Central Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the notification issued under sub-section (1), the Central Government may—

(a) extend the period of supersession for such further term not exceeding six months, as it may consider necessary; or

(b) reconstitute the Authority by fresh appointment and in such case the members who vacated their offices under clause (a) of sub-section (2) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment:

Provided that the Central Government may, at any time, before the expiration of the period of supersession, whether as originally specified under sub-section (1) or as extended under this sub-section, take action under clause (b) of this sub-section.

(4) The Central Government shall cause a notification issued under sub-section (1) and a full report of any action taken under this section and the circumstances leading to such action to be laid before both Houses of Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Act to
have effect
in addition
to other
laws.

71. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

	<p>72. The Authority shall furnish to the Central Government such returns or other information with respect to its activities as the Central Government may, from time to time, require.</p>	<p>Power of Central Government to obtain reports and returns.</p>
45 of 1860.	<p>73. The members, officers and other employees of the Authority shall, be deemed, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of this Act or the rules and regulations, made thereunder, to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.</p>	<p>Officers and employees of the Authority to be public servants.</p>
	<p>74. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government, or the Authority, or any member of the Authority, or officers or other employees of the Central Government or Authority, for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act, or the rules and regulations made thereunder.</p>	<p>Protection of action taken in good faith.</p>
	<p>75. No civil court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter which the Authority or Central Government is empowered by or under this Act to determine and no injunction shall be granted by any court in respect of any action taken or to be taken by the Authority and the Central Government in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.</p>	<p>Bar of jurisdiction of civil courts.</p>
	<p>76. (1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.</p>	<p>Power of Central Government to make rules.</p>
	<p>(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—</p>	
	<p>(a) experience of the years under section 9;</p>	
	<p>(b) the powers and functions of the Authority which may be exercised and discharged by the Director General under section 10;</p>	

(c) the term of office and conditions of service of, and the allowances payable to, the Director General, Deputy Director General and the other members other than *ex-officio* members under sub-section (1) of section 11;

(d) the powers and duties of secretary under sub-section (1) of section 15;

(e) control and restrictions subject to which the Authority may appoint other officers and employees under section 16;

(f) the form in which the option of willingness or otherwise to become employees of the Authority be given under sub-section (3) of section 22;

(g) other activities to be undertaken by Authority under clause (y) of section 23;

(h) the manner and fee for appeal under section 41;

(i) the form in which the Authority shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records, and prepare an annual statement of accounts including profit and loss account and balance sheet under sub-section (1) of section 47;

(j) the form and time in which the Authority shall prepare an annual report under sub-section (1) of section 48;

(k) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed under the Act.

Power to
make
regulations.

77. (1) The Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, by notification, make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder, to provide for all matters necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such regulations

may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the form, manner, fee, conditions and exemptions of the import permit under clause (i) of section 3;

(b) the authority of the country of origin and the country of re-export which shall issue the sanitary or phytosanitary certificate under clause (ii) of section 3;

(c) the manner in which and the fee on payment of which the Designated Officer shall issue the sanitary or phytosanitary certificate under section 4;

(d) the times and places of meetings, and procedures in regard to the transaction of business at the meetings, including the quorum of the Authority under sub-section (1) of section 12;

(e) the method of appointment, the scale of pay and allowances and other conditions of service of other officers and employees of the Authority under section 16;

(f) the manner in which the experts and professionals may be engaged by the Authority and their remuneration or fee under section 18;

(g) post-entry quarantine measures which may be implemented by the Authority or through research institutes or jointly with such research institutes under clause (f) of section 23;

(h) fee to be charged for services under clause (w) of section 23;

(i) the form and manner in which any contract shall be made under subsection (2) of section 34;

(j) procedures for sampling, testing and analysing plants, animals, plant products or animal products and other objects under section 56;

(k) generally for the efficient conduct of the affairs of the Authority.

Laying of
rules and
regulations
before
Parliament.

78. Every rule and every regulation made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each Houses of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or the regulation, as the case may be, or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.

Power to
remove
difficulties.

79. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to be necessary, for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of the period of three years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as it is made, before each House of Parliament.

Repeal and
savings.

80. (1) The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 and the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 (hereafter referred to as the repealed enactments) are hereby repealed:

2 of 1914.
9 of 1898.

Provided that such repeal shall not affect,—

(a) the previous operation of the said enactments or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the said enactments; or

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the said enactments; or

(d) any investigation, legal proceeding (including assessment proceeding) or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid,

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if this Act had not been passed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal by sub-section (1) of the repealed enactments,—

(a) any notification, order or notice issued, or declaration made, or permit or certificate granted, or any other thing done, or any other action taken under the repealed enactments, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, be deemed to have been issued, made, granted, done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act until the notification, order or notice or permit or certificate is issued under this Act;

9 of 1898. (b) all rules made under section 4 of the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 and section 4D and section 5 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 shall continue to have effect until the rules and regulations are made under this Act.

10 of 1897. (3) The mention of particular matters in proviso to sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) shall not be held to prejudice or affect the general application of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 with regard to the effect of repeal.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The new and emerging factors including genetic engineering, climate change, bio-terrorism and transboundary diseases have profound implications on the plant and animal health and environment with strong connections to human health. The liberalisation of global trade in agriculture since 1995 has opened new avenues for growth and diversification of agriculture, but it has also brought in many challenges. There is an increased risk of introduction of exotic pests and weeds in the country with the potential to cause serious economic losses. Advances in genetic engineering leading to the introduction and release of living modified organisms or their products (e.g. genetically modified organisms) require proper risk assessment and management. Climate change has the potential to alter the habitat of known pests and even cause introduction of new pests. We have to contend with the ever increasing threat of bio-terrorism. The emergence and spread of transboundary diseases such as the avian influenza and the Ug-99 wheat stem rust fungus pose new threats to human, animal and plant safety.

2. A number of plant diseases, animal diseases and marine diseases and pests have been introduced into India through import of seeds, planting material, livestock and livestock products previously. Many of them, including weeds such as *Parthenium*, *Phalaris minor* and *Lanata camara*, have got established in the country and continue to cause enormous economic losses every year. Seen in this context, the potential risks in the emerging scenario are a cause for concern.

3. Over the years systems have been developed and put in place separately for protection of plant, animal and marine health. The existing systems including infrastructure for agricultural biosecurity of the country need major changes to meet the emerging challenges which have highlighted agricultural biosecurity as an urgent issue requiring policies and technological capabilities to prevent, detect, and respond to such threats. An integrated approach towards agricultural biosecurity would not only increase the national capacity to protect human health, agricultural production and livelihood, safeguard the environment, and protect against uncertain technologies and products, but also equip the country to meet obligations under international trade and sanitary and phytosanitary agreements in food and agricultural products. Agricultural biosecurity is an essential element

of sustainable agricultural development. The National Commission on Farmers has recommended developing a National Agricultural Biosecurity System characterised by high professional, public, and political credibility through integration of plant, animal and fish management systems on biosecurity based on risk analysis and management. It has also recommended establishment of synergies in requirements of international agreements and national regulations across these sectors to avoid duplication of resources. The National Policy for Farmers (2007) has identified strengthening the biosecurity of crops, farm animals, fish, and forest trees for safeguarding the livelihood and income security of farmer families and the health and trade security of the nation as a major policy goal.

4. In the 3rd meeting of the Agriculture Coordination Committee held on the 15th February, 2008, it was recognised that it was essential to establish an integrated national biosecurity system covering plant, animal and marine issues. A Core Group was constituted by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on the 22nd April, 2008 for formulating recommendations for establishment of an integrated national biosecurity system. The Core Group in its report submitted on the 26th February, 2009, *inter alia*, recommended establishment of the National Agricultural Biosecurity System requiring a new legislation which is more relevant in the context of the present scenario. It suggested that the traditional approach of managing agricultural biosecurity on a sectoral basis through the development and implementation of separate policy and legislative frameworks (e.g. for animal and plant life and health) would have to be converted to a cohesive and convergent approach recognising the interdisciplinary nature of biosecurity. In a harmonised and integrated system, various authorities would work together towards the common goal of agricultural biosecurity utilising expertise from various organisations under the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Defence, Environment and Forests, Health and Family Welfare, Home Affairs, Rural Development and Science and Technology. An autonomous authority would be required for administering the biosecurity authority on the lines of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, and successful models of integrated biosecurity organisations in countries like Australia, New Zealand and United States of America. Such an authority would improve safety, efficiency, transparency and compliance of quarantine and pest management regulations and respond swiftly to contain emergent biosecurity problems. It will ensure conduct of biosecure international trade in agriculture.

5. The Core Group pointed out that the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 and the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 are age old legislations and are subsidiary to the Customs Act, 1962 which does

not give direct powers to the quarantine officers to deport or destroy or confiscate the consignment or lodge complaints under the Indian Penal Code. Inadequate or obsolete definitions in these Acts need to be updated. Adequate provisions for regulating plants, livestock and aquatics and powers for inspecting transport vehicles and seizure and destruction of infested or infected plants and livestock or their products have to be incorporated. Punishment or penalty on the importers or custom house clearing agents or other defaulters for violation of provisions of the legislation has to be provided. Provisions for effective domestic quarantine have to be incorporated. The enabling legislation for the proposed biosecurity authority would have to be enacted.

6. In keeping with the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers and the Core Group, the Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013 has been prepared. The main objective of the Bill is to bring together the plant, animal and marine protection and quarantine set ups together under a high powered body with adequate powers for a quantum jump in the capability to safeguard the country's agricultural biosecurity. The Bill seeks to set up an autonomous authority encompassing the four sectors of agricultural biosecurity, namely, plant health, animal health, living aquatic resources (fisheries, etc.) and agriculturally important micro-organisms. It provides for modernising the legal framework to regulate safe movement of plants and animals within the country and in international trade, and harmonise the legal requirements of the various sectors of agricultural biosecurity. The proposed legislation will ensure agricultural biosecurity of the country for common benefit and for safeguarding the agricultural economy.

