



5TH *edition*



MASCRADA 2018

MOVEMENT AGAINST **SMUGGLED & COUNTERFEIT** TRADE

Ensuring Brand Security for Sustained Businesses and Employment Generation

November 1-2, 2018 | Shangri-La's - Eros Hotel, New Delhi, India

Millennium Post

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Illicit products hurting Indian industry, says Ficci arm report

NEW DELHI: Illicit products are adversely affecting the Indian industry, risking millions of legitimate jobs and resulting in an estimated loss of Rs 1,05,381 crore in just seven sectors, according to industry body FICCI CASCADE.

Citing latest figures, FICCI CASCADE said illicit trade is also affecting the government revenue and loss to the exchequer in these industries is Rs 39,239 crore.

The trade in illicit goods is highly pervasive across countries and sectors. It is estimated that 8-15 per cent of global GDP is impacted due to illicit trade and criminal activities, FICCI CASCADE said in a statement.

"Illicit products are adversely affecting Indian industry, risking millions of legitimate jobs," it said. Citing a report prepared by it, the industry body said the estimated total loss to the industry in just seven sectors auto components, alcoholic beverages, computer hardware, FMCG packaged goods, FMCG personal goods, tobacco and mobile phones is Rs 1,05,381 crore.

PTI

Business Standard

Business Standard

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Illicit products adversely affecting Indian industry, says report

Illicit products are adversely affecting the Indian industry, risking millions of legitimate jobs and resulting in