

THE AROMA BOARD BILL, 2021

By

SHRI SUBRAT PATHAK, M.P.

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Bill No. 49 of 2021

THE AROMA BOARD BILL, 2021

By

SHRI SUBRAT PATHAK, M.P.

A

BILL

*to provide for the constitution of a Board for the development of
export of aroma and for the control of aroma industry
including the control of cultivation of aromatic
plants and for matters connected therewith.*

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

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

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- 1.** (1) This Act may be called the Aroma Board Act, 2021.
(2) It extends to the whole of India.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

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

Declaration as to expediency of Control by the Union.

2. It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the aroma industry.

Definitions.

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

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(a) “aroma” means a mixture of essential oil, fragrance and flavor derived from herbs, aromatic plants and chemicals to produce a distinctive, pervasive and usually a pleasant or savory smell;

(b) “aromatic plants” include plants that provide basic raw materials for medicines, perfumes, flavors and cosmetics, which the Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a aromatic plant for the purposes of this Act.

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(c) “Board” means the Aroma Board constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3;

(d) “certificate” means a certificate granted under section 8;

(e) “dealer” means a dealer in aroma;

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(f) “export” and “import” mean, respectively, taking out of or bringing into India by land, sea and air;

(g) “manufacturer” means a manufacturer of aroma; and

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

CHAPTER II

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THE AROMA BOARD

Constitution and incorporation of the Board.

4. (1) **The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute, for the purposes of this Act, a Board, to be called as the Aroma Board.**

(2) The Board 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, and shall, by the said name, sue and be sued.

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(3) The headquarters of the Board shall be at Kannauj in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(4) The Board shall consist of such number of members, not exceeding thirty-two, as may be prescribed, and unless the rules made in this behalf otherwise provide, the Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

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(a) a Chairperson;

(b) three Members of Parliament, of whom two shall be elected by the House of the People and one by the Council of States;

(c) three members to represent respectively the Ministries of the Central Government dealing with—

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(i) Commerce;

(ii) Agriculture; and

(iii) Finance;

(d) six members to represent farmers cultivating aromatic plants;

(e) eleven members to represent the exporters of aroma;

5 (f) three members to represent major aroma producing States;

(g) five members, of which three members or scientists to represent the Scientific Research Institutes from aroma producing States and two members or scientists from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR),

10 to be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) The office of member of the Board shall not disqualify its holder for being chosen as, or for being, a member of either House of Parliament.

(6) The salary and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of members shall be such as may be prescribed.

15 (7) The Chairperson shall, in addition to presiding over the meetings of the Board, exercise and discharge such powers and duties of the Board as may be delegated to him by the Board and such other powers and duties as may be prescribed.

20 (8) The Board shall elect from among its members a Vice-Chairperson who shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the functions of the Chairperson as may be prescribed or as may be delegated to him by the Chairperson.

(9) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be invalidated merely by reason of—

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

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

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

5. (1) The Board may appoint the Secretary and such other officers and employees as it considers necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions under this Act. Secretary and other officers.

30 **(2) The salary and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of the Secretary and other officers and employees of the Board shall be such as may be determined by regulations.**

35 **6. (1) Subject to rules made in this behalf, the Board may, from time to time, constitute such committees as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions.** Advisory Committees.

(2) Every committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall consist of such number of persons as the Board may deem fit.

7. (1) The Board may—

Functions of the Board.

(i) develop, promote and regulate export of aroma;

40 (ii) grant certificate for export of aroma and register brokers therefor;

- (iii) undertake programmes and projects for promotion of export of aroma;
- (iv) assist and encourage studies and research for improvement of processing, quality, techniques of grading and packaging of aroma;
- (v) strive towards stabilization of prices of aroma for export;
- (vi) evolve suitable quality standards and introduce certification of quality through “Quality Marking” for aroma for export; 5
- (vii) control quality of aroma for export;
- (viii) give licences, subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed, to the manufacturers of aroma for export;
- (ix) market aroma, if it considers necessary, in the interest of promotion of export; 10
- (x) provide warehousing facilities abroad for aroma;
- (xi) collect statistics with regard to aroma for compilation and publication;
- (xii) import, with the previous approval of the Central Government, aroma for sale; and 15
- (xiii) advise the Central Government on matters relating to import and export of aroma.
- (2) Without prejudice of provisions of sub-section (1), the Board may also—
- (i) promote co-operative efforts among farmers cultivating aromatic plants;
- (ii) provide loans to farmers for sowing, as well as ensuring a Minimum Support Price (MSP) for farmers cultivating aromatic plants and also facilitating insurance for the aroma and aromatic plants and ensuring timely storage of aroma and aromatic plants in godowns and warehouses. 20
- (iii) provide financial assistance for improved methods of research to create better yielding varieties of aromatic plants; 25
- (iv) regulate the sale of aroma and stabilization of prices of aroma;
- (v) provide training in aroma testing and fixing grade standards of aroma;
- (vi) increase the sale of aroma and facilitating advertising and marketing strategies;
- (vii) register and licence brokers (including auctioneers) of aroma and persons engaged in the business of aroma; 30
- (viii) improve the marketing of aroma;
- (ix) collect statistics from growers, dealers and such other persons as may be prescribed on any matter relating to the aroma industry and publish statistics so collected or portions thereof or extracts therefrom; 35
- (x) secure better working conditions and the provision and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers engaged in growing aromatic plants or working in processing units; and
- (xi) undertake, assist or encourage scientific, technological and economic research. 40