7. The salient features of the proposed legislation, *inter alia*, are as follows:—

(a) integration of plant and animal quarantine services;

(b) establishment of an Authority for prevention, control, eradication and management of pests and diseases of plants and animals and unwanted organisms for ensuring agricultural biosecurity;

(c) to meet international obligations of India for facilitating imports and exports of plants, plant products, animals, animal products, aquatic organisms and regulation of agriculturally important micro-organisms;

(d) prevention and control of pest infestation or infection, including declaration of an area as "controlled area" for this purpose and measures for control of such infestation or infection;

(e) provision for inspection, taking samples, entry and search of premises, checking of conveyances to ensure compliance of phytosanitary and sanitary measures and also seizure, treatment and disposal of plants, animals and their products to prevent spread of pests by designated officers;

(f) declaration of biosecurity emergency in case of outbreak of organisms threatening biosecurity and actions and procedures to deal with it;

(g) removal of plant, animals, their products and other objects imported in violation of the provisions of the proposed legislation.

8. The notes on clauses explain in detail the various provisions contained in the Bill.

9. The Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objectives.

NEW DELHI;
The 30th August, 2012

SHARAD PAWAR

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF
THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

**[Copy of letter No. 8-13/2008-PP. II, dated 18th February, 2013
from Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing
Industries to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha]**

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013, recommends to the House the introduction and consideration of the Bill under article 117 (1) (3) of the Constitution.

Notes on Clauses

Clause 1.— The proposed legislation provides for short title, extent and commencement.

Clause 2.—This clause defines certain terms and expressions used in the proposed legislation which, *inter alia*, include “animal”, “animal product”, “Authority”, “Beneficial organism”, “Biosecurity”, “Controlled area”, “Designated Officer”, “eradication” and “phytosanitary or sanitary measure”.

Clause 3.—This clause provides for prohibition of import. It provides that no person shall import into India any plant, animal or plant product or animal product or any other object in contravention of any notification issued by the Authority specifying the plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object, or in contravention of the guidelines issued by the Authority, the import of which shall be prohibited except in accordance with an import permit issued by the Designated Officer in such form, manner and on payment of such fee and subject to such conditions and exemptions as may be specified by regulations and the sanitary or phytosanitary certificate issued by such authority of the country of origin and the country of re-export of such imports as may be specified by the regulations.

Clause 4.—This clause provides for prohibition of export. It provides that no person shall export any plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object except in accordance with the sanitary or phytosanitary certificate issued by the Designated Officer in such manner and on payment of such fee as may be specified by regulations. However, no such certificate shall be necessary where the country of destination does not require it.

Clause 5.—This clause provides for domestic quarantine. It provides that except as provided under the proposed legislation, or rules and regulations made thereunder, no person shall possess, move, grow, raise, culture, breed or produce any plant, animal and plant product or animal product or any other object, as the case may be, if he has reasons to believe that it is carrying or harbouring, or may carry or harbour, a quarantine pest, or that it is or could be infested or infected with a quarantine pest.

Clause 6.—This clause provides about the duty of a person to inform. It provides that where a person becomes aware of the existence of a pest or disease of plant or animal which the person suspects to

be a quarantine pest or disease in an area where such pest or disease has not previously been known to exist, it shall be the duty of the person to inform immediately the existence of such pest or disease.

Clause 7.—This clause provides for the constitution and incorporation of Authority. It provides that with effect from the appointed day, the Central Government shall, by notification, constitute an authority to be called the Agricultural Biosecurity Authority of India. The Authority so constituted shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of the proposed legislation, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue or be sued. It also provides that the head office of the Authority shall be at Faridabad.

Clause 8.—This clause provides for the composition of the Authority. It provides for the following composition:

(a) a Director General to be appointed by the Central Government;

(b) two Deputy Director Generals to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst the persons having special knowledge and experience of not less than ten years in plant and animal sciences—Members;

(c) two members to be appointed by the Central Government, from amongst persons having special knowledge and experience of not less than ten years in plant and animal quarantine, or in plant and animal protection, or in any other discipline pertaining to plant and animal protection, which, in the opinion of the Central Government, is related to the functions of the Authority — Members;

(d) three members to be appointed by the Central Government by rotation in the alphabetical order to represent the states and the union territories, on the recommendation of the Government of the State, or as the case may be, the union territory concerned;

(e) one representative of Ministry or Department dealing with the Agriculture and Co-operation, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(f) one representative of Ministry or Department dealing with the Animal Husbandary, Dairying and Fisheries, not below the rank of Joint Secretary— Member;

(g) one representative of the Ministry or Department dealing with the Commerce, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(h) one representative of Ministry or Department dealing with the Environment and Forest, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(i) one representative from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, to be nominated by the Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(j) one representative from the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, to be nominated by the Director-General, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(k) one representative of Ministry or Department dealing with health or from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(l) the Member (Customs) of Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance—Member;

(m) one representative from the Ministry or Department dealing with Biotechnology, not below the rank of Joint Secretary — Member;

(n) one representative to be nominated by Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(o) one representative from National Disaster Management Authority, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(p) one representative from Defence Research and Development Organisation, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member;

(q) one representative of the Ministry or Department dealing with legal or legislative affairs, not below the rank of Joint Secretary—Member.

Clause 9.—This clause provides for the qualifications for appointment of Director General. It provides that the Director General of the Authority shall be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons who have special knowledge and professional experience of such years as may be prescribed in plant and animal

quarantine or in plant and animal protection or any other discipline pertaining to plant and animal protection or from amongst the persons from the administration who have been associated with the subject. However, a person who is in the service of Government shall not be appointed as Director General unless he is holding or has held the post not below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

Clause 10.—This clause provides for the powers of the Director General. It provides that the Director General shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority and shall have the general superintendence and directions in the conduct of the affairs of the Authority and shall, in addition to presiding over the meetings of the Authority, exercise and discharge such powers and functions of the Authority as may be prescribed.

Clause 11.—This clause provides for the conditions of service of the Director General and Members. It provides that term of office and conditions of service of, and fee and allowances payable to, the Director General, Deputy Director General and the other members (other than ex-officio members) shall be such as may be prescribed.

Clause 12.—This clause provides for meetings of the Authority. It provides that the Authority shall meet at such times and places, and shall observe such procedures in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings, including the quorum, as may be provided by regulations. It further provides that the Director General, if for any reason is unable to attend any meeting of the Authority, any other member chosen by the members present from amongst themselves at the meeting shall preside at the meeting. It also provides that all questions which come up before the Authority in the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, and, in the event of an equality of votes, the Director General, or in his absence, the person presiding the meeting, shall have a second or casting vote. It also empowers the Authority to make regulations for the transaction of business at its meetings.

Clause 13.—This clause provides that vacancies, etc., should not invalidate the proceedings of the Authority. It provides that no act or proceeding of the Authority shall be invalid merely for reason of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Authority or any defect in the appointment of a person acting as a member of the Authority or any irregularity in the procedure of the Authority not affecting the merits of the case.

Clause 14.—This clause provides for removal of Director General, Deputy Director General and Members. It provides that notwithstanding anything contained in clause 11, the Central Government may, by order, remove from office the Director General, Deputy Director General or any member referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause 8, if the Director General or such other member has been adjudged an insolvent or has been convicted of an offence, which in the opinion of the Central Government, involves moral turpitude or has become physically and mentally incapable of acting as a member or has acquired such financial or other interests as are likely to affect prejudicially his functions as a member or has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest. However, no member shall be removed under items (d) and (e) of out clause (1) unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter.

Clause 15.—This clause provides for the Secretary of Authority and his powers. It empowers the Central Government to appoint a Secretary to the Authority who shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed or as may be delegated to him by the Director General. It further provides that the Secretary shall be entitled to such salary and allowances and shall be subject to such conditions of service in respect of leave, pension, provident fund and such other matters, as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Central Government.

Clause 16.—This clause provides for officers and employees of the Authority. It provides that subject to such control and restrictions as may be prescribed, the Authority may appoint such other officers and employees, as may be necessary, for the efficient performance of its functions and the method of appointment, the scale of pay and allowances and other conditions of service of such other officers and employees of the Authority shall be such as may be provided by the Authority by regulations.

Clause 17.—This clause prohibits the Director General etc., from undertaking any other work. It provides that the Director General, Deputy Director General, other members, the Secretary and other employees of the Authority shall not undertake any work unconnected with their duties under the proposed legislation, except with the permission of the Central Government.

Clause 18.—This clause provides for appointment of experts. It empowers the Authority to engage, in such manner and on such remuneration or fee as may be specified by regulations such number

of experts and professionals of integrity and outstanding ability, having special knowledge of, and experience in, plant pests and diseases and animal diseases or such other disciplines related to agricultural biosecurity as it deems necessary to assist the Authority in the discharge of its functions under the proposed legislation.

Clause 19.—This clause provides for appointment of committees by the Authority. It provides that the Authority may appoint such committees as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of its duties and performance of its functions under the proposed legislation. It further provides that the Authority shall have the power to co-opt as members of any committee appointed under sub-clause (1) such number of persons, who are not members of the Authority, as it may think fit and the persons so co-opted shall have the right to attend the meetings of the committee and take part in its proceedings but shall not have the right to vote. It also provides that the persons co-opted as members of a committee under sub-clause (2) shall be entitled to receive such allowances for attending meetings of the committee as may be fixed by the Authority.

