

Annexure 1**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA****Abstract**

Agriculture Department - Impact of WTO on Kerala Agriculture - Commission on WTO concerns in Agriculture - Constituted - Orders issued.

AGRICULTURE (AGRI) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(MS)No.163/2001/AD

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 31.07-2001

Read: G.O.(Rt)No.446/2001/AD dated 12.03.2001.

ORDER

Consequent to the liberalisation of imports most of the agricultural commodities of Kerala have been experiencing severe competition from products imported from outside. As a result the prices of commodities like coconut and copra, rubber, coffee, tea, arecanut, pepper and other spices have gone down even below the cost of production. The farmers of Kerala require income in making their products competitive in the international markets. In order to make Kerala's agriculture competitive and vibrant the Government of Kerala proposes to set up a high powered Commission on WTO concerns in agriculture to recommend various measures to be taken by the Government, its agencies and farmers. Accordingly Government are pleased to constitute a high powered Commission on WTO concerns in agriculture with Dr. M.S. Swaminathan as its Chairman in super session of the G.O. read above. Orders on the composition of the Commission including the Vice-Chairman and Member Secretary will be issued later in consultation with Dr.M.S. Swaminathan.

"The Commission will devise its own methods of working through Core Committees and Sub Committees etc. The Chairman and Members of the Commission will be treated as Class I Officers for the purpose of TA & DA. The Member Secretary in consultation with the Chairman will have the powers to assign work related to the Commission to the experts including those in the Commission on WTO and related matters on Agriculture and decide on the remuneration to be paid for such work. The norms for such remuneration will be separately approved."

The terms of reference

- (i) To analyse the implications of the provisions in the WTO Agreement on Agriculture on Kerala's Agriculture.
- (ii) To explore the possibilities and constraints for the export of our agricultural and allied Products and to recommend necessary steps to Government for improving substantially the export of Kerala's Agricultural and allied products.
- (iii) To identify and prioritise agricultural crops and allied products and their bye-products for export so that farmers' income and State revenue can be improved substantially.

- (iv) To suggest infrastructural and other measures to reduce cost of production and improve the quality of our agricultural produce to make them internationally competitive.
- (v) To suggest the R & D support, training and extension required at various levels to boost up competitiveness of Kerala's products.
- (vi) To suggest improvements in the Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures required to help in our export and to prevent import of low quality cheap products from outside.
- (vii) To suggest intellectual Property measures of particular interest to the farmers of Kerala and the State.
- (viii) Any other matter the Committee deems necessary and proper.

The Project Planning Cells of the Agricultural Department and State Agricultural Prices Board, Thiruvananthapuram shall give manpower support to the Commission. The office space presently occupied by the Kerala State Administrative Reforms Committee in the Housing Board Building will be used as the office of the Commission. Necessary computer support and internet facility will also be provided to the Commission. The Commission is free to engage a few research associates on contract basis. However the possibility of deployment of staff from selected departments will be explored.

Funds for the Commission would be met from the provision available under the Head 2435-01-101-03-OC Market Intervention support for price stabilisation for the Department of Agriculture.

The WTO Commission would submit an interim report within 3 months and subsequent report from time to time.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR

K.B. Valsalakumari
Secretary

To

The Chairman, Task Force on Agriculture (with C/L)
Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-110 001.
Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Chairman, M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation
3rd Cross Street, Taramani Institutional Area, Chennai-600 113.
The Director of Agriculture, Vikas Bhavan, Thiruvananthapuram.
The Chairman, State Agricultural Prices Board, Thiruvananthapuram.

Copy to: 1. The Principal Secretary to Chief Minister
Joint Secretary to Chief Secretary
C.A. to APC
C.A. to Secretary (Agriculture)

Forwarded/By Order,
Sd/-Section Officer

(True copy)

Annexure 2**GOVERNMENT Of KERALA****Abstract**

Agriculture (Agri) Department - Constitution of Commission on WTO concerns in
Agriculture - sanctioned - further orders issued.

AGRICULTURE(AGRI)DEPARTMENT

G.O.(MS)No.197/2001/AD

Dated 31-07.2001

Read: G.O.(MS)No.163/2001/AD dated 31.07.2001.

ORDER

Vide Government Order read above Government constituted a Commission on WTO concerns in Agriculture under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S.Swaminathan. The terms of reference and mode of working of the Commission were mentioned in the Government Order. Now Government have decided to constitute the full commission inducting the Vice Chairman and Members and providing necessary support facilities as follows:

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1. | Dr. K.N. Shyamasundaran Nair
Former V.C., Kerala Agricultural University
S-10, Vrindawan Colony, Pattom,
Thiruvananthapuram-695 004. | Vice Chairman |
| 2. | Dr.P.K. Warriar
Managing Trustee,
Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala, Kottakkal | Member |
| 3. | Dr. Parvathy Menon
Senior Correspondent
Frontline, Bangalore. | Member |
| 4. | Dr. K.P. Prabhakaran Nair
'Akshaya', East Hill
Calicut-673 005 | Member |
| 5. | Shri R.K. Krishnakumar
Managing Director, Taj Group of Hotels
Mumbai | Member |
| 6. | Shri K.J. Joseph
Secretary, Association of Planters
Ernakulam | Member |

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|----|---|------------------|
| 7. | Dr. John Kurien
Associate Fellow
Centre for Development Studies
Thiruvananthapuram | Member |
| 8. | Dr. K.V. Peter
Vice Chancellor
Kerala Agricultural University
Mannuthy, Thrissur. | Member |
| 9. | Shri P.K. Sivanandan
Agricultural Production Commissioner
Government Secretariat
Thiruvananthapuram. | Member Secretary |

2. The Vice Chairman and other members of the Commission will be treated as Class-I officers for the purpose of T.A. and D.A. and other allowances in respect of any assignment connected with the Commission. With in the broad framework of the terms of reference fixed, the Commission would concentrate on the following commodities and areas of concern.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Rubber | 7. | Spices other than pepper |
| 2. | Coconut | 8. | Fish and Fish Products |
| 3. | Coffee | 9. | Milk and Milk Products |
| 4. | Pepper | 10. | Meat and Meat Products |
| 5. | Tea | 11. | Medicinal Plants |
| 6. | Cashewnut | 12. | Organic farming and Agro Processing |

3. The strategies the Commission would work on will aim to

- (a) Defend the position enjoyed by Kerala in these areas.
- (b) Aim for new gains through value addition
- (c) Set-up infrastructure and institutions and develop competence to deal with issues such as sanitary and phyto sanitary requirements, emerging under the agreement on Agriculture.