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CHAPTER III

CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORT OF AROMA

5 **8.** Save as otherwise provided in this Act, no person shall, after the commencement of this Act, commence or carry on the business of export of aroma, except under and in accordance with a certificate: No person to export aroma without certificate.

 Provided that a person carrying on the business of export of aroma immediately before the commencement of this Act, may continue to do so for a period of three months from such commencement; and if he has made an application for such certificate within the said period of three months till the disposal of such application.

10 **9.** (1) An application for grant of certificate shall be made to the Board in such form and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed and shall be accompanied by a receipt evidencing the payment of the prescribed fee. Grant of certificate.

 (2) On receipt of such application, the Board shall—

15 (a) if the application is not in the prescribed form or does not contain any of the prescribed particulars, return the application to the applicant; or

 (b) if the application is in the prescribed form and contains the prescribed particulars, grant the certificate subject to such terms and conditions as may be determined by regulations.

20 **10.** (1) The Board may cancel any certificate on any one or more of the following grounds, namely:— Cancellation or suspension of certificate.

 (a) that the holder of the certificate has violated any of the terms and conditions of the certificate; and

 (b) that in the opinion of the Central Government it is necessary in the interests of general public to cancel the certificate.

25 (2) Where the Board, for reasons to be recorded in writing, is satisfied that pending consideration of the question of cancelling the certificate on any ground mentioned in sub-section (1), it is necessary so to do, the Board may, by order in writing, suspend the operation of the certificate for such period not exceeding forty-five days as may be specified in the order and require the holder of the certificate to show cause, within fifteen days from the date of receipt of such order, as to why the suspension of the certificate should not be extended till the determination of the question as to whether the registration should be cancelled.

35 (3) No order of cancellation of registration under this section shall be made unless the person concerned has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of the grounds for such cancellation.

11. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order made under section 9 may prefer an appeal to the Central Government within such period as may be prescribed. Appeal.

 (2) No appeal shall be admitted if it is preferred after the expiry of the period prescribed therefor:

40 Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiry of the period prescribed therefore if the appellant satisfies the Central Government that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the prescribed period.

45 (3) Every appeal made under this section shall be made in such form and shall be accompanied by a copy of order appealed against and by such fees as may be prescribed.

(4) The procedure for disposing of an appeal shall be such as may be prescribed: Provided that before disposing of an appeal, the appellant shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(5) The Central Government may confirm, modify or reverse the order appealed against.

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Power to permit export without certificate.

12. The Central Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient, so to do, in public interest, by notification in the Official Gazette and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified therein, permit anybody or other agency to commence or carry on the business of export of aroma without a certificate.

CHAPTER IV

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CONTROL BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Power to control price and distribution of aroma.

13. (1) The Central Government may, by order notified in the Official Gazette, fix in respect of aroma or aromatic plants of any description specified therein—

(a) the maximum price or the minimum price, or the maximum and minimum prices, which may be charged by a farmer cultivating aromatic plants or aroma dealer, wholesale or retail, whether for the Indian market or for export; and

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(b) the maximum quantity which may in one transaction be sold to any person.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), any order made thereunder may provide—

(a) for requiring persons engaged in the production, supply or distribution of, or trade and commerce in, aroma to maintain and produce for inspection such books, accounts and records relating to their business and to furnish such information relating thereto as may be specified in the order; and

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(b) for such other matters, including in particular the entering and search of premises, vehicles, vessels and aircraft, and the seizure by a person authorised to make such search, of aroma in respect of which such person has reason to believe that a contravention of the order has been, is being or is about to be, committed.

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Power to prohibit or control import of aroma.

14. The Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make provision for prohibiting, restricting or otherwise controlling the import of aroma, either generally or in specified classes of cases.

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Power of the Central Government to issue directions.

15. (1) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Board shall, in the discharge of its functions and duties under this Act, be bound by such directions on questions of policy as the Central Government may give in writing to it from time to time:

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

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(2) The decision of the Central Government whether a question is one of policy or not shall be final.