Clause 20.—This clause provides for transfer and vesting in the Authority, undertakings of plant, animal quarantine stations, etc. It provides that on and from the appointed day, there shall be transferred to, and vest in, the Authority constituted under clause 7, the undertakings of the existing Plant Quarantine stations, Central Integrated Pest Management Centres, Locust Warning Organisation, Secretariat of Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee, any other laboratories under the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Government of India and animal quarantine stations and connected laboratories, referred to as “the undertakings” in the proposed legislation. It further provides that the undertakings which are transferred to, and which vest in the Authority under sub-clause (1) shall be deemed to include all assets, rights, powers, authorities and privileges and all property movable and immovable, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, present or contingent, of whatever nature and wheresoever situate, including lands, buildings, machinery, equipments, works, workshops, cash balances, capital, reserves, reserve funds, investments, tenancies, leases and book debts and all other rights and interests arising out of such property as were immediately before the appointed day in the ownership, possession or power of the undertakings, in relation to their undertakings, whether within or outside India, all books of account and documents relating thereto and shall also be deemed to include all borrowings, liabilities and obligations of whatever kind then subsisting of the undertakings in relation to their undertakings.

Clause 21.—This clause relates to general effect of vesting of undertaking in the Authority. It provides that all contracts, agreements and working arrangements subsisting immediately before the appointed day and affecting the undertakings, shall, in so far as they relate to the undertakings cease to have effect or be enforceable against the undertakings and shall be of as full force and effect against or in favour of the Authority in which the undertakings have vested by virtue of the proposed legislation and enforceable as fully and effectually as if, instead of the undertakings the Authority had been named therein or had been a party thereto. It further provides that any proceeding, suit or cause of action pending or existing immediately before the appointed day by or against the undertakings in relation to their undertakings may, as from that day, be continued and enforced by or against the Authority in which they have vested by virtue of the proposed legislation, as it might have been enforced by or against the undertakings if the proposed legislation had not been passed, and shall cease to be enforceable by or against the undertakings.

Clause 22.—This clause provides for special provision for transfer of employees to the Authority. It provides that on the establishment of the Authority, it shall be lawful for Central Government to transfer to the Authority, by order and with effect from such date or dates as may be specified in the order, any officer or other employee holding office as such in the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations under the Central Government immediately before the date on which the Authority is established. However, the scale of pay of the post in the Authority to which such officer or other employee is transferred shall not be lower than the scale of pay of the post he was holding immediately before such transfer and the other terms and conditions of service (including pension, leave, provident fund and medical benefits) of the post to which he is transferred shall not be less favourable than the terms and conditions of service in relation to the post held by him immediately before such transfer. It further provides that an order under sub-clause (1) may be made so as to have retrospective effect from a date not earlier than the date of the commencement of the proposed legislation.

It further provides that before any order is issued under sub-clause (1), all officers and employees of the aforesaid Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations shall be given an option to express, in such form as may be prescribed, and within such time as may be specified in that behalf by the Central Government, their willingness or otherwise to become

employees of the Authority and such option once exercised shall be final. However, no order under sub-clause (1) shall be made in relation to any officer or other employee of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations who has intimated his intention of not becoming an employee of the Authority within the time specified in that behalf. Further, such of the officers and employees of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations who do not express, within the time specified in that behalf, their intention of becoming the employees of the Authority, shall be dealt with in the same manner and in accordance with the same laws and standing orders as would have applied immediately before the commencement of the proposed legislation to the employees of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations in the event of the reduction of the strength of the officers and employees of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations.

It also provides that an officer or other employee transferred by an order made under sub-clause (1) shall, on and from the date of transfer, cease to be an employee of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations and become an officer or other employee of the Authority with such designation as the Authority may determine and shall, subject to the provisions of the proviso to sub-clause (1), be governed by the regulations made by the Authority under the proposed legislation in respect of remuneration and other conditions of service (including pension, leave, provident fund and medical benefits) and shall continue to be an officer or other employee of the Authority unless and until his employment is duly terminated by the Authority. However, till such time as the regulations referred to above governing the conditions of service of its officers or other employees are framed by the Authority, the relevant laws and standing orders applicable to the officers and employees of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations shall continue to be applicable to them. If a question arises whether the terms and conditions of service specified in the regulations framed by the Authority in respect of any matter, including remuneration, pension, leave, provident fund and medical benefits, are less favourable than those attached to the post held by an officer or other employee immediately before his transfer to the Authority, the decision of the Central Government in the matter shall be final.

Clause 23.—This clause relates to the functions of the Authority. It provides that the functions of the Authority shall be to:

- (a) prevent the introduction of quarantine pests in India from outside the country by regulating the import of plants, animals and plant products or animal products and other objects;
- (b) regulate the export of plants, animals, plant products or animal products and other objects, to meet the importing country's requirements in accordance with international agreements, and to discharge such obligations under those international agreements;
- (c) declare, by notification, any place to be a controlled area under clause 25;
- (d) regulate the spread of pests and diseases of plants and animals from one State to another;
- (e) regulate the introduction of new or beneficial organisms into the country;
- (f) implement such post entry quarantine measures wherever necessary, either by itself or through research institutes, or jointly with such research institutes, as may be provided by regulations;
- (g) undertake pest risk analysis;
- (h) undertake regular review and revision with a view to update and harmonise sanitary or phytosanitary measures;
- (i) undertake surveys and surveillance of pests and diseases of plants and animals in India;
- (j) interact with international, regional or national plant protection organisations;
- (k) interact with research institutes and State Governments on matters relating to plant and animal protection and quarantine;
- (l) provide such technical guidance and assistance as it considers necessary to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries departments of State Governments and other statutory bodies;
- (m) arrange training programmes and hold workshops, seminars and conferences periodically to review status of pests and pathogens, and to spread awareness on plant and animal quarantine through mass media;
- (n) frame guidelines for the import and export of plants, animals, plant products or animal products and other objects, whether for trade or research;

(o) regulate the import of transgenic materials with respect to sanitary and phytosanitary matters;

(p) establish plant and animal quarantine stations, pest management centres or other units at such places as may be deemed necessary;

(q) promote integrated pest management;

(r) watch and control locusts in such areas as the Central Government may, by notification, specify;

(s) take steps to ensure availability of safer and effective pesticides and their quality control;

(t) contribute towards development of human resource in plant and animal protection technology;

(u) advise and assist the Central Government on all matters including international obligations related to plant and animal protection;

(v) establish and maintain diagnostic laboratories related to pests and diseases of plants and animals;

(w) charge such fees for the services provided under the proposed legislation, as may be specified by regulations;

(x) recommend to the Central Government to issue directions to the State Governments for the purpose of enforcing obligations under international agreements;

(y) undertake such other activities as may be prescribed.

Clause 24.—This clause provides for declaration of quarantine pests. It empowers the Authority to declare, by notification, any pest to be a quarantine pest.

Clause 25.—This clause provides for controlled areas. It provides that where the Authority, on information received from the State Government or any other information obtained *suo-motu*, suspects or determines that an area is infested or infected with a quarantine pest, and is of the opinion that the quarantine pest could spread, the Authority may by notification declare that area to be a controlled area.

Clause 26.—This clause provides for action to be taken by the Authority on report of the State Government. It provides that where the information has been received by the Authority from any source

other than the State Government, and the Authority has reason to believe that an area is infested or infected with a quarantine pest, and is of the opinion that the quarantine pest could spread, the Authority shall forward such information to the State Government requesting the State Government to send to the Authority a detailed report on the said information within a period stipulated by the Authority, or within such extended time as the Authority may deem fit in consultation with the State Government, before issuance of the declaration under clause 25. It further provides that where the concerned State Government fails to take measures in a controlled area declared under clause 25, then, it shall be lawful for the Authority to take necessary steps for eradication, containment or prevention of spread of the quarantine pest in such controlled area and such State Government shall reimburse the Authority the costs incurred by it for such purpose. However, the Central Government may exempt the concerned State Government from whole or part of the reimbursement of the costs, if the concerned State Government gives reasons to the satisfaction of the Central Government for such exemption and exempted costs shall be reimbursed by the Central Government to the Authority. It also provides that where an area has been declared as controlled area under clause 25 that area shall continue to be the controlled area until the Authority, by notification, declares that the controlled area is no longer infested or infected with quarantine pest.

Clause 27.—This clause relates to control measures and their implementation. It provides that where an area is notified to be a controlled area under clause 25, the Authority shall communicate to the concerned State Government the quarantine measures which the State Government may implement. It further provides that in particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such quarantine measures include the following matters, namely:—

(a) treatment or disposal of plants, plant products, animals, animal products or other objects, whether infested or infected or not, as well as treatment of conveyances in order to limit the spread of the quarantine pest and infected plants, plant products, animals and animal products;

(b) prohibition, restriction or control on removal of any plant, plant product, animal, animal product or other object from a controlled area to any other part of India;

(c) stipulation of the period within which it shall not be lawful to plant or replant with any particular plant, the whole or any portion of such controlled area.

(d) any other measure which the Authority may communicate.

It also provides that the Designated Officer and the State Government through its agencies shall jointly implement the quarantine measures referred to in sub-clauses (1) and (2) and they shall also co-ordinate surveys, reports and actions in case of new outbreak of pests or during eradication campaign.

Clause 28.—This clause relates to prohibition on removal of plants, animals, plant products or animal products or other objects, or pest under quarantine. It provides that no plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object or pest in the area where quarantine measure has been implemented under the proposed legislation, shall be removed from that area or from a quarantine station situated in that area, except with the approval in writing of the Designated Officer.

Clause 29.—This clause provides for recovery of expenses for the State Government. It provides that where the State Government fails to repay the costs of any measures taken under this Chapter, such costs shall be recoverable from the State Government in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for the recovery of fines imposed by a Court, as if such costs were a fine imposed by a Court.

Clause 30.—This clause relates to accredited laboratories and accredited quarantine facilities. It provides that the Authority may accredit any laboratory, or any quarantine facility, subject to such conditions and to carry out such activities as may be specified by the regulation.

Clause 31.—This clause relates to delegation of powers by the Authority. It provides that the Authority may, by general or special order in writing, delegate to the Director General or any other member, or to any officer of the Authority, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as may be specified in the order, such of its powers and functions under the proposed legislation (except the powers under clause 76) as it may deem necessary.