4. The Commission is empowered to set-up task forces on each of the areas in which further work is required.

5. The Commission is also authorised to constitute a 'Cell' with experts on various fields to assist it in different fields by re-deployment from State Government Departments/Organisations to the extent possible. Only those experts who could not be found out by re-deployment will be directly engaged by the Commission, on contract.

6. The Commission will submit interim reports on any issue coming within its scope of study as and when desired by Government.

7. Expenditure for the Commission will be met from the provisions available under the Head of Account '2435-01-101-94'. Additional allocation will be made to Head of account by re-appropriation from the head of account '2435-01-101-85'.

8. The Agriculture (PPM Cell) and Agriculture Prices Board will function as the Secretariat of the Commission. Agricultural Production Commissioner will arrange to have suitable persons posted against the posts sanctioned to these bodies. The Member Secretary of the Commission is allowed to engage two Research Associates on contract basis or on redeployment from State or Central Government or from autonomous/public sector organisations.

9. The Secretary, Agricultural Prices Board is designated as the drawing and disbursing officer of the Commission.

10. The Commission is allowed to have four telephones, one for the Vice Chairman and Member Secretary with STD/ISD facility, two telephones for the PABX and one for the Internet connection.

11. The furniture and office equipments and two cars earlier used by Administrative Reforms Committee and transferred to General Administration Department and the Institute of Management in Government will be spared for use of the Commission. Principal Secretary, General Administration Department will take action on this.

By Order of the Governor
RAJEEV SADANANDAN
Secretary to Government

To

Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, Chairman,
M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation,
3rd Cross Street, Taramani Institutional Area, Chennai-600 113.
The Members concerned
The Director of Agriculture, Thiruvananthapuram
The Chairman, Task Force on Agriculture
Government of India, New Delhi (with C.L.)
The Principal Accountant General
The Accountant General (Audit)
The Finance Department

Copy to:

The Principal Secretary to CM
The PS to Minister (Agri)
The Joint Secretary to Chief Secretary
C A to APC
C A to Secretary (Agri)
General Administration (HKC) Dept.
General Administration (Political) Dept

**CONTRIBUTION BY INDIA ON MODALITIES FOR NEGOTIATIONS
Agriculture from a Development Perspective: Special and Differential Treatment
for Developing Countries**

Paragraph 13 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration (WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1) agrees, *inter alia*, that "... special and differential treatment for developing countries shall be an integral part of all elements of the negotiations on agriculture and shall be embodied in the Schedules of concessions and commitments and as appropriate in the rules and disciplines to be negotiated, so as to be operationally effective and to enable developing countries to effectively take account of their development needs, including food security and rural development.

2. The negotiating mandate is premised on the fact that developing countries are Seriously disadvantaged in agriculture. To some extent, elimination of asymmetries, inequities and imbalances in the existing provisions of the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) would serve to reduce the disadvantages faced by developing countries in agriculture. In order to achieve this objective, a non-exhaustive set of proposals is enclosed below, categorized under each of the three pillars envisaged in the negotiations, namely, market access, domestic support and export competition.

3. Even after this is done, and a level playing field is achieved, this mandate compels us to begin to provide tangible and effective positive action through special and differential treatment for developing countries.

4. Unfortunately, world agricultural trade is distorted and conditioned by domestic agricultural policies of a number of developed countries with vast budgetary and financial resources at their command. Heavy subsidization of their domestic production and exports of agricultural products has resulted in polarization of trade in their favour and depressed international prices to the detriment of agricultural production in developing countries. Developing Countries, due to lack of financial resources, even where rules permit, have not been able to provide support of the type and at the levels provided by developed countries. Thus developing countries could have no concessions to make in operational terms with regard to domestic support and export subsidies. The real issue in the modalities for negotiations, therefore, is to secure phasing out of the distortions in trade through direct and indirect subsidization of domestic production and exports by these developed countries.

5. Moreover, there must also be explicit realization of the fact that even as a vast majority of people in developing countries are dependent on agriculture, the farming community constitutes an economically weak and exceptionally vulnerable section of the population with a large number of them either below or close to the poverty line. Agriculture in developing countries is largely characterized by subsistence and small-scale farming. Providing opportunities for livelihood in agriculture, and availability of food at affordable prices are, therefore, of crucial importance to developing countries. *Flexibility in domestic policies for agriculture aimed at enhancing their food and livelihood security and for rural development should be incorporated in the rules and disciplines on trade in agricultural products through special and differential treatment for developing countries.*

Inter-linkage between market access, domestic support and export competition

6. In order to address their legitimate and varied needs, including food and livelihood security, and agricultural and rural development, the tariffs are the principal instruments available to the developing countries. Developed countries, in contrast, use a vast

array of instrumentalities under all three pillars envisaged in the mandate for negotiations, namely, market access, domestic support and export competition. Even under the pillar of market access, the instrument of special safeguards against surge in imports or decline in prices of agricultural products was denied to those developing countries that had no resorted to tariffication during the Uruguay Round. *Therefore, developing countries can be expected to reciprocate in market access, subject to their economic and social conditions, development needs, food and livelihood security and rural development requirements, only if they get adequate concessions and commitments by developed countries in all three pillars.*

7. *Any reductions in tariffs by developing countries should be based on an approach that secures an overall average reduction in bound rates for them which is significantly lower than that by developed countries and with no minimum reduction on each tariff line, irrespective of the approach for reduction in tariffs followed by developed countries. For specific agricultural products bound at relatively low levels in earlier negotiations, developing countries should be permitted to raise current bindings to the ceiling bindings for similar products committed during the Uruguay Round. Longer implementation periods in all market access commitments by developing countries should be provided, since the impact of reduction in protection is immediate, while any change in domestic policies for domestic support and exports by developed countries will show results only after a lag. Given the experience of implementation of the Uruguay Round commitments, that the time period of implementation by developed countries in practical terms has been at best equal to that of the developing countries (and not 2/3rd as stipulated by the AoA), any new commitments through any instrument in market access, domestic support, and export subsidies for developing countries should be no more than half of the commitments of developed countries.*

8. In addition to the above, specific proposals under each of the three pillars are as follows:

Market Access:

- To achieve substantial reductions in tariff peaks and tariff escalation in products of export interest to developing countries.
- To replace denomination of tariffs in specific, mixed and compound terms by 'equivalent' *ad valorem* rates.
- To improve disciplines on Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) administration, and increase market access for all developing countries, including through TRQ volumes, for products of export interest to them.
- To extend the special safeguard mechanism under Article 5 of AoA to all developing countries.