Power to the Central Government to supersede the Board.

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

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

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(b) that the Board 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 and as a result of such default the financial position of the Board or the administration of the Board has deteriorated; or

5 (c) that circumstances exist which render it necessary in the public interest so to do, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, supersede the Board for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be specified in the notification.

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

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

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(c) all property owned or controlled by the Board shall, until the Board 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 reconstitute the Board by a fresh appointment and in such case any person or persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) of sub-section (2), shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment:

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Provided that the Central Government may, at any time, before the expiration of the period of supersession, take action under this sub-section.

25 (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 each House of Parliament at the earliest.

CHAPTER V

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

30 **17. The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, make to the Board grants and loans of such sums of money as it may consider necessary.**

Grants and loans by the Central Government. Board Fund.

18. (1) There shall be constituted a fund to be called the Aroma Board Fund and there shall be credited thereto—

35 (a) any grants and loans made to the Board by the Central Government under section 16;

(b) all fees levied and collected in respect of certificates granted under this Act; and

40 (c) all sums received by the Board from such other sources as may be decided upon by the Central Government.

(2) The Fund shall be applied for meeting—

(a) salary, allowances and other remuneration of the members, officers and other employees of the Board;

(b) expenses of the Board in the discharge of its functions under section 6; and

(c) expenses on objects and for purposes authorized by this Act.

Budget.	19. The Board shall prepare in such form and at such time each financial year, as may be prescribed, its budget for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Board and forward the same to the Central Government.	5
Annual report.	20. The Board shall prepare, in such form and at such time each financial year, as may be prescribed, its annual report, giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year, and submit a copy thereof to the Central Government.	
Accounts and audit	21. The accounts of the Board shall be maintained and audited in such manner as may, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, be prescribed and the Board shall furnish to the Central Government before such date, as may be prescribed, its audited copy of accounts together with the auditors' report thereon.	10
Annual report and auditors' report to be laid before Parliament.	22. The Central Government shall cause the annual report and auditor's report to be laid, as soon as may be after they are received, before each House of Parliament.	15
CHAPTER VI		
MISCELLANEOUS		
Penalty for making false returns.	23. Any person who being required by or under this Act to furnish any return fails to furnish such return or furnishes a return containing any particular which is false and which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.	20
Penalties for obstructing an officer or member of the Board in the discharge of his duties and for failure to produce books and records.	24. Any person who— (a) obstructs any member authorised by the Chairperson in writing or any officer or other employee of the Board authorised by it in this behalf or any person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or by the Board, in the exercise of any power conferred, or in the discharge of any duty imposed, on him by or under this Act; or (b) having control over or custody of any account book or other record, fails to produce such book or record when required to do so by or under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.	25 30
Penalty for contravention of order relating to control of price, etc.	25. (1) If any person contravenes any order made under section 12, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both; and the property in respect of which the order has been contravened or such part thereof as the Court may deem fit, shall be forfeited to the Central Government. (2) Any person who attempts to contravene, or abets the contravention of, any order under section 12 shall be deemed to have contravened that order.	35
Penalties for contravention of section 7 or any order made under section 13.	26. If any person contravenes the provisions of section 7 or any order made under section 13 he shall, without prejudice to any confiscation or penalty to which he may be liable under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.	40 52 of 1962

27. Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of this Act or of any rules or regulations made thereunder other than the provisions, punishment for the contravention whereof has been provided for in sections 22, 23, 24 and 25, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

Other penalties.

28. (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, as well as 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 provided in this Act, 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 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.

29. The Board may, by general or special order in writing, delegate to the Chairperson or any other member or to any officer of the Board, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as may be specified in the order, such of its powers and functions under this Act.

Delegation.

30. All members, officers and other employees of the Board shall be deemed, when Acting or purporting to Act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

45 of 1860

Members, officers and employees of the Boards to be public servants.

31. No prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, or the Board or any committee appointed by it, or any member of the Board or such committee, or any officer or employee of the Government or the Board or any other person authorised by the Government or the Board, for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder.

Protection of Action taken in good faith.

32. Subject to any rule made in this behalf, any person, generally or specially authorised by the Board in this behalf, may, whenever it is necessary so to do, for any of the purposes of this Act, at all reasonable times, enter upon any land or premises and make any inspection or inquiry or do such other Act or thing as may be prescribed:

Power to enter.

