



भारत सरकार

GOVT. OF INDIA

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS  
REGIONAL DEPUTY DIRECTOR  
WILDLIFE PRESERVATION, EASTERN REGION

W-15/75-2000(WLER)- 671

Ref.....

To  
The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests  
All States of Eastern Region. *Manipur*

Sub: Export Policy, 1997-2002 for the export of plants, plant portions and their derivatives and extracts (incorporating amendments made upto 31st March, 2000) - reg.

Sir,

You are aware that as per provisions of the Export Policy (incorporating amendments upto 31st March 2000), 1997-2002 the export of 29 species/genera/family of plants and their derivatives obtained from the wild is prohibited. A list of such plants is enclosed herewith for your kind information. You are requested to direct your field officers to keep the provisions of the export policy in mind while issuing certificates, permits, orders etc. for an effective control over the commercial exploitation of the above species. You will find from the enclosed list that some of the species are included under the Appendix-I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora & Fauna (CITES) and some are under the Appendix-II. Some species (sl.no. 1 to 6) are also protected under the Schedule VI of the Wildlife (P) Act, 1972 of GOI. So, the basic purpose of inclusion of the above species/genera/family under the negative list of EXIM Policy is to protect them in the wild being endangered, threatened or rare plant species. This is also in conformity with the provisions of the Wildlife (P) Act, 1972 and the obligation under the CITES provisions.

But it has come to the notice of this office that some State Govts. are still leasing 'agar-mahal' for the extraction of wild agarwood (*Agullaria malaccensis syn. A. agallocha*) from the forests area and some are allowing to collect *Taxus wallichtiana* (common Yew or birni leaves) leaves and barks from the wild. Collection of some medicinal plants like Sarpagandha (*rauwolfia serpentina*) & Māmira (*Coptis teeta*) etc. and collection of some rare orchids and pitcher plants from the wild is also reported. So, the basic objective of including such endangered plant species (wild variety) under the negative list of export or under the Appendices of the CITES is defeated. Information is also there that some agarwood/agar oil traders are collecting such wild agarwood and extract agar oil in their distilleries and smuggled/export the same to middle-east countries at a premium. Some of the agarwood traders are also suspected to be involved in re-export laundering where indigenous wild agarwood is believed to be mixed up with imported raw materials.

In view of the above we seek your kind cooperation to curb such trade and stop issuing such permits, lease, certificates etc. in order to save the valuable and endangered indigenous flora of our country and to enforce the provisions of the EXIM Policy, the CITES and the Wildlife (P) Act, 1972 more effectively and meaningfully. Kindly issue suitable directives as deem fit and proper at your end keeping in mind the provisions of the EXIM Policy, the Wildlife (P) Act, 1972 & the CITES.

Encl: as stated.

Yours faithfully,

(A. SOLO)

Regional Deputy Director

No. W-15/75-2000(WLER)-

Copy forwarded for kind information to the Addl. IGF(WL), MOEF, New Delhi.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary direction to all CWLW of Eastern Region.

Copy forwarded for information to A.D., WLPSO, Guwahati.

(A. SOLO)

Chief Conservator of Forests, Manipur  
Receipt/Petition No. 2454  
Dated 17-6-2000

NIZAM PALACE,  
2ND, MSO BUILDING, 6TH FLOOR,  
234/4, A. J. C. BOSE ROAD,  
CALCUTTA-700 020

Dated, Calcutta, 8.6.2000

APPENDIX-XLIII-H

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC NOTICE No. 47 (PN)/92-97.

NEW DELHI: DATED 30TH MARCH, 1994

Note: Please see para 158 Part I(3) of the Policy.

Attention is invited to item no. 3, Part I, Para 1 (Prohibited Items) of Chapter XVI Negative List of Exports, the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97 (Revised Edition: March, 1994).

2. The Director General of Foreign Trade hereby prohibits the export of Plants, plant portions and their derivatives and extracts obtained from the wild as under:

1. Aconitum species.
2. Atropa species.
3. Aristolochia species.
4. Angiopteris species.
5. Arundinaria Jaunsarensis.
6. Balanophora species.
7. Colchicum luteum (Hirantutya).
8. Commiphora whightii.
9. Coptis species.
10. Drosera species.
11. Gentiana kurroo (Kuru, Kutki).
12. Gloriosa superba.
13. Gnetum species.
14. Iphignia indica.
15. Meconopsis betonicifolia.
16. Nardostachya species (Jatamansi).
17. Osmunda species.
18. Rhododendron species.
19. Physochlaina praealta (Bajarbang).
20. Praltia serpumlia.
21. Rheum emodi (Solu).
22. Berberis aristata (Indian barberry; Rasvat).
23. Acorus species.
24. Artemisia species.
25. Coscinium fenestratum (Calumba wood).
26. Costus speciosas (Kau, Kust).
27. Didymocarpus pedicellata.
28. Dolomiaea pedicellata.
29. Ephedra species.