Domestic Support

- To provide that Members shall not challenge the measures provided under Article 6.2 of the AoA by developing countries
- To retain the existing structure of Article 6.2 of the AoA for developing countries.
- To exempt developing countries from the applicability of threshold levels of production or income loss set out for payments made for relief from natural disasters, under paragraph 8 of Annex 2.
- To achieve significant and meaningful reduction in domestic support by undertaking reduction commitments on a product-specific basis, resulting in reduction of all trade distorting support, in the Amber Box and Anex-2 (paragraph 5,6, and 7), to *de minimis* level at the end of the implementation period.
- To remove the present inequity inherent in reduction commitment whereby developed countries with positive aggregate measurement of support can aggregate product-specific subsidies while developing countries, with negative AMS, are subject to *de-minimis*

limitations, to agreement on a methodology for calculating aggregate support, which is subject to reduction commitments, such that:

- Domestic support above *de minimis* level is aggregated on a product-specific (or disaggregate) basis;
- Domestic support below *de minimis* level permits aggregation of non-product-specific support with product-specific support; and
- AMS is calculated on the basis of a stable currency /basket currencies, and that due consideration is given to the influence of excessive rates of inflation on the ability of any Member to abide by its domestic support commitments.

Export competition

- To eliminate export subsidies in an agreed time schedule, except subsidies provided by all developing countries under Article 9.1 (d) and (e) of AoA which shall remain without reduction commitments.
- To provide that, for equity, no member is constrained to grant export subsidies during the implementation period for reduction commitments on all forms of export subsidies.
- To discipline export credits, loans, guarantees, insurance, food aid and support extended through state-trading enterprises or enterprises with special or exclusive privileges.
- To provide that Member shall not challenge the measures provided by developing countries under Article 9.1(d) and (e) of AoA.

Finally,

9. No developing country or group of developing countries should feel dissatisfied with the outcome on agriculture in negotiations, even while these negotiations are taking place against the backdrop of 'single undertaking' on all negotiations. To elicit an outcome on agriculture to the advantage of all developing countries, the notion of 'reciprocity' in the negotiations will need to be moderated to incorporate the development needs and concerns of developing countries.
10. The modalities for negotiations that are agreed by Members should be an integral part of the outcome of the negotiations.

FIRST INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS**Dr. M.S.Swaminathan****Chairman, Commission on WTO Concerns in Agriculture
Camp : Kalpetta.**

10 October 2001

Shri, Gopal Krishna Pillai, IAS*Principal Secretary to Chief Minister**Thiruvananthapuram**Fax: 0471 333 489**333 682*

Dear Shri Gopal Krishna Pillai

The Commission on WTO concerns in agriculture considered at its meeting held in Kozhikode on 9th October 2001, some of the views which the Hon. Chief Minister could take up at the forthcoming meeting in New Delhi, where India's position at the Fourth Ministerial conference on WTO to be held in Doha from 9th to 13th November will be discussed.

I enclose a note summarizing our recommendations to the Hon. Chief Minister.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely

Prof. M. S. Swaminathan

Cc. Dr. P.K Sivanandan, IAS / Dr. K.N Shyamasundaran Nair
Principal Secretary, SC & ST
Fax No. 0471 324 766

Brief for the Hon. Chief Minister on WTO Concerns in Agriculture

1. Trade and Poverty Eradication

The draft Ministerial Declaration for adoption at Doha emphasizes in its preamble:

“International trade plays a key role in the alleviation of poverty. We recognize the obligation to insure that all our people may benefit from the increased opportunities and welfare gains generated by the multilateral trading system ”

In the revised WTO agreement on Agriculture, the above sentiment should get reflected in concrete rules and regulations, since Agriculture, comprising crop and animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and agro-processing, constitutes the backbone of the livelihood security system in India and many other developing countries. For this purpose, provision should be made to safe-guard the interests of small-scale micro-enterprises, supported by micro-credit. For example, India produces over 80 million tonnes of milk in a year from an estimated 75 million animals owned by 50 million producers, mostly women. The poorest 60 % of rural households own 65 % of all milch animals. Such vital enterprises related to the livelihood and nutrition security of the poor, operated by the methodology of production by masses, cannot easily compete with the products produced by the mass production technologies, commonly referred to as “Factory farming”, which are supported by heavy inputs of subsidy, technology, and capital

Hence, if trade and not aid should become an instrument of poverty eradication, there should be well-defined provision in the revised agreement to safeguard the livelihoods of the poor, by not permitting imports which will kill jobs and livelihoods. The proposed “Food and Livelihood Security box” is one such instrument

2. Indigenous Knowledge and Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

Clause 16 of draft Doha Ministerial Declaration mentions:

“We instruct the TRIPS council to give due attention to the relationship between the TRIPS agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and protection of traditional knowledge”.

We welcome this emphasis in the revision of the TRIPS agreement, taking into consideration the ethics and equity provisions of CBD and the need to confer intellectual property rights on traditional knowledge. Kerala has thousands years of knowledge in Ayurveda and has rich Medicinal plant resources and traditions in herbal medicines.

India has already enacted “The Protection of Plants Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act 2001” and the India Parliament is considering a Biodiversity Bill. The Indian Legislation is a pioneering one, since this is the first piece of Legislation, which recognizes

concurrently the rights of breeders and farmer conservers. We may request WTO to incorporate in the revised TRIPS, the provisions for equity and benefit sharing incorporate in the Indian Legislation. Such a provision could include the establishment of a Global Gene Fund, to recognize and reward the invaluable contributions of tribal and rural families to genetic resources conservation and enhancement. The World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO) has already recognized the need to accord IPR to the holders of traditional wisdom. UPOV (Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Crops), should similarly recognize Farmers Rights and should become "Union for the Protection of Breeders and Farmers Rights".