Clause 32.—This clause relates to authentication of orders and other instruments of Authority. It provides that all orders and decisions of the Authority shall be authenticated by the signature of the Director General, or any other member authorised by the Authority in this behalf, and all other instruments executed by the Authority shall be authenticated by the signature of an officer of the Authority authorised by it in this behalf.

Clause 33.—This clause relates to contracts by the Authority. It provides that subject to the provisions of clause 34, the Authority shall be competent to enter into and perform any contract necessary for the discharge of its functions under the proposed legislation.

Clause 34.—This clause relates to mode of executing contracts on behalf of the Authority. It provides that every contract shall, on behalf of the Authority, be made by the Director General or such other member, or such officer of the Authority as may be generally or specially empowered in this behalf by the Authority, and such contracts or class of contracts shall be sealed with the common seal of the Authority. However, no contract exceeding such value or amount, as the Central Government may, from time to time, by order, fix in this behalf, shall be made unless it has been previously approved by the Authority. Further, no contract for the acquisition or sale of immovable property or for the lease of any such property for a term exceeding thirty years, and no other contract exceeding such value or amount as the Central Government may, from time to time, by order fix in this behalf, shall be made unless it has been previously approved by the Central Government.

It further provides that subject to the provisions of sub-clause (1), the form and manner in which any contract shall be made under the proposed legislation, shall be such as may be specified by regulations. It also provides that no contract, which is not in accordance with the provisions of the proposed legislation and the regulations made thereunder, shall be binding on the Authority.

Clause 35.—This clause relates to borrowing powers of the Authority. It provides that the Authority may, with the prior consent of the Central Government or in accordance with the terms of any general or special authority given to it by the Central Government, borrow money from any source by the issue of bonds, debentures or such other instruments as it may deem fit for discharging all or any of its functions under the proposed legislation. It further provides that the Central Government may guarantee, in such manner as it thinks fit, the repayment of the principal and the payment of interest thereon with respect to the loans borrowed by the Authority under sub-clause (1). It also provides that subject to such limits as the Central Government may, from time to time lay down, the Authority may borrow temporarily by way of overdraft or otherwise such amount as it may require for discharging its functions under the proposed legislation.

Clause 36.—This clause relates to the power of the Authority to issue directions. It provides that the Authority may, for the discharge of its functions under clause 23 issue such directions from time to time to importers and exporters of plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object, as it may consider necessary.

Clause 37.—This clause provides for discharge of obligations of the Authority under international agreements. It provides that the Authority shall act as the National Plant Protection Organisation to discharge obligations under the International Plant Protection Convention, and on request by any international, regional or other National Plant Protection Organisation, provide it free of charge or on reciprocal basis, such information as the Authority may have in regard to import and export of, and technical requirements for plants, plant products and other objects. It further provides that the Authority shall act as the National Organisation to discharge obligations under the Office International des Epizooties, and on request by any regional or national organization, provide it free of charge or on reciprocal basis, such information as it may have in regard to import and export of, and technical requirement for, animals, animal products, marine products and other objects. However, before providing any information under this clause, approval of the Central Government shall be obtained. It further explains that, the expression “International Plant Protection Convention” shall mean the International Plant Protection Convention, 1951 of which India is a member and the expression “Office International des Epizooties (OIE)” shall mean the Office International des Epizooties created through an international agreement of which India is a member.

Clause 38.—This clause empowers the Authority to declare biosecurity emergency. It provides that if the Authority is satisfied, on the information received by it that there is likelihood of an outbreak or occurrence in India of an organism, which is not previously known to be established in India and if it becomes established in India, it has the potential to cause significant loss to the biosecurity of the country or an organism, previously thought to be of restricted distribution or abundance in India, which has become so distributed and abundant in India or any part thereof that it has the potential to cause significant loss to the biosecurity or spreading of a pest beyond control by the application of the national pest management strategy for that pest and it is in the public interest that action be taken immediately to manage, or eradicate the organism and such management or eradication is not effectively possible in normal course, the Authority may recommend the Central Government to declare a

biosecurity emergency in respect of the whole of India or of such part of the territory thereof as may be specified in the recommendation. It further provides that the Central Government, if it is satisfied, on the recommendation made under sub-clause (1) and after consultation with such persons as it may deem reasonable, that such biosecurity emergency exists, may make declaration to that effect in respect of the whole of India or of such part of the territory thereof as may be specified in the declaration. It also provides that a declaration made under sub-clause (2) may be varied or revoked by subsequent declaration. It also provides that the Central Government shall not issue a notification varying such proclamation unless the recommendations of the Authority are communicated to it. It also provides that a declaration under sub-clause (2) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of six months unless revoked earlier.

Clause 39.—This clause relates to effect of declaration of biosecurity emergency. It empowers the Central Government to give all such directions to the Authority and require all such acts to be done or not to be done by the Authority as the Central Government may deem necessary for the purpose of managing or eradicating the organism in respect of which such biosecurity emergency is declared, while the declaration of biosecurity emergency is in operation. Further, during operation of the biosecurity emergency, the Authority may take such measures and do all such acts and things which the Authority deems necessary for the purpose of managing or eradicating the organism in respect of which such biosecurity emergency is declared.

Clause 40.—This clause provides for the biosecurity emergency scheme. It provides that the Authority may, with the prior approval of the Central Government, at any time while a declaration of biosecurity emergency under sub-clause (2) of clause 38 is in force, by notification, make a scheme for the management or eradication of the organism in respect of which such emergency has been declared. It further provides that the Central Government may, before giving approval under sub-clause (1), consult such experts as it may deem fit as to the desirability of such scheme.

Clause 41.—This clause provides for appeal as against the order of the Designated Officer. It provides that any person aggrieved by any order of the Designated Officer under the proposed legislation may within a period of thirty days from the date on which the said order is communicated to him, appeal, in such manner and on such payment of fees as may be prescribed, to the Central Government

whose decision thereon shall be final. However, the Central Government may entertain an appeal after the expiry of thirty days if it is satisfied that such person was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

Clause 42.—This clause relates to power of revision of the Central Government. It provides that the Central Government may, at any time, call for and examine the record relating to any case on which the Designated Officer has made an order for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of such order and make such order as it may deem fit. However, no order under this clause shall be made after the expiry of one year from the date of such decision. Further, the Central Government shall not make any order against any person unless that person has had a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order.

Clause 43.—This clause relates to request for re-analysis of sample. It provides that any person aggrieved by a report of analysis of sample made under the proposed legislation or the rules and regulations made thereunder, may request the Designated Officer for re-analysis by a different laboratory of the Authority, or an accredited laboratory, whose report shall be final.

Clause 44.—This clause provides for procedure for sale of goods and application of sale proceeds. It provides that where any plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object not confiscated is required to be sold for the realization of the dues of the Authority, or otherwise under the proposed legislation, after ensuring that it does not pose biosecurity risk to the country, under the proposed legislation, the Authority shall, after the notice to the owner thereof, sell by public auction or by tender or with the consent of the owner in any other manner such plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object. It further provides that the proceeds of any such sale referred to in sub-clause (1) shall be applied, firstly to the payment of the expenses of the sale, next to the payment of the dues of the Authority in respect to the plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object sold, next to the payment of the charges, if any, payable in respect of the plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object sold, due to the person having the custody of such plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object and next to the payment of any amount due from the owner of the plant, animal, their product, or other object sold, to the Central Government, if any such intimation has been received by the Authority, and the balance, if any, remains after such payment, shall be paid to the said owner.

Clause 45.—This clause empowers the Central Government, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, to make to the Authority grants and loans of such sums of money as the Central Government may think fit for being utilised for the purposes of the proposed legislation.

Clause 46.—This clause relates constitution of Agricultural Biosecurity Fund. It provides that a Fund to be called the Agricultural Biosecurity Fund shall be constitute and there shall be credited thereto all grants and loans made by the Central Government under clause 45, all grants, fees, penalties and charges received by the Authority under the proposed legislation and all sums received by the Authority from such other source as may be approved by the Central Government. It further provides that the Agricultural Biosecurity Fund shall be applied for meeting the expenditures specified in sub-clauses (a) to (d) therein. It also provides that the Agricultural Biosecurity Fund shall also be applied for the purpose of expanding existing facilities or services, or creating new facilities or services, or for the purpose of providing against any temporary decrease of revenue or increase of expenditures from transient causes or for purposes of replacement or for meeting expenditures arising from loss or damage from incidence of pest infestation or infection, or for meeting any liability arising out of any act or commission in the discharge of its functions under the proposed legislation. It also provides that all moneys belonging to the fund shall be deposited in such banks or invested in such manner as may, subject to the approval of Central Government, be decided by the Authority.

Clause 47.—This clause relates to accounts and audit of the Authority. It provides for maintenance of proper accounts and other relevant records, and for preparation of an annual statement of accounts including profit and loss account and balance sheet in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. It further provides that the accounts of the Authority shall be audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any expenditure incurred by him in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Authority to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. It also provides that the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Authority, shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has in connection with the audit of Government accounts and, in particular, shall have the right to demand

the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers, and inspect any place under, or any office of, the Authority. It also provides that the accounts of the Authority as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, or any other person appointed by him in this behalf, together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government, and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Clause 48.—This clause provides for preparation of an annual report by the Authority every year giving a summary of its activities including information relating to proceedings and policies during the previous year, in the form prescribed and forwarding a copy of the report to the Central Government. It further provides that the Central Government shall cause the report to be laid, as soon as after it is received, before each House of Parliament.