30. Gynocardia odorata (Chaulmogrí).
31. Hydnocarpus species.
32. Hyescymus niger (Dresswood).
33. Strychnos potatorum (Nirmali).
34. Swertia chirata (Charayatah).
35. Urginea species.
36. Beccodes cycad (Cycas beddomei).
37. Blue vanda (Vandaceerulesa).
38. Kuth (Sausuurea lappa).
39. Ladies slipper orchid (Paphiopedilium species).
40. Pitcher plant (Nepenthes khasiana).
41. Red vanda (Bananthera inschootiana).
42. Rauwolfia serpentina (Sarpagandha).
43. Caropagia species.
44. Sterea indica (Shindal Mankundi).
45. Araucaria araucana (Monkey-puzzle tree).
46. Podophyllum hexandrum (emodi) (Indian Podophyllum).
47. Cactacea species (Cactus).
48. Cycadacea species (Tree Ferns).
49. Cycadacea species (Cycads).
50. Elocosrea-daltoidea (Elephant's foot).
51. Euphorbia species (Euphorbias).
52. Aloe species (Aloes).
53. Orchidaceae species (Orchids).
54. Pterocarpus santalinus (Red Sanders).
55. Taxus waillichiana (Common Yaw or Birni leaves).
56. Aquilaria malaccensis (Agarwood).

2. Plants and plant portions, derivatives and extracts (including value added herbal formulations) of the cultivated varieties of the species above (excluding serial no. 54) will be allowed for export subject to production of a Certificate of Cultivation from Regional Deputy Director (Wildlife), or Chief Conservator of Forests or Divisional Forest Officers of the State concerned from where these plants and plant portions have been procured. However in respect of cultivated varieties of the species covered by Appendix I (S.No. 36 to 41 of Paragraph 2 (a) and Appendix II (S.No. 42 to 56 of Paragraph 2 (a) above) of the Act, a CITES Permit for export will also be required.

Exports allowed only through six major ports viz. Bombay, Cochin, Delhi, Madras and Tuticorin.

Bombay,

(Dr. P. L. SANJEEV REDDY)  
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FOREIGN TRADE



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पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS  
REGIONAL DEPUTY DIRECTOR  
WILDLIFE PRESERVATION, EASTERN REGION

570 4/1/99  
Fax & Tel. 247-8698 (O) 337-3251

NIZAM PALACE,  
2ND MSO BUILDING, 6TH FLOOR,  
234/4, A. J. C. BOSE ROAD,  
CALCUTTA-700 020

Dated, Calcutta, 04 MAY 1999

Ref. .... W23/91/99(WLBR)-575

CONFIDENTIAL

To  
The CWLW,  
WB, Assam, Meghalaya,  
Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur,  
Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura.

Sir,

Information is reaching this Ministry that Agar wood is being collected from the forests illegally and traders in some places including Naogaon are in habit of collecting of Agar wood in this fashion illegally and regularising it by obtaining TPs. legally.

I am directed to inform you that Addl. IGF(WL) has requested you not to sale Agar wood for checking this illegal removal from the forest and not to cause depletion of such trees from the forest. In some places where Agar wood can be grown, systematic cultivation practices could be taken up in a phased manner.

Yours faithfully,

(S.K. DAS)

Regional Deputy Director

most important  
sent up  
12/15

## APPENDIX 2

Note: Please See the Item No. 3, Part I, Paragraph 16.1 (Prohibited Items) of Chapter 16, Negative List of Exports, of the Export and Import Policy, 1997-2002.

(i) The export of under mentioned 29 Plants, Plant portions and their derivatives and extracts as such obtained from the wild except the formulations made therefrom, is prohibited :-