3. *Distinction between Agricultural and Industrial Crops*

At present, cotton is considered as an agricultural crop, while rubber and jute are considered industrial crops. We should press for the inclusion of rubber, jute and coir among Agricultural Commodities, since these are predominantly in the small farmer sector and provide livelihoods to small farm families owning one hectare of land or below.

4. *Steps to be taken at the National Level*

While the above 3 points relate to action at the global level, the Government of India should consider the following for immediate action.

a) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Codex Alimentarius Standards

The infrastructure for the above needs urgent strengthening. Greater awareness is also needed. For this purpose Community Radio Station can be established. Also, drying the harvested crop presents great problems in plantation crops like coffee, pepper, etc, with the result mycotoxins develop due to high moisture content. The Ministry of Non- Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) should launch a dynamic programme for setting up community drying centers using solar energy. This will help small producers to get the harvested crop dried properly.

b) Import for Re- Exports:

While in principle, such imports for re-exports after value addition are desirable, this provision is being abused in the case of coffee and tea, much to the detriment to the interests of the Indian producers. The Commerce Ministry should study this issue carefully in consultation with the Commodity Boards. There is also need to specify the authorities who are empowered to issue certificates of origin of materials.

c) Data on Imports

This information should be posted regularly in the websites of the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Commerce, so that proactive action can be taken to ensure a balance between demand and supply.

d) Invasive Alien Species

Numerous new pathogens, pests and weeds are coming into the country as a result of mass imports of pulses, oil seeds, Poultry products and other Agricultural commodities. The National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources (NBPGR) of ICAR at New Delhi, has sounded an alarm about the threat which such invasive alien species pose to our Agriculture. The Poultry industry is also threatened with new diseases through imported poultry products, as happened in the case of the prawn industry in Andhra Pradesh. There is need for urgent attention to preventing the unconscious introduction of such serious threats to our Agriculture.

e) Quality Revolution

There is need for greater quality consciousness in the country. A widespread educational and awareness generation programme on quality standards should be launched immediately. Unless we achieve both productivity and quality revolutions, our farm products will not be globally competitive.

2. Crisis in Kerala's Agriculture and the need for immediate response

Kerala's Agriculture is predominately based on perennial crops like rubber, tea, coffee, pepper, coconut etc. Most of the farms are one hectare or less in size. Prices of all these commodities have collapsed. Only the prices of cardamom and some varieties of banana are remunerative.

Planters are not able to pay the prescribed minimum wages they are not also able to make the statutory remittances in relation to provident fund contribution in respect of labours. The present Crisis in Kerala's Agriculture and Economy is unprecedented since there is an across the board steep fall in prices. Many coffee and tea estates are getting closed. Such an unprecedented situation warrants an unprecedented response. An immediate assistance which the Government of India can provide is the inclusion of plantation crop labour with in the scope of the imaginative Sampooran Gramin Rozgar Yojana. For this purpose Government of India may kindly release 2 Lakh tonnes of rice and 1 Lakh tonnes of wheat for being given to plantation labours as part of their minimum wage. The cash component will be met by the farmers. The grain component may be given as grant so that the farmers and estate owners can pay the prescribed wage partly as grains and partly as cash.

This " Food for Saving Perennial Crops" programme could be included in the allotment from the five million tones of food grains which the Government of India has set apart for the Sampooran Gramin Yojana.

(M.S.Swaminathan)

Annexure 5**SECOND INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS**

February 20, 2002

**INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS GIVEN to THE HON'BLE MINISTER
for AGRICULTURE for INCLUSION in the 2002-03 BUDGET****Urgent Tasks Facing Keralam's Agriculture**

Crisis in Kerala's Agriculture and the need for immediate response. Kerala's Agriculture is predominately based on perennial crops like rubber, tea, coffee, pepper, coconut etc. Most of the farms are one hectare or less in size. Prices of all these commodities have collapsed. Only the prices of cardamom and some varieties of banana are remunerative. The present Crisis in Kerala's Agriculture and Economy is unprecedented since there is an across the board steep fall in prices.

1. Giving immediate support to Plantations

Many coffee and tea estates are getting closed. Planters are not able to pay the prescribed minimum wages they are not also able to make the statutory remittances in relation to provident fund contribution in respect of labours. Such an unprecedented situation warrants an unprecedented response. In order to overcome the immediate crisis in the plantation sector the Five million ton Food for Work programme should be extended to plantation sector. Part of the wages can be paid as food. Food aid could be used for rehabilitation of plantations, which is as important as providing infrastructure support to agriculture in general, both being investments of long-term nature

An immediate assistance which the Government of India can provide is the inclusion of plantation crop labour with in the scope of the imaginative Sampooran Gramin Rozgar Yojana. For this purpose Government of India be requested to release 2 lakh tonnes of rice and 1-lakh tonnes of wheat for being given to plantation labour as part of their minimum wage. The cash component could be met by the farmers. The grain component may be given as grant so that the farmers and estate owners can pay the prescribed wage partly as grains and partly as cash. This "Food for Saving Perennial Crops" programme could be included in the allotment from the five million tones of food grains, which the Government of India has set apart for the Sampooran Gramin Yojana.

3. Steps for export of products: Some budget support

One of the major reasons for the unprecedented decline in price of Keralam's farm commodities such as rubber, coconut etc. is increased supply arising from production and to some extent due to imports consequent to liberalisation in imports apart from the compulsions of the positioning of the WTO regime with regards to agricultural imports. In the short run it is not possible either to cut back on production or raise internal demand substantially. One temporary and quick yielding possible measure is to export these commodities by supporting the export efforts by compensating the differential between the internal prices and export prices. State support should be extended to export efforts.

4. Integrated Project for Coconut Development

Coconut provides livelihood security for the largest proportion of the farming community in the state who are predominantly small and marginal holders. The decline in price in this commodity is the sharpest and enduring among the major farm commodities. Partly the crisis is due to over production within the country. Being a perennial crop, adjustments to meet the vicissitudes of the market in the short run is not possible. The possible strategies for income security to coconut growers are:

- (a) Diversification of uses and income in coconut farming system thereby augmenting income from lands put under coconut (Replanting old and diseased trees, conservation of soil and moisture including rain water harvesting and augmenting irrigation, inter cropping including animal production; and
- (b) Integrated management of coconut. Total utilisation of coconut, (not just as oil and cake, but utilisation of other products including coconut water and conversion into new products such as soft drinks, neera, “kerasudha” coconut sugar, etc.