Clause 49.—This clause relates to application of law relating to customs and powers of customs officers. It provides that the law for the time being in force relating to the customs and goods, the import of which is prohibited under the Customs Act, 1962 or any other law for the time being in force shall, subject to the provisions of clause 3 of the proposed legislation, apply in respect of pests or plants or animals, the import of which requires permit and certificate by the Authority under the said clauses, or prohibited by the Authority and officers of customs and officers empowered under the Customs Act, 1962 or any other law for the time being in force, to perform the duties imposed thereby on a Commissioner of Customs and other officers of Customs, shall have the same powers in respect of such pests or plants or animals as they have for the time being in respect of such goods as aforesaid. It further provides that without prejudice to the provisions of sub-clause (1), the Commissioner of Customs or any officer of the Government authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, may detain any imported package which he suspects to contain any pests or plants or animals and the import of which requires the permit and certificate under clause 3, or prohibited by the Authority and shall forthwith report such detention to the Authority, and, if necessary, forward, with the approval of the Authority, the package or sample of any suspected pests or plants or animals and its products found therein to the laboratory notified or research institution accredited under the proposed legislation.

Clause 50.—This clause relates to release of imported products. It provides that no plant, animal or plant product or animal product or

other object imported into India shall be released unless the importer has produced to the Designated Officer all permits, certificates and other documentation as may be required under the provisions of the proposed legislation, or rules and regulations made thereunder and unless such plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object is, or has been, presented to and cleared by the Designated Officer in accordance with the provisions of the proposed legislation, or rules and regulations made thereunder.

Clause 51.—This clause relates to revocation or suspension of permit or certificate. It provides that if the Designated Officer is satisfied, either on a reference made to him in this regard or otherwise, that the import permit or the sanitary or phytosanitary certificate has been granted by misrepresentation of an essential fact or the holder of such import permit or sanitary or phytosanitary certificate has failed to comply with the conditions subject to which such import permit or sanitary or phytosanitary certificate was granted, or has contravened any of the provisions of the proposed legislation, or rules and regulations made thereunder, then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of such permit or certificate, as the case may be, is liable under the proposed legislation, the Designated Officer may, after giving the holder of such permit or certificate, an opportunity of showing cause, revoke or suspend such permit or certificate. It further provides that subject to any regulations that may be made in this behalf, the Designated Officer may also vary or amend such permit or certificate granted under clause 3 or clause 4.

Clause 52.—This clause relates to removal of imports. It provides that where the Designated Officer has reasons to believe that any plant, animal and plant product or animal product or other object imported into India was imported in contravention of the provisions of the proposed legislation, or rules and regulations made thereunder or contains a quarantine pest, then, the Designated Officer may, give a notice by registered post or through electronic media or by any other verifiable means to the owner of such plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object, or to the person having the possession, care or control of it, requiring him within a period not exceeding thirty days to remove it from India. It further provides that where the owner or the person referred to in sub-clause (1) fails to remove such plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object within such time as may be allowed for the purpose, the Designated Officer may seize it, cause it removed and destroyed at the cost of such owner or person. It also provides that the costs of such seizure, removal or destruction shall be recoverable from such

owner or person in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973, for the recovery of fines imposed by a Court, as if such costs were fine imposed by the Court.

Clause 53.—This clause relates to appointment of designated officers. It provides that the Authority shall, by notification, designate from amongst the officers of the Authority, such Designated Officers as it may deem fit, to perform functions and exercise powers under the proposed legislation or rules and regulations made thereunder for such areas, as may be specified in the notification. It further provides that the Authority may, without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-clause (1), appoint by notification as the case may be, with the prior approval of the Central Government or State Government or research institutes or any other public institution, without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-clause (1), such technically qualified persons subject to such conditions as it deems fit, from amongst the officers or employees working under such Governments or institutions to act as Designated Officers to perform functions and exercise powers under the proposed legislation, or rules and regulations made thereunder for such areas, as may be specified in the notification. It also provides that Designated Officers, who deal with export certification, shall be deemed as public officers for meeting the requirements of international agreements and conventions for the purposes of such certification.

Clause 54.—This clause relates to powers of Designated Officers. It provides that Designated Officer shall have the power to inspect, examine and take samples of any plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object, for analysis or test. It further provides that if the Designated Officer has reason to believe that violation of the proposed legislation, or rules and regulations made thereunder, has been or is being or is likely to be committed, or for the purpose of satisfying himself as to whether the provisions of the proposed legislation or rules and regulations made thereunder, or the conditions of any import permit or sanitary or phytosanitary certificate are being complied with, then he may act upon as envisaged in sub-clauses (a) to (e) of this clause. It also provides that the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, or, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, any area in which that Code is not in force, the provisions of any corresponding law in force in that State or area, shall, so far as may be, apply to any search or seizure under this clause as they apply to any search or seizure made under the authority of a warrant issued under section 94 of the said Code or, as the case may be, under the corresponding provisions of the said law.

Clause 55.—This clause provides for duties of Designated Officers. It provides that where a Designated Officer has reasons to believe that a quarantine pest is, or could be, present in an area, he may prohibit the owners or occupiers of any land or building in that area or any other person having the possession, care or control of plants, animals and plant products or animal products or other objects in that area from moving them without the written authorisation of such Designated Officer. It further provides for the manner and procedure for communication and service of the notice of the Designated Officer upon the owners or occupiers of any land or building in the area specified in sub-clause (1), ordering each of them, within a period to be indicated in such notice, to perform such treatment and carryout such measures, including the total destruction, of any plant, plant product, animal or animal product or other thing, whether or not infested or infected with the quarantine pest, as such Designated Officer may deem necessary for the eradication, containment or prevention of the spread of such quarantine pest.

Clause 56.—This clause relates to procedures for sampling and analysis. It provides that the procedures for sampling, testing and analysing plants, animals, plant products or animal products and other objects, shall be such as may be specified by regulations made in this behalf.

Clause 57.—This clause provides that every agency of the Central Government and the State Governments shall render such help and assistance and furnish such information to the Designated Officer or a person or an agency authorised by him in writing, as he may require for the discharge of his functions under the proposed legislation, rules and regulations made thereunder.

Clause 58.—This clause relates to certain cases where compensation need not be paid. It provides that notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no compensation shall be payable for any action taken by the Designated Officer in good faith under the proposed legislation and the rules and regulations made thereunder in respect of a plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object that is imported into India or exported from India in contravention of this Bill, or the rules and regulations made thereunder or such plant, animal, plant product, animal product or other object that is found to be infested or infected with a quarantine pest when it is inspected on importation or before exportation or in respect of the prohibition or restriction of the sale or movement of any plant, animal, plant product or animal product or other object

where such sale or movement is prohibited or restricted as a result of the suspension or revocation of, or the refusal to grant, an import permit or a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate that is required under this Bill, or the rules and regulations made thereunder. However, the authority may award a reasonable compensation to a person for any loss or damage incurred to him in respect of non infested or non-infested plant, animal, plant product or animal products or any other objects, land or premises, in the course of, or as a result of the implementation of, any sanitary or phytosanitary measure.

Clause 59.—This clause provides for penalty for contraventions for which no specific penalty is provided. It provides that whoever contravenes any provision of the proposed legislation or the rules or regulations made thereunder, for the contravention of which no penalty has been separately provided in this Chapter, shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to two lakh rupees.

Clause 60.—This clause relates to punishment for interfering with seized items. It provides that if a person without the permission of the Designated Officer, retains, removes or tampers with any material or other thing that has been seized under the proposed legislation, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees.

Clause 61.—This clause relates to punishment for false information. It provides that if a person, in connection with a requirement or direction under the proposed legislation, provides any information or produces any document that the person knows is false or misleading, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and also with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees.

Clause 62.—This clause relates to punishment for obstructing or impersonating a Designated Officer. It provides that if a person without reasonable excuse, resists, obstructs, or attempts to obstruct, impersonate, threaten, intimidate or assault a Designated Officer in exercising his functions under the proposed legislation, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and also with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

Clause 63.—This clause relates to penalty for contravention in relation to imports and exports. It provides that whoever, in contravention of the provisions of clauses 3 and 4, imports or exports any plant, animal or animal product or plant product or any other

product, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years and shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees.

Clause 64.—This clause relates to punishment for subsequent offences. It provides that if any person, after having been previously convicted of an offence punishable under the proposed legislation subsequently commits and is convicted of the same offence, he shall be liable to twice the punishment, which might have been imposed on a first conviction, subject to the punishment being maximum provided for the same offence and a further fine on daily basis which may extend up to one lakh rupees, where the offence is a continuing one. It further provides that the court may also cause the offender's name and place of residence, the offence and the penalty imposed to be published at the offender's expense in such newspapers or in such other manner as the court may direct and the expenses of such publication shall be deemed to be part of the cost attending the conviction and shall be recoverable in the same manner as a fine.

Clause 65.—This clause relates to offences by companies. It provides that where an offence under the proposed legislation has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. However, nothing contained in this sub-clause shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all diligence to prevent the Commission of such offence. It further provides that notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (1), where an offence under the proposed legislation has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or that the commission of the offence is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Further clause the expressions "company" and "director" have been explained therein.

Clause 66.—This clause relates to cognizance and trial of offences. It provides that no court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under the proposed legislation, except upon the complaint in writing made by the Authority or by any officer of the Authority duly

authorised by the Authority for this purpose. It further provides that no court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class, shall try any offence punishable under the proposed legislation.

Clause 67.—This clause provides for recovery of a penalty imposed under this Bill or any dues of the Authority under the proposed legislation, if it is not paid, as an arrear of land revenue.

Clause 68.—This clause relates to directions of the Central Government to the Authority. It provides that without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this Bill, the Authority shall, in exercise of its powers and in performance of its functions under the proposed legislation, be bound by such directions on questions of policy other than those relating to technical and administrative matters, as the Central Government may give in writing to it from time to time. However, the Authority shall, as far as practicable, be given opportunity to express its views before any direction is given under sub-clause (1). It further provides that if any dispute arises between the Central Government and the Authority as to whether the question is or is not of policy, the decision of the Central Government thereon shall be final. It also provides that the Authority shall furnish to the Central Government such returns or other information, with respect to its activities, as the Central Government may, from time to time require.