1. Beddomes cycad (*Cycas beddomei*).
2. Blue vanda (*Vanda coerulea*).
3. *Saussurea costus*.
4. Ladies slipper orchid (*Paphiopedilium* species).
5. Pitcher plant (*Nepenthes Khasiana*).
6. Red vanda (*Renanthera imschootiana*).
7. *Rauwolfia serpentina* (Sarpagandha).
8. *Ceropegia* species.
9. *Frerea indica* (Shindal Mankundi).
10. *Podophyllum hexandrum* (*emodi*) (Indian Podophyllum).
11. *Cyatheaceae* species (Tree Ferns).
12. *Cycadaceae* species (Cycads).
13. *Dioscœrea deltoidea* (Elephant's foot).
14. *Euphorbia* species (*Euphorbias*).
15. *Orchidaceae* species (Orchids).
16. *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Redsanders).
17. *Taxus Wallichiana* (Common Yew or Birmi leaves).
18. *Aquilaria malaccensis* (Agarwood).
19. *Aconitum* species.
20. *Coptis teeta*.
21. *Coscinium fenestrum* (Calumba wood).
22. *Dactylorhiza hatagirea*.
23. *Gentiana Kurroo* (Kuru, Kutki).
24. *Gnelum* species.
25. *Kampheria Galenga*.
26. *Nardostachys grandiflora*.
27. *Panax pseudoginseng*.
28. *Picrorhiza kurrooa*.
29. *Swertia chirata* (Charayatah).

(ii) Plants and Plant portions, derivatives and extracts of the cultivated varieties of the above plant species (excluding Sl. No. 16) will be allowed for export subject to production of a Certificate of Cultivation from the Regional Deputy Director (Wild Life), or Chief Conservator of Forests or Divisional Forest Officers, of the State concerned from where these plants and plant portions have been procured. However, in respect of the cultivated varieties of the species as covered by Appendix 1 (Sl. No. 1 to 6 of paragraph 2(i) above and Appendix 2 (Sl. No. 7 to 18 and Sl. No. 26 & 28) of Para 2(i) above, of CITES, a CITES Permit for export will also be required.

(iii) The Value added formulations, as defined under sub-para (i) of paragraph 2 above, made out of imported species of plants and plant portions as specified in Sub-para (i) Paragraph 2 above will be allowed to be ex-

1. Vide Public Notice No. 24/98, dated 14-10-1998.

2. The term "formulation" used here shall include products which may contain portions/extracts of plants on the prohibited list but only in unrecognizable and physically inseparable form.

## SCHEDULE-2—APPENDIX 2

ported freely without any restriction subject to furnishing of an affidavit to the Customs authorities at the time of export that only the imported plant species as above have been used for the manufacture of value added formulations being exported. In the event of affidavit proving to be false, on the basis of random sample tests, action would be initiated against the firm under the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992.

(iv) All formulations, herbal/Ayurvedic medicines, where the label does not mention any ingredients extracted from these prohibited plants shall be freely exportable without the requirement of any certification from authorities whatsoever.

(v) Export allowed only through the ports of Mumbai, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi, Chennai, Tuticorin and Amritsar.

TELEGRAM :

Telegram : PARYAVARAN,  
NEW DELHI

दूरभाष :

Telephone :

टेलिक्वॉट (द्विभाषीय) :

Telex : (bi-lingual) : W-69185 DOE IN

FAX : 4360678

भारत सरकार

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

पर्यावरण मन्त्रालय जी. जी. बॉ. कॉम्प्लेक्स

PARYAVARAN BHAVAN, C.G.O. COMPLEX

लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003

LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003

Dated the 19th July, 1995

No. 3-2/93 WL I

To  
The Principal Chief Conservators  
of Forests (All States/UTs)

Sub: Conservation of Medicinal Plants.

Sir,

Kindly find enclosed herewith a copy of the Public Notice No: 47 issued by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade which outlines the export policy in regard to the 56 plant species/groups mentioned therein. The policy prohibits the export of these plants in any form if they are of wild origin. Exception has been made for plants of cultivated origin.

the policy specifies that the export shall be subject to the production of a Certificate of Cultivation from the designated authorities from where the plants or their products have been procured. The State Forest authorities have been designated to issue this certificate of cultivation. However, we have been receiving representations to the effect that in most cases the forest officials are unwilling to issue the certificate, as cultivation takes place in lands which are outside their jurisdiction.

In this connection, you will kindly appreciate that the purpose of this policy is to ensure that reckless and indiscriminate collection of this resource from the wild does not take place, thus leading to endangerment of most of the listed

species/groups. It is, therefore, incumbent on the state forest departments to assure themselves that the material sought to be commercially exploited or exported by the traders is not of forest/wild origin. The only way to do so is to verify the claim of cultivation or nursery origin of the material concerned.

In view of the foregoing, I am desired to request you to kindly issue suitable instructions to all the field officers to comply with the announced policy and issue the certificates of cultivation after satisfying themselves of the facts in each case of claimed cultivated material.

Yours faithfully,



( KISHORE RAO )

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL (WL)

Copy to:

1. Chief Wildlife Warden of all States/UTs
2. Regional Dy. Directors, WLP for information & necessary follow-up action.