The project proposed is the integration of coconut farming and production system with the post harvesting and processing with total product use and diversification within an area so that the full value realised goes to the farmers through a mission approach. This is possible as coconut is included in the Technology Mission. The organisation should in the form of Small Farmer Agribusiness Consortium which owned and managed by the farmers, utilising the existing facilities both public, private and cooperative, the small processors including the copra makers; a consortia approach primarily providing centralised facilities and services but solely owned by the farmers like the Amul pattern for milk production and processing. Consortium of financial institutions such as the NABARD and technology consortium as the Agricultural University are envisaged. Already there is the rudiment of SFAC system exists in the state. The funding for centralised services from the Central SFAC.

Three pilot projects each covering 50-100 thousand hectares in the three regions of the state in southern (Travancore) predominantly disease affected area as on Onnattukara, central (Kochi) small irrigated farms in the Thrissur District and northern (Malabar) large rainfed gardens in the district of Kozhikode or Kannur.

5. Medicinal Plants and Tribal Welfare

Green health tourism is gaining popularity. The state has got already a high degree of green tourism. The tourism in this state is increasing because of the thousands of years of ayurvedic heritage, and medicinal plants. The State has to take advantage of this great opportunity. We have to grow more medicinal plants, which will benefit the growers and processors. It creates downstream employment. Infrastructure for medicinal plant need to be created. Both conservation and cultivation, and validation of claims and some kind of labelling and certification have to be ensured. Tribal development should be made an integral part of the infrastructure for the promotion medicinal plants, as traditionally tribal communities are the conservers and preservers of medicinal plants and biodiversity in general. particularly. Gene banks for conservation, seed banks for promotion and propagation, and organising self-help groups (SHGs) for production should become integral part of the infrastructure for the promotion of

medicinal plants. Starting from Silent Valley going up to Wayanad where some of the rare medicinal plants and medicinal rice are grown, may be developed into a Biovalley.

6. Line item for the WTO Commission in the 2002-2003 budget

As an immediate response to Keralam's crisis in agriculture, partly inherent and partly accentuated by the positioning of the WTO regime and its Agreement on Agriculture, the Government of Kerala appointed the Commission on WTO Concerns in Agriculture. The WTO and India's membership is a foregone conclusion. It is premature for the Commission to advise as to what should be the instrumentality and the mechanism to be shaped to support the Government, in order to safeguard the interests of the state vis-à-vis the WTO regime. The exposure the Commission so far had during its interactions with agencies of the State and Central governments, and representatives of the various interest groups and stake holders, reiterates the fact the state has to strengthen its capacity considerably to understand the complexities and equip itself with the skills and information, to negotiate Keralam's case at the national and international fora. The constitution of the Commission in its present form is a response to a crisis situation and hence temporary. However the experience so far shows that it is very necessary that the Commission be provided with sufficient financial resources and a separate budget line in the ensuing budget to fulfil its mandate though limited, commensurate with the expectations. It should not be difficult and quite justified too, to provide adequate allocation and a budget line under Plan in contrast to Non-Plan.

Annexure 6**THIRD INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS****Commission on WTO Concerns in Agriculture****Recommendations for immediate examination / action on the basis of the third meeting of the Commission held at Thiruvananthapuram on 18-19 July, 2002****1. Offering to host the proposed National Institute for Organic Agriculture**

The Union Minister for Agriculture, Shri Ajit Singh, recently announced the decision of the Government of India to set up a National Institute for Organic Agriculture which will have the authority to undertake certification of organic products. Kerala is a national leader in the production and marketing of organic spices, tea, pineapples, banana, medicinal plants and other farm commodities. It also proposes to undertake the production of organic rubber specially for the manufacture of condoms for use in the fight against the dreadful HIV / AIDS menace. Therefore, Kerala is an ideal location for the proposed National Institute for Organic Agriculture and the associated certification agency.

About 200 hectares of land ideal for the location of this Institute is available with the Kerala Agriculture University at Thiruvazankunnu, Palakkad district. **It is requested that the Hon Chief Minister and the Hon Agriculture Minister may write immediately to Shri Ajit Singh, Union Agriculture Minister, offering land and other facilities in Kerala for the proposed Institute.** This will help to strengthen the organic farming movement in Kerala and help farmers to produce health foods and value-added farm products for internal and international consumption.

2. Geographical Indications (GI)

The Central Legislation on GI (The Geographical Indications of Goods - Registration and Protection Act, 1999) offers wide scope for establishing the unique qualities for some of our traditional products. The Commission recommends that the question of preparing proposals for according GI to the following products may be examined by appropriate technical experts.

- **Malabar Pepper:** The pepper from Kerala was known several centuries ago as Malabar pepper and was greatly valued for its medicinal and culinary properties. The pepper from Kerala can therefore have the GI *Malabar*.
- **Ayurveda:** The traditional herbal drugs from Kerala can be given the GI. Ayurveda, since it is only in Kerala the Ayurveda heritage has been preserved in its pristine purity.

Suitable Technical Task Forces may be constituted to prepare the proposals for being sent to WTO through the Union Ministry of Commerce.

3. Agri-Export Zones

Kerala has already developed with support from the European Commission six Agricultural Wholesale Markets with excellent infrastructure. The success of these zones

will depend upon the effectiveness of the backward (Producers) and forward (consumers) linkages put in place. In order to develop these zones quickly, an over-all management agency, characterised by vision, efficiency and low transaction cost, needs to be established immediately. Also, **strategic alliances** will have to be developed with appropriate public and private sector agencies for ensuring the economic success of these zones. The National Dairy Development Board can help to develop one Agri-Export Zone, as partner. Hindustan Lever and the National Horticulture Development Board could be considered for association with two other Zones. The overall management could be entrusted, if considered appropriate, to a revitalised, reorganised and re-tooled State Small Farmers' Agri-business Consortium Society (SFAC). The Agri-Clinics and Agribusiness Centre programme of NABARD, Central SFAC and MANAGE could be taken advantage of for the purpose of attracting young entrepreneurs in the Agri-Export Zones.