Clause 69.—This clause relates to the power of Central Government to prohibit import of pests or plants or animals and its products in public interest. It provides that without prejudice to any other provision contained in this Chapter, if the Central Government is satisfied that the use of any pests or plants or animals and or its products is likely to involve any risk to human beings or animals or that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do them, that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit the import of such pests or plants or animals and or its products.

Clause 70.—This clause empowers the Central Government to supersede the Authority by notification for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be specified in the notification. However, before issuing a notification under this sub-clause for the reasons mentioned in item (b), the Central Government shall give a reasonable opportunity to the Authority to show cause why it should not be superseded and shall consider the explanations and objections, if any, of the Authority. It further provides that upon the publication of a notification under

sub-clause (1) superseding the Authority, all the members shall, as from the date of supersession, vacate their offices as such and all the powers functions and duties which may, by or under the provisions of the proposed legislation, be exercised or discharged by or on behalf of the Authority, shall until the Authority is re-constituted under sub-clause (3), be exercised and discharged by such person or persons as the Central Government may direct. Further, all property owned or controlled by the Authority shall, until the Authority is re-constituted under sub-clause (3), vest in the Central Government. It also empowers the Central Government, on the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the notification issued under sub-clause (1), to extend the period of supersession for such further term not exceeding six months, as it may consider necessary or re-constitute the Authority by fresh appointment and in such case the members who vacated their offices under item (a) of sub-clause (2) shall not be deemed to be disqualified for appointment. However, the Central Government may, at any time, before the expiration of the period of supersession, whether as originally specified under sub-clause (1) or as extended under sub-clause (3) , take action under item (b) of sub-clause (1). It also provides that the Central Government shall cause a notification issued under sub-clause (1) and a full report of any action taken under this clause and the circumstances leading to such action to be laid before both Houses of Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

Clause 71.—This clause provides that the provisions of the proposed legislation shall have effect in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

Clause 72.—This clause empowers the Central Government to obtain reports and returns from the Authority in respect of its activities, from time to time.

Clause 73.—This clause provides that the members, officers and other employees of the Authority are deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of the proposed legislation or the rules and regulations, made thereunder.

Clause 74.—This clause provides for protection to the Government, or the Authority, or any member of the Authority, or officers or other employees of the Central Government or Authority against any suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings, for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under the proposed legislation, or the rules and regulations made thereunder.

Clause 75.—This clause provides for bar of jurisdiction of civil courts in respect of any matter which the Authority or Central Government is empowered by or under the proposed legislation to determine and also bars the civil courts from grant of any injunction in respect of any action taken or to be taken by Authority and Central Government in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Bill.

Clause 76.—This clause empowers the Central Government to make rules, by notification, in respect of the matters enumerated in items (a) to (k) of sub-clause (2) of this clause.

Clause 77.—This clause empowers the Authority to make regulations with the previous sanction of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, not inconsistent with and to provide for all matters necessary to give effect to the provisions of the proposed legislation or rules made thereunder. It further provides that without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such regulations may provide for all or any of the matters specified in items (a) to (k) of sub-clause (2) of this clause.

Clause 78.—This clause provides for laying of rules and regulations made under the proposed legislation before each House of Parliament.

Clause 79.—This clause empowers the Central Government to make provision by order published in the Official Gazette, to remove difficulties which may arise in giving effect to the provisions of the proposed legislation. However, such order shall not be made after expiry of two years from the commencement of the proposed legislation. It further provides for laying of such order before each House of Parliament.

Clause 80.—This clause provides for repeal of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 and the Livestock Importation Act, 1898. However, such repeal shall not affect the previous operation of the said enactments as specified in the proviso to the said clause. It further provides that any notification, order or notice issued, or declaration made, or permit or certificate granted, or any other thing done, or any other action taken under the repealed enactments, and in force immediately before the commencement of the proposed legislation shall, be deemed to have been issued, made, granted, done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the proposed legislation and all the rules made under the said repealed Acts shall continue to have effect until such rules are rescinded or amended, as the case may be. It also provides for applicability of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 with regard to the effect of repeal.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 7 of the Bill provides that the Central Government shall constitute an Authority to be called the Agricultural Biosecurity Authority of India and the Head Office of the Authority shall be at Faridabad. The Authority will exercise powers, conferred on and perform functions assigned to it under the proposed legislation. Clause 8 of the Bill provides that the Central Government shall appoint a Director General, two Deputy Director Generals and two members other than *ex-officio* Members. Sub-clause (1) of clause 11 provides that the conditions of service, fee and allowances payable to Director General, Deputy Director General and the other members (other than *ex-officio* Member shall be such as may be prescribed under the rules).

2. Clause 16 of the Bill provides that the Authority may appoint officers and employees for efficient performance of its functions and the scale of pay, allowances and other conditions of service will be such as may be provided by the Authority by regulations.

3. Clause 22 of the Bill provides for transfer of existing employees of the Directorate of Plant Protection and Quarantine Storage and Animal Quarantine Stations under the Central Government to the Authority. Sub clause (3) provides that the existing employees shall be given an option to express their willingness or otherwise to become employees of the Authority. The expenditure related to the employees so transferred to the Authority shall be met with the existing budgetary allocation.

4. Clause 45 of the Bill provides that the Central Government after the appropriations made by Parliament, may make to the Authority grants and loans for utilisation for the purposes of the proposed legislation. Clause 46 of the Bill provides for constitution of the Agricultural Biosecurity Fund to which all grants, loans, fees, penalties and charges received by the authorities shall be credited.

5. It is estimated that there would be an expenditure of 726 crores of rupees on the establishment of the Agricultural Biosecurity Authority, to be borne by the Central Government, this would include non-recurring capital expenditure of 506 crores of rupees on equipment, land and building and a further recurring expenditure of 220 crores of rupees towards salaries and allowances, establishment, etc.

6. The Bill if enacted and brought into operation would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India as mentioned above and is not likely to involve any other recurring or non-recurring expenditure.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Sub-clause (1) of clause 76 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules, by notification in the Official Gazette, to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation. Sub-clause (2) of the said clause enumerates the matters in respect of which such rules may be made under the proposed legislation. The matters, *inter alia*, relate to (a) experience of the years under clause 9; (b) such powers and functions of the Authority which may be exercised and discharged by the Director General under clause 10; (c) the term of office and condition of service of the Director General and the other members other than *ex-officio* members under clause 11; (d) powers and duties of secretary under sub-clause (1) of clause 15; (e) control and restrictions subject to which the Authority may appoint other officers under clause 16; (f) the form in which the option of willingness or otherwise to become employees of the Authority under sub-clause (3) of clause 22; (g) other activities to be undertaken by Authority under clause (y) of clause 23; (h) manner and fee for appeal under clause 40; (i) form in which Authority shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records, and prepare an annual statement of accounts including profit and loss account and balance sheet under sub-clause (1) of clause 46; (j) form and time in which the Authority shall prepare an annual report under sub-clause (1) of clause 47; (k) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed under the proposed legislation.

2. Sub-clause (2) of clause 77 of the proposed legislation empowers the Agricultural Bio-security Authority of India to make, in consultation with the Central Government and by notification in the Official Gazette, regulations, consistent with the provisions of the proposed legislation and the rules made thereunder, to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation. Sub-clause (2) of the said clause enumerates the matters in respect of which such regulations may be made under the proposed legislation. The matters, *inter alia*, relate to (a) the form, manner, fee, conditions and exemptions of the import permit under clause (i) of clause 3; (b) the authority of the country of origin or country of re-export which shall issue the sanitary of the country of origin or country of re-export which shall issue the sanitary and phytosanitary certificate under clause (ii) of clause 3; (c) the manner in which and the fee on payment of which the Designated Officer shall issue the sanitary and phytosanitary certificate under clause 4;

(d) times and places of meetings, and procedures in regard to the transaction of business at the meetings, including the quorum of the Authority under sub-clause (1) of clause 12; (e) the method of appointment, the scale of pay and allowances and other conditions of service of other officers and employees of the Authority under clause 16; (f) the manner in which the experts and professionals may be engaged by the Authority and their remuneration or fee under clause 18; (g) post entry quarantine measures which may be implemented by the Authority and the research institutes with which the Authority jointly implement it under clause (f) of clause 23; (h) fee to be charged for services under sub-clause (w) of clause 23; (i) the form and manner in which any contract shall be made under sub-clause (2) of clause 34; (j) procedures for sampling testing and analysing plants, animals, plant product or animal products and other objects under clause 56; (k) generally for the efficient conduct of the affairs of the Authority.

3. Clause 78 of the proposed legislation provides that the rules and regulations made under the proposed legislation are required to be laid before each House of Parliament.

4. The matters in respect of which rules and regulations may be made are matters of procedure or administrative details and it is not practicable to provide for them in the proposed legislation itself. The delegation of legislative powers is, therefore, of a normal character.

LOK SABHA

A

BILL

to provide for establishment of an Authority for prevention,
control, eradication and management of pests and diseases
of plants and animals and unwanted organisms for
ensuring agricultural biosecurity and to meet
international obligations of India for facilitating
imports and exports of plants, plant products,
animals, animal products, aquatic organisms
and regulation of agriculturally important
micro organisms and for matters
connected therewith or
incidental thereto.

(Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries)

LOK SABHA

CORRIGENDA

to

THE AGRICULTURAL BIOSECURITY BILL, 2013

[To be/As introduced in Lok Sabha]

1. Page (i), in the Arrangement of Clauses, in clause 11,-
for "Service of the Director"
read "service of Director"
2. Page (iii), in the Arrangement of Clauses, in clause 73,-
for "of the Authority"
read "of Authority"
3. Page 14, line 17,-
for "the expression"
read "the expressions,"
4. Page 17, line 42,-
for "or animals which is the import of"
read "or animals, the import of"
5. Page 17, line 43,-
for "section 3 or prohibited"
read "section 3 or which is prohibited"
6. Page 24, line 13,-
for "and the allowances"
read "and fee and allowances"
7. Page 29, line 1 from the bottom,-
for "article 117(1) (3)"
read "article 117(1) and (3)"
8. Page 30, line 4,-
for "used in the the"
read "used in the"
9. Page 32, line 18 from the bottom,-
for "of out clause (1)"
read "of sub-clause (1)"

10. Page 38, line 26,-
for "organization"
read "organisation"
11. Page 39, line 12 from the bottom,-
for "realization"
read "realisation"
12. Page 40, line 11,-
for "constitute"
read "constituted"
13. Page 43, line 7,-
for "this Bill,"
read "the proposed legislation,"
14. Page 43, line 14,-
for "under this Bill, or"
read "under the proposed legislation, or"
15. Page 44, lines 28 and 29,-
for "under this Bill or any"
read "under the proposed legislation or any"
16. Page 44, line 12 from the bottom,-
for "of Central"
read "of the Central"
17. Page 45, line 15 from the bottom,-
for "by Authority"
read "by the Authority"
18. Page 45, line 14 from the bottom,-
for "under this Bill."
read "under the proposed legislation."
19. Page 48, line 15,-
for "40; (i) form"
read "41; (i) form"
20. Page 48, line 17, -
for "clause 46; (j) form"
read "clause 47; (j) form"

NEW DELHI;
March 7, 2013
Phalgun 16, 1934 (Saka)

ANNEXURE II

LIST OF STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERRITORIES WHICH
SUBMITTED WRITTEN MEMORANDA TO THE COMMITTEE

Sl.No.	State Governments
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Chhattisgarh
4.	Goa
5.	Haryana
6.	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Karnataka
8.	Kerala
9.	Madhya Pradesh
10.	Punjab
11.	Rajasthan
12.	Tamil Nadu
13.	Uttarakhand
14.	Uttar Pradesh
UNION TERRITORIES	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4.	Daman and Diu
5.	Delhi
6.	Puducherry

ANNEXURE III

LIST OF INDIVIDUALS/EXPERTS/ORGANISATIONS WHO
SUBMITTED WRITTEN MEMORANDA TO THE COMMITTEE

Sl.No.	Name of Individuals/Experts/Organisations
1.	Dr. Dishanta Dutta, Sivasagar, Assam
2.	Shri Hemabja Panda, Bhubaneswar
3.	Dr. Krishan Narayan Pandey, Rajajeeपुरam, Lucknow
4.	Grama Shree Farmers Club, Kottayam, Kerala
5.	Shri S. Balwinder Singh, Malout, Punjab
6.	Dr. Dayamoy Mondal, Bhubaneswar
7.	Shri Sunil Singh, Faridabad
8.	Shri R. Santhanam, Kalkaji Extension, New Delhi
9.	Prof. (Dr.) Mahendra Pal Yadav, Gurgaon
10.	Dr. Susanta Kr. Mukherjee, West Bengal
11.	Shri Rajendra Kumar Aggarwal, Retd. Economist, RBI, Ghaziabad
12.	Prof. Prem Kumar Uppal, Narayanpur, Punjab
13.	Dr. S.G. Ramachandra, Bangalore
14.	Shri Rajinder Singh, Bhiwani
15.	Dr. K.C. Sunny, Trivandrum
16.	Shri Pramod Sahu, Ahmedabad

ANNEXURE IV

LIST OF STATE GOVERNMENTS WHO TENDERED ORAL
EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

Sl.No.	State Governments
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Haryana
3.	Karnataka
4.	Punjab
5.	Tamil Nadu

ANNEXURE V

LIST OF INDIVIDUALS/EXPERTS/ORGANISATIONS WHO
APPEARED FOR PERSONAL HEARING BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE

NAME OF INDIVIDUALS/EXPERTS/ORGANISATIONS

Prof. M.P. Yadav

APPENDIX I

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2012-13)

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 21st May, 2013 from 1500 hours to 1635 hours in Room No. G-074, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
4. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
5. Shri P. Kumar
6. Dr. (Smt.) Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi
7. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra
8. Shri Jagdish Singh Rana
9. Shri Rajaiah Siricilla
10. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey 'Vinnu'
11. Shri Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav

Rajya Sabha

12. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
13. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
14. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao
15. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
16. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri R.S. Kambo — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri P.C. Koul — *Director*
3. Shri C. Vanlalruata — *Deputy Secretary*

WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION)

1. Shri Ashish Bahuguna *Secretary (A&C)*
2. Shri A.K. Srivastava *Additional Secretary*
3. Shri Utpal Kumar Singh *Joint Secretary*
4. Dr. A.K. Sinha *Plant Protection Adviser*
5. Dr. P.S. Chandurkar *Consultant*
6. Shri D.D.K. Sharma *Addl. Plant Protection Adviser*

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING &
FISHERIES

Shri Rajbir Singh Rana *Joint Secretary*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members to the Sitting. The Committee, thereafter, deliberated for a while on the subject before them. The Chairman, then directed the witnesses be ushered in.

(At about 1510 hrs. the witnesses were ushered in)

3. The Chairman welcomed the witnesses and asked them to introduce themselves. The witnesses briefed the Committee on the various aspects regarding the 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013'. Thereafter, the members sought several clarifications pertaining to the abovesaid Bill including ramifications of some of the proposed clauses and the witnesses responded to them. Based on the responses of the witnesses and the implications of some of the clauses of the Bill the Committee also decided to seek the views of State Governments on it.

4. Before the Sitting concluded, the Chairman thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and sharing their views on the subject.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

The Committee, then, adjourned.

APPENDIX II

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2012-13)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Monday, the 15th July, 2013 from 1500 hours to 1545 hours in Room No. 62, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri H.D. Devegowda
4. Shri Anant Kumar Hegde
5. Shri Premdas Katheria
6. Shri P. Kumar
7. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra
8. Dr. Jyoti Mirdha
9. Smt. Bhavana Gawali (Patil)
10. Shri Rajaiah Siricilla
11. Shri Patel Kishanbhai V.
12. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey 'Vinnu'
13. Shri Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav

Rajya Sabha

14. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
15. Shri A. Elavarasan
16. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
17. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao

18. Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala
19. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
20. Shri Shivanand Tiwari
21. Shri S. Thangavelu
22. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri R.S. Kambo — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri P.C. Koul — *Director*
3. Shri C. Vanlalruata — *Deputy Secretary*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the 08 Memoranda received from State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and 15 Memoranda received from other Experts/Stakeholders on 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013'.

3. After some discussion, a few memoranda were shortlisted. The Committee also decided that the comments of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation may be obtained in the meantime on the memoranda submitted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Committee also considered the request of a State Government for extension of time in submission of its views. It was decided that fifteen more days may be granted for the purpose. The Committee also desired that the Secretariat may also convey the fact of extension in date of submission of memorandum to all other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations who were yet to submit their views/suggestions.

The Committee, then, adjourned.

APPENDIX III

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2012-13)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 01 August, 2013 from 1500 hours to 1640 hours in Room No. 62, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan
4. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
5. Shri Premdas Katheria
6. Shri P. Kumar
7. Dr. (Smt.) Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi
8. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra
9. Dr. Jyoti Mirdha
10. Smt. Bhavana Gawali (Patil)
11. Shri Rajaiah Siricilla
12. Shri Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav

Rajya Sabha

13. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
14. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan
15. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
16. Shri Shivanand Tiwari

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Shri R.S. Kambo | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri P.C. Koul | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. Shri C. Vanlalruata | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

LIST OF WITNESSES

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

- (i) Shri M. Sudhakar,
Special Secretary,
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
Government of Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Dr. S.J. Rehman,
Principal Scientist Biological Control,
Acharya N.G. Ranga Agriculture University,
Hyderabad

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

Dr. (Mrs.) Santosh Dhillon,
Dean, College of Basic Sciences & Humanities,
CCS, Haryana Agricultural University,
Hisar

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Chairman directed that the witnesses be ushered in.

(At about 1505 hrs. the representatives of Government of Andhra Pradesh were ushered in)

3. The Chairman welcomed the witnesses to the Sitting and asked them to introduce themselves and brief the Committee about the views and suggestions of the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013'. The Members sought several clarifications on the various aspects of the Bill. The witnesses duly responded to them.

4. The Chairman, thereafter, thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information desired by them on the Bill. He also directed them to send the replies to the queries which could not be clarified by them during the Sitting to the Committee Secretariat by 08 August, 2013, positively.

(At around 1605 hrs. the witness withdrew and the representative of Government of Haryana, was ushered in)

5. The Chairman welcomed the witness to the Sitting and asked her to introduce herself and brief the Committee about the views and suggestions of the Government of Haryana on 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013'.

The members sought several clarifications from the witness on the Memorandum submitted by the State Government previously. The witness duly responded to them alongwith the justification for the changes proposed in the Bill.

6. The Chairman, thereafter, thanked the witness for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information to the Committee on the Subject.

The witness, then, withdrew.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

The Committee, then, adjourned.

APPENDIX IV

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2012-13)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 07 August, 2013 from 1500 hours to 1545 hours in Room No. 62, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra
3. Dr. Jyoti Mirdha
4. Shri Rajaiah Siricilla
5. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey 'Vinnu'
6. Shri Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav

Rajya Sabha

7. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan
8. Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala
9. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
10. Shri S. Thangavelu
11. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri R.S. Kambo — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri P.C. Koul — *Director*
3. Shri C. Vanlalruata — *Deputy Secretary*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up Memorandum No. 08 regarding extension of time for examination and Report on 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013'.