Provided that no such person shall enter any building or any enclosed courtyard or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least twenty-four hours' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

- Power to make rules. **33.** (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. 5
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—
- (a) the number of members of the Board under sub-section (3) of section 3;
- (b) the salary and allowances payable and other conditions of service of the members of the Board under sub-section (5) of section 3; 10
- (c) the powers and duties of the Chairperson under sub-section (6) of section 3;
- (d) the powers and functions of the Vice-Chairperson under sub-section (7) of section 3; 15
- (e) the constitution of committees under section 5;
- (f) the terms and conditions for giving licences to manufacturers of aroma for export under clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 6;
- (g) the form of the application and the fees under sub-section (1) of section 8;
- (h) the period of limitation for appeal under sub-section (1) of section 10; 20
- (i) the form of appeal and the fees payable under sub-section (3) of section 10;
- (j) the procedure for disposal of appeal under sub-section (4) of section 10;
- (k) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed or in respect of which provision is to be, or may be, made by rules.
- Power to make regulations. **34.** (1) The Board may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules generally to carry out the purposes of this Act. 25
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—
- (a) the salary and allowances payable to, terms and conditions of service of the Secretary and other officers and employees of the Board under sub-section (2) of section 4; and 30
- (b) the terms and conditions under which the certificate may be granted under sub-section (2) of section 8.
- Rules and regulations to be laid before Parliament. **35.** Every rule and every regulation made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House 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 regulation or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such 35 40

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.

- 5 **36.** (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: Power to remove difficulties.

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

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

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

India has always been a land of olfactory indulgence, where aromatherapy, incense and *ittar* have existed since ancient times, where essential oil perfume were a part of the ancient royal lore. The earliest scents used were the healing scents introduced through Ayurveda, which recommended the use of aromatic herbs and fragrant plants for mental well-being, beauty, treatment of ailments, hygiene and age-control which are well known even today.

This traditional aroma industry in India has seen vast changes in the recent years with the introduction of technology and wider usage. The Indian aroma industry is one of the largest in terms of production, consumption and at present, the aroma market is set to grow and offer innumerable opportunities for new entrants to grow in this market. India being the leading country in the world with rich diversity in flora and fauna with its fifteen Geo- climatic zone. India can produce raw materials meant for aroma industry which have great demand in the world. Considering its close linkages with grass-root economics, it can reboot Indian economy from groundlevel.

Global aroma industry is worth \$24.10 billion and India contributes approximately \$500 million. However, growth rate in India is approximately 11% in the last few years but is projected to grow exponentially in the upcoming years due to rising personal care, brand awareness, increasing disposable income, growing demand in middle class people and affordable price of fragrance in the form of mass perfumes and deodorants.

Looking into the success of Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre, Kannauj and its self-sustainability for last six years and increasing demand for its need across the country and potential, there exists need for opening such kind of centres in all States. Different geographical locations need different approach for different products and technology to work with. Worldwide, approximately three hundred important natural aroma raw materials are in use. Out of these, only fifty per cent. are cultivated and rest are found in wild habitation. Out of the cultivated raw materials, there are thirty one for which India is well known globally and there are nearly twenty one which are grown but not to a level for global significance.

To utilise the inherent natural advantages that our country possesses in the production of aroma, it is imperative that a nodal agency on the lines of Coir Board, Rubber Board, etc. be created. The need is to channelize efforts by bringing latest technology inputs, enhanced value addition and gain significant advantages in ensuring greater market access in developed nations and brings in significant export earnings of aroma which can be beneficial for the country in general and the farming community in particular.

It is necessary in the public interest that the Union Government should take aroma industry under its control for its regulation and overall development.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to provide for constitution of a Aroma Board for the development of export of aroma and for the control of aroma industry including the control of cultivation of aromatic plants.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
February 12, 2021.

SUBRAT PATHAK

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 4 of the Bill seeks to provide for constitution of Aroma Board. Clause 5 provides for appointment of Secretary and other officers and employees to the Board. Clause 6 provides for the constitution of Advisory Committees by the Board. Clause 17 provides for the grants and loans by the Central Government. Clause 18 provides for the constitution of a Aroma Board Fund. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated fund of India. It is estimated that a recurring expenditure of about rupees five hundred crore per annum would involve from the Consolidated Fund of India.

A non-recurring expenditure of about rupees one hundred crore is also likely to involve from the Consolidated Fund of India.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 13 the Bill empowers the Central Government to issue orders to control price and distribution of aroma. Clause 14 empowers the Central Government to issue orders to prohibit or control import of aroma. Clause 15 empowers the Central Government to issue directions. Clause 16 empowers the Central Government to issue notification to supersede the Board. Clause 33 empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. Clause 34 empowers the Board may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules generally to carry out the purposes of this Act. As the orders, directions, notifications, rules and regulations will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

LOK SABHA

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BILL

to provide for the constitution of a Board for the development of export of aroma
and for the control of aroma industry including the control of cultivation
of aromatic plants and for matters connected therewith.

(Shri Subrat Pathak, M.P.)