To discuss such issues and finalise the launching of the Zones, it is recommended that a one-day brainstorming session may be held soon, involving all the stakeholders. Bilateral agencies, like the Netherlands Government, could also be invited to the brainstorming session, in order to develop market linkages abroad.

4. Establishment of a Virtual University for Trade

Modern **Information and Communication Technology offers a unique opportunity for establishing a 21st century institution catering to a vital sector of Kerala's and India's economy, namely *Trade***. There is need for a large cadre of trained youth as well as media personnel well-versed in the following areas.

- WTO Regulations and post-Doha negotiations
- National Trade scenario: Opportunities and challenges
- Patents, Intellectual Property Rights, Geographical Indication, UPOV
WIPO, TRIPS
- Kerala's Trade opportunities and constraints
- Media Resource Centre

The Trade University, based on the Virtual College principle, can be operated by a consortium public and private sector agencies with modest financial investment. It will require one senior faculty member specialising in each of the above areas.

5. Biodiversity and Intellectual Property Rights

The State Government set up a few years ago a *Kerala Biodiversity Board* under the State Committee on Science and Technology and Environment to initiate proactive action on the implementation of the proposed Central Biodiversity Act, being enacted under the provisions of the Global Convention on Biological Diversity. The Farming community and the rural and tribal families should become familiar with the provisions of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act and the proposed Biodiversity Act.

It is hence strongly recommend that the State Biodiversity Board may be activated immediately. The Board may set up standing committees under the chairmanship of eminent persons from NGOs or academic community to deal with the following.

- Conservation of Biodiversity
- Sustainable use of biodiversity including agro-biodiversity
- Equitable sharing of benefits

In addition, a group may look into the IPR aspects of traditional knowledge, including traditional herbal medicine and health practices. These bodies could later be converted into statutory bodies after the Central Legislation comes into force. There is also need for generating more awareness of the provisions of these Acts, particularly among the women and men members of Panchayats. Suitable training modules may be prepared for this purpose. The various Commodity Boards can also be requested to undertake capacity building work on the conservation and sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity.

6. Fisheries

Kerala's share in the total fish trade is tending to go down in value terms. There is need for two immediate steps.

First, there is need to launch a *quality literacy movement*. Fisher families and all the others involved in trade in this sector should become aware of sanitary and phytosanitary measures and *codex alimentarius* standards. Elected members of Panchayats and the others concerned could be given short-term training and educational resource material, including training modules in Malayalam should be prepared.

Second, a **Multi-stakeholder study** may be undertaken on all aspects of fisheries management and subsidies. The emphasis should be on the livelihood security of poor fisher families. The gender dimension of management should receive particular attention, since women face several health hazards, as for example in peeling prawns. A code of conduct for responsible fishers should also be popularised.

7. WTO Agreement in Agriculture: Next Round

At the Ministerial Conference in Doha, WTO Member countries acknowledged the need to correct the prevailing restrictions and distortions in agricultural world markets. The Ministerial Declaration at Doha reaffirms the commitment of creating a fair agricultural trading system that will recognise the special needs for developing countries. The new negotiations on Agreement on Agriculture are to be completed by January 2005. Progress will be reviewed at the Fifth Ministerial conference to be held in Cancun in Mexico in 2003. Therefore, time is opportune to draw up a balance sheet of the positive and negative effects of the Marrakesh Agreement in operation since 1995 and propose a new agreement which will help to fulfil the purported aim of AoA, namely an agricultural trading system which is fair to developing countries, where agriculture is not just a food producing machine but is the very backbone of the livelihood and ecological security systems.

Agriculture is a State subject. Therefore, **the Hon Chief Minister of Kerala may write to the Hon Prime Minister and the Hon Minister for Commerce requesting them to convene a meeting where the viewpoints of States of the changes needed in AoA can be considered.** Kerala's agricultural health is based on trade, since most of the farm commodities produced in the State are for trade within or outside the country. Kerala's experience with AoA is hence particularly relevant to the formulation of the national policy.

If the suggestion meets with approval in principle, a group can be set up to prepare a business plan. The Virtual Trade University can function on a hub and spokes model with the main university functioning as the core centre of a State-wide network.

Sd/- M S Swaminathan
20 July, 2002

FOURTH INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS**WTO AGREEMENT IN AGRICULTURE****POST-DOHA NEGOTIATIONS****Issues Relating to Market Access****Recommendations of the Commission on WTO Concerns in Agriculture****I. Subsidies:**

Farm subsidies are rising in OECD countries. Subsidies exceed 1 billion US Dollars per day and work out to over US \$12,000 per farmer per year. USA has further enhanced farm subsidies in their 2002 Farm Bill. The global agriculture is getting divided into the following two cultures.

1. Large agri-business characterized by mass production technologies and supported by massive inputs of subsidy, capital and technology. This is best referred to as Factory Farming.
2. Small scale farming characterized by low inputs of capital, poor forward and backward linkages with markets and high risk. Such Farmers' Farming is the backbone of the rural livelihood security system of most developing countries.

There is at present no level playing field between these two farming cultures. It is essential that the Government of India undertakes a critical analysis of the methodologies adopted by OECD countries in covering their huge farm subsidies under different boxes.

II. Tariff and Non-tariff Barriers:

Both tariff and non-tariff barriers further limit access to the markets of industrialized countries. While tariff barriers will be subject to some discipline, non-tariff barriers, particularly those relating to FAO *Codex Alimentarius* standards of food safety, can be overcome only by strengthening post-harvest technology and sanitary and phytosanitary measures. In addition, there is need to launch a **Quality Literacy Movement** among farm families to make them quality conscious.

III. Eco-labeling and Organic Products Certification:

Internationally recognized certification and labeling agencies will have to be created, to step up exports of environment friendly and organic products. The certification criteria will have to be reviewed by a special Task Force set up by WTO.

IV. Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS):

The revised TRIPS should take into account the IPS rights relating to traditional knowledge like *Ayurveda* and the benefit sharing provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Farmers' Rights provisions of the FAO Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources.

We should also recommend the incorporation of a provision for compulsory licensing of rights in the case of discoveries having an important bearing on food and health security. Such a provision has already been agreed at Doha with reference to medicines for the treatment of HIV/ AIDS.