3. After deliberating amongst themselves the Committee felt that it would not be possible for them to complete the examination of the Bill in their current term, which is to end on 30 August, 2013, as they had still to hear the views of the State Governments of Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Apart from that the Committee have also to take Oral Evidence of non-official expert and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the nodal Department of the Bill. They, therefore, requested the Chairman to apprise the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on their behalf of this fact and request her to grant extension of time till the first week of Winter Session 2013 for presentation of the Report on the Bill by their successor Committee.

*4. ***

The Committee, then, adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2012-13)

The Committee sat on Monday, the 26 August, 2013 from 1500 hours to 1540 hours in Committee Room 'A', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

Shri Basudeb Acharia — *Chairman*

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
4. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
5. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra

Rajya Sabha

6. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
7. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan
8. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

1. Shri R.S. Kambo — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri P.C. Koul — *Director*
3. Shri C. Vanlalruata — *Deputy Secretary*

*2. ***

*Matter not related to this Report.

3. It was, however, felt that since orders of Speaker, Lok Sabha had been obtained under Direction 60 of the Directions by Speaker, Lok Sabha for facilitating the interaction with the State Governments and the representative of the State Government of Karnataka had come all the way from Bengaluru to tender evidence before the Committee, the views of the representative of State Government on 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013' be heard. The Chairman then directed that the witness be ushered in.

(At about 1515 hrs. the witness was ushered in)

4. After the customary introduction, the witness briefed the Committee on the State Government's view on the Bill under consideration. He then responded to the queries raised by Hon'ble Members.

(The witness, then, withdrew)

The Committee, then, adjourned.

(A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately)

APPENDIX VI

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2013-14)

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 08 October, 2013 from 1100 hours to 1245 hours in Room No. 53, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Shivanand Tiwari — *In the Chair*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
3. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
4. Shri Premdas Katheria
5. Shri P. Kumar
6. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra
7. Shri Devji M. Patel
8. Shri Rajaiah Siricilla

Rajya Sabha

9. Shri N. Balaganga
10. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
11. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
12. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan
13. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao
14. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
15. Shri S. Thangavelu
16. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Shri A. Louis Martin | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. Shri C. Vanlalruata | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

2. The Committee chose Shri Shivanand Tiwari, MP (Rajya Sabha) to act as Chairman for the Sitting under Rule 258 (3) of the Rules and Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in the absence of Chairman.

3. Thereafter, the representatives of the State Government of Punjab named below were ushered in for evidence in connection with the examination of 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013':—

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 1. Shri K.S. Pannu | — | Secretary, Agriculture |
| 2. Dr. B.S. Sidhu | — | Commissioner, Agriculture |
| 3. Dr. T.S. Thind | — | Emeritus Scientist,
Punjab Agricultural
University, Ludhiana |

4. The Chairman welcomed the representatives of the State Government of Punjab and apprised them of the provisions of Directions 55(1) and 58 of the Directions by Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee. The witnesses presented the views of the State Government on 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013'. In addition to the points already made in their written Memorandum, the witnesses suggested that the function of the Agricultural Biosecurity Authority of India should be not only to regulate but also to facilitate exports and accordingly suggested insertion of the word facilitate' in Clause 23(b). The Members queried the witnesses in regard to their suggestions relating to other aspects of the Bill. The witnesses clarified the same. The Chairman thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and sharing their views.

The witnesses, then, withdrew.

Thereafter, Prof. M.P. Yadav, President, National Academy of Veterinary Sciences was ushered in.

5. The Chairman welcomed Shri M.P. Yadav and apprised him of the provisions of Directions 55(1) and 58 of the Directions by Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceeding of the Committee. The expert presented his views on 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013' and Members sought clarifications on the suggestions made by him including the need for having separate Agricultural Biosecurity Authority for Plants and Animals (including fish) to which the witness responded in detail. The Chairman thanked the expert for appearing before the Committee and sharing his views in person.

The expert, then, withdrew.

Thereafter, the representatives of the State Government of Tamil Nadu named below were ushered in:—

1. Dr. M. Rajendran — *Director, Agriculture*
2. Dr. K. Ramaraju — *Director, Centre for Plant Protection Studies, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University*
3. Dr. K. Rajamani — *Professor (Horti.) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University*

6. The Chairman welcomed the representatives of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and apprised them of the provisions of Directions 55(1) and 58 of the Directions by Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee. The witnesses presented the views of the State Government of Tamil Nadu on 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013'. They stressed upon the need for membership of all States in the proposed Agricultural Biosecurity Authority. They also stated that the clause 29 of the Bill regarding recovery of expenses from State Governments is very harsh and should be suitably amended. The Members sought several clarifications to which the witnesses duly responded. Thereafter, the Chairman thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and sharing their views.

(A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.)

The Committee, then, adjourned.

APPENDIX VII

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2013-14)

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Monday, the 11 November, 2013 from 1500 hours to 1615 hours in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan
3. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
4. Shri Premdas Katheria
5. Shri P. Kumar
6. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra
7. Smt. Bhavana Gawali (Patil)
8. Shri Patel Kishanbhai V.
9. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey 'Vinnu'

Rajya Sabha

10. Shri N. Balaganga
11. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
12. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao
13. Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala
14. Shri Rajpal Singh Saini
15. Shri S. Thangavelu
16. Shri Shivanand Tiwari
17. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A. Louis Martin — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri T.H. Rao — *Additional Director*
3. Shri C. Vanlalruata — *Deputy Secretary*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. *** **.

- (i) *** **.
 - (ii) *** **.
3. *** **.

4. Thereafter, representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), were ushered in for evidence in connection with examination of 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013'. The following were present:—

WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION)

1. Shri Ashish Bahuguna — *Secretary*
2. Shri A.K. Srivastava — *Additional Secretary*
3. Shri Utpal Kumar Singh — *Joint Secretary*

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DAIRYING AND
FISHERIES

Shri Rajbir Singh Rana — *Joint Secretary*

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Dr. P.K. Chakrabarty — *Assistant Director General*

NATIONAL BUREAU OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

1. Dr. K.C. Bansal — *Director*
2. Dr. P.S. Chandurkar — *Consultant*

DIRECTORATE OF PLANT PROTECTION QUARANTINE AND
STORAGE

1. Dr. S.N. Sushil — *Plant Protection Advisor*
2. Shri D.D.K. Sharma — *Additional Plant Protection*

***Matter not related to this Report.

Advisor

The Chairman welcomed the representatives and apprised them of the provisions of the Directions 55(1) and 58 of the Directions by the Speaker.

5. Thereafter, the Committee enquired from the representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation the reasons for inordinate delay in formulating 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013', that aims to strengthen the plant and animal biosecurity mechanisms, based on the recommendation of the Commission of Farmers (2007). The Committee also enquired whether it would be appropriate to have an offshore animal quarantine station for seized animals having evidence of exotic disease/disease agent. The Secretary, DAC responded to the queries. The Committee also discussed whether the proposed Agriculture Biosecurity Authority may impinge upon the authority and jurisdiction of National Bio-diversity Authority and a possibility of confrontation between their respective role and responsibilities; instances of plant, animal and marine diseases introduced in the country during the last three years and economic losses suffered on this account; a separate authority for animals (inclusive of fish) and plant diseases; possibility of inclusion of the term bio-products under clause 2 of the Bill; membership of the Authority on regional basis; accreditation of diagnostic laboratories; recovery of cost from State Governments, etc. The representatives of the DAC responded to the queries. Thereafter, the Chairman desired that the representatives may send written replies to the points within a week which could not be covered during the evidence.

(A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.)

The Committee, then, adjourned.

APPENDIX VIII

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2013-14)

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Monday, the 09 December, 2013 from 1500 hours to 1810 hours in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan
3. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
4. Shri Premdas Katheria
5. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra
6. Dr. Jyoti Mirdha
7. Shri Rajaiah Siricilla
8. Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav

Rajya Sabha

9. Shri S. Thangavelu
10. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Shri A. Louis Martin | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. Shri T.H. Rao | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 4. Shri C. Vanlalruata | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. The Committee first took up for consideration Memorandum No. 07 regarding progress of examination of 'The Agricultural Biosecurity Bill, 2013' and proposing additional time required for preparation of Report thereon. The Committee noted that time available for presentation of the Report on the Bill was till the first week of the Winter Session. The Committee after considering all aspects decided to seek extension of time till the last day of the current Winter Session for presentation of Report on the Bill.

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|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3. | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| 4. | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| 5. | *** | *** | *** | *** |

*Matter not related to this Report.

The Committee, then, adjourned.

APPENDIX IX

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2013-14)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 19 December, 2013 from 1000 hours to 1030 hours in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Basudeb Acharia — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Narayansingh Amlabe
3. Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan
4. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
5. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
6. Shri Premdas Katheria
7. Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi
8. Dr. Jyoti Mirdha
9. Shri Kachhadia Naranbhai
10. Shri Rajaiah Siricilla
11. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey 'Vinnu'
12. Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav

Rajya Sabha

13. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
14. Shri Shivanand Tiwari

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A. Louis Martin — *Joint Secretary*
2. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi — *Director*
3. Shri T.H. Rao — *Additional Director*

— *Deputy Secretary*

3. Para 9 of Part-II of the draft Report envisaged omission of the words “in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for the recovery of fines imposed by a Court, as if such costs were a fine imposed by a Court” from clause 29 of the Bill. The Committee, however, decided that the entire clause 29 should be omitted from the Bill and Para 9 be reworded giving reasoning as shown below:—

4. The Committee also decided that the words 'High Courts' and be added before the words 'Supreme Court' in Para 10 of the Part-II of the draft Report.

5. Subject to the above modifications, the Committee also authorized the Chairman to finalise the draft Report on the basis of factual verification by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and present the same to Hon'ble Speaker and to Parliament.

6. *** *** *** ***

The Committee, then, adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report.