V. The review of Agreement on Agriculture:

A detailed paper is enclosed on this topic including the potential impact of this Agreement on Kerala's farm economy. (Annexure I)

A note on Market Access based on the discussions held at Thiruvanthapuram on 18-19th July 2002 is also enclosed. (Annexure II)

The issues which are to be considered in detail by the Union Commerce Ministry relates the following:

- Tariffication
- Removal of Quantitative Restrictions (QTL on the import of farm commodities)
- Recategorisation of the status of rubber from an industrial to an agricultural crop
- Application of bound rates
- Issues relating to sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- Common stand with our neighbouring countries particularly Sri Lanka and the formation of an India-Sri Lanka Rubber Producers' Association.

We should develop a strategy for making our subsidies WTO compatible. In relation to market access, we should also analyse WTO related issues and non-WTO related matters separately and take appropriate action in both these cases separately.

The most urgent task is to improve the productivity, profitability and stability of Kerala's farming systems. There is need for the following revolutions to achieve this goal.

- Productivity Revolution
- Quality Revolution
- Value Addition Revolution

There are several problems relating to quality like organic residues in pepper and **salmonella** infection in fish and shrimps and pesticide residues, which need urgent attention. We recommend that the Government may launch a **Quality Literacy Movement** among farmers and planters. Such a movement should bring to light the implications of Codex Alimentarius Standards and sanitary and phytosanitary measures. Quality standards should be the same both for home and external markets. Otherwise, the standards will never improve.

In the case of Animal Husbandry, it is necessary to create disease free zones and certification machinery for live animals. Similarly, there is need for much greater attention with post-harvest handling in the fisheries sector.

Kerala's economic future and prosperity depend heavily on agriculture, including plantation crops, animal husbandry and fisheries. Therefore while we should try our best to get changes made in the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, particularly with reference to Market Access, we should not lose a single day in attending to non-WTO issues like improvements in productivity, quality, value-addition, cost reduction and post harvest technology.

M S Swaminathan
Chairman,

Commission on WTO Concerns in Agriculture

Annexure 8**New Bound Tariff Rates Sequel to GATT Article XXVIII Negotiations**
(Concluded in January, 2000)

Sl. No.	H.S.Code	Description	New Bound Tariff Rate (Per cent)	Applied Rates
1.	0402.10	Skimmed Milk Powder	60@	60
2.	0402.21	-Do-	60@	60
3.	0806.10	Grapes, Fresh	40	40
4.	Ex.1001.90	Spelt wheat	80	50
5.	1005.10	Maize (corn) seed	70	50
6.	1005.90	Maize (corn) other	60#	50
7.	1006.10	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	80	80
8.	1006.20	Husked (brown) rice	80	80
9.	1006.30	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice whether or not polished or glazed	70	70
10.	1006.40	Broker rice	80	80
11.	1007.00	Grain sorghum	80	50
12.	1008.20	Millet	70	50
13.	1514.10	Rape, colza or mustard oil, crude	75	45
14.	1514.90	Rape, colza or mustard oil, other	75\$	45
15.	1901.10	Preparations for infant use put up for retail sale	50	50
16.	0809.40	Plums and sloes	30	25
17.	1507.10	Soybean oil, crude	45	45
18.	1507.90	Soybean oil, other	45	45
19.	0713.10	Dried Peas	50	
20.	1107.10	Malt, not roasted	40	
21.	1509.90	Olive oil, other than virgin	40	
22.	1704.10	Chewing gum	45	
23.	1950.30	Sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers	45	
24.	3823.70	Industrial fatty alcohol	50	
25.	1512.11	Sunflower - seed or safflower oil and fractions thereof Tariff quota: In quota rate Out of quota rate	150000 MT at 50% 300%	45
26.	0802.11	Almonds, in shell	Rs.35/kg	Rs.35/kg
27.	0805.10	Oranges	40	35
28.	0805.30	Lemons and limes	40	35
29.	0805.40	Grape fruit	25	25
Sl. No.	H.S.Code	Description	New Bound Tariff Rate (Percent)	Applied Rates
30.	0808.10	Apples	50	50

31.	0808.20	Pears & quinces	35	35
32.	0809.40	Plums and sloes	25	25
33.	0813.20	Prunes	25	25
34.	2004.10.09	Other potato preparations - frozen	35	35
35.	2009.11	Frozen orange juice	35	
36.	2009.19	Other orange juice	35	
37.	0405.10	Butter	40	
38.	0406.90	Other cheese	40	

@ A tariff quota of 10000 MT at an in-quota tariff rate of 15% applicable cumulatively to both the tariff lines 0402.10 & 0402.21.

India establishes a global TRQ at an in-quota rate of 15% for the following quantities.

Year 1	350,000 Tonnes	Year 3	450,000 Tonnes
Year 2	400,000 Tonnes	Year 4 and beyond	5000,000 Tonnes
Out of quota rate	:	60%	

\$ Tariff quota of 150000 MT at in-quota tariff rate of 45%

*Source: Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Food
New Delhi. September 14, 2000, Agenda Item: 1*

Annexure 9**Statement of Applied Import Tariffs on Agricultural Items**

The agricultural products generally attract a maximum import tariff slab of 35%. On a number of agricultural items the basic tariffs have been increased recently in some cases beyond 35%. These are:

Item	Previous Tariff	Revised Tariff
Wheat	0%	50%
Rice	0%	70-80%
Grain Sorghum	9%	50%
Millet (Jowar)	9%	50%
Arecanut	35%	100%
Apples	35%	50%
Tea	15%	35%
Sugar	40%*	60%*
Edible Oils		
a. Edible grade crude vegetable oils (excluding coconut oil, palm oil and its fractions whether refined or not) imported in loose or bulk form for the manufacture of Vanaspati or for refining	15%	25%
b. Edible grade crude palm oil and its Fractions imported in lose or bulk form for the manufacture of vanaspati	15%	15%
c. All other vegetable oils whether refined or not	35%	45%

* in addition a countervailing duty of Rs.850 per tonne is also levied.

Source: Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Food
New Delhi, September 14, 2000, Agenda Item: 1
Review of WTO/Agreement on Agriculture

PS: - For the purpose of communicating correction, if any, please note that the text part of the report is page numbered 1-53, (page 1 of the text is shown as page 7 in this emailed text), Page 54 is figure, Pages 55-56 are tables and Pages 57-87 are annexures.

Annexure10**Applied and Bound Tariffs of Agricultural Products**

Tariff item	Description of products	Applied rate of duty - as on 1.3.2002	Binding as on 1-3-2002	Final Binding	Base rate duty
0104 10	Sheep	30	100		
0104 20	Goats	30	100	100	100
0511 10	-Bovine semen	30	100	100	100
0511 91	--Products of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates; dead animals of Chapter 3	30	100	100	100
0702 00	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	30	108	100	140
0703 10	-Shallots	30	108	100	140
0703 10	-Ex.Onions	5	108	100	140
0703 20	Garlic	30	108	100	140
0709 51	--Mushrooms	30	108	100	100
0710 10	-Potatoes	30	150	150	140
0710 40	-Sweet corn	30	150	150	140
0710 80	-Other vegetables	30	150	150	140
0710 90	-Mixtures of vegetables	30	150	150	140
0712 20	-Onions	30	35	35	140
0714 10	-Manioc (cassava)	30	150	150	140
0714 20	-Sweet potatoes	30	150	150	140
0802 90	Ex.Other (arecanuts)	100	108		
0803 00	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried	30	108	100	140
0804 30	-Pineapples	30	108	100	140
0805 10	-Oranges	30	40	40	140
0807 11	-Watermelons	30	108		
0807 20	-Papaws (papayas)	30	108	100	140
0808 10	-Apples	50	50	50	140
0901 11	--Not decaffeinated	100	108	100	140
0901 12	-- Decaffeinated	100	150	150	140
0901 21	--Not decaffeinated	100	150	150	140
0902 10	-Green tea (not fermented) in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg	100	150	150	140
0908 10	Nutmeg	30	108	100	140
0908 20	Mace	50	108	100	140
0908 30	Cardamoms	70	108	100	140
0910 10	Ginger	30	150	150	140
0910 30	-Turmeric (curcuma)	30	150	150	140
0910 50	-Curry	30	150	150	140
1001 10	-Durum wheat	50	100	100	0
1006 10	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	80	80	80	0
1006 20	-Husked brown rice	80	80	80	0

Tariff item	Description of products	Applied rate of duty - as on 1.3.2002	Binding as on 1-3-2002	Final Binding	Base rate duty
1006 30	-Semi milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	70	70	70	0
1006 40	Broken rice	80	80	80	0
1102 30	-Rice flour	30	150	150	100
1103 11	--Of wheat	30	150	150	40
1108 12	--Maize (corn) starch	30	100	100	100
1108 13	--Potato starch	30	35	35	100
1108 14	--Manioc (cassava) starch	30	100	100	100
1201 00	Soya beans, whether or not broken	30	100	100	0
1203 00	Copra	70	100	100	100
1206 00	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	30	100	100	0
1207 10	-Palm nuts and kernels	30	100	100	0
1209 91	-Vegetable seeds	5	10	10	100
1401 10	-Bamboos	30	100	100	100
1401 20	-Rattans	30	100	100	100
1501 00	Pig fat (including lard) and poultry fat, other than that of heading 02.09 or 15.03	30	300	300	100
1502 00	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 15.03	15	15	15	15
1503 00	Lard stearin, lard oil, oleostearin, oleo-oil, not emulsified or mixed or otherwise prepared	30	300	300	100
1504 10	-Fish liver oils and their fractions	30	100		
1507 10	-Crude oil, whether or not degummed	45	45	45	45
1507 10	Ex-crude oil, whether or not degummed with a FFA content of 20% or more	30			
1507 10	Ex. Edible grade	45	45		
1507 90	Ex. Other with a FFA content of 20 per cent or more	30			
1507 90	(Ex. Edible grade (refined))	45	45		
1510 00	Ex. With a FFA content of 20 per cent or more	30	45		
1510 00	Ex. Edible grade	45	45		
1511 10	-Crude oil	100	300	300	165
1512 11	Ex. Edible grade	50(TRQ)/75 (REST)	300		
1515 50	-Sesame oil and its fractions	100	300	300	165
1516 10	Animal fats and oils and their fractions	30	300	300	100
1516 20	Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions	30	300	300	165
1517 10	Margarine, excluding liquid margarine	30	300	300	100
1604 11	-Salmon	30	150		
1604 13	Sardines, sardinella and brisling or sprats	30	150		
1604 14	--Tunas, skipjack, and bonito (Sarda spp)	30	150		

Tariff item	Description of products	Applied rate of duty - as on 1.3.2002	Binding as on 1-3-2002	Final Binding	Base rate duty
1604 15	--Mackerel	30	150		
1605 10	-Crab	30	150	150	140
1605 20	-Shrimps and prawns	30	150	150	140
1605 30	-Lobster	30	150	150	140
1605 40	-Other crustaceans	30	150	150	140
1701 11	-Cane sugar	60	150	150	75
1701 12	-Beet sugar	60	150	150	75
1703 10	-Cane molasses	15	108	100	140
1704 10	-Chewing gum, whether or not sugar-coated	30	45	45	140
1801 00	-Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	30	108	100	140
1802 00	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste	30	103	100	140
1805 00	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	30	150	150	140
1903 00	-Tapioca and substitutes therefore prepared from starch in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, siftings or similar forms	30	150	150	140
2002 10	--Tomatoes, whole or in pieces	30	150	150	140
2003 10	-Mushrooms	30	35	35	140
2004 10	-Potatoes	30	35	35	140
2005 20	-Potatoes	30	55	55	140
2008 11	--Ground nuts	30	150	150	140
2008 20	-Pineapples	30	150	150	140
2009 11	--Apple juice	30	65	85	140

2009 50	Tomato juice	30	85		
2009 80	--Juice of any other single fruit or vegetable	30	85		
2103 20	Tomato ketchup and other tomato sauces	30	150	150	140
2201 10	-Mineral waters and aerated waters	30	150	150	140
2203 00	Beer made from malt	100	150	150	140
2208 30	-Whiskies	182	182	150	Rs80/lt or 310 which ever higher
2208 40	-Rum and taffia	182	182	150	-do-
2209 00	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid	30	150	150	100
2304 00	Oil cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	15	100	100	100
2306 50	-Of coconut or copra	15	100	100	100
2309 90	-Ex.Prawn feed	5	150		
3301 00	Ex.Extracted oleoresins	25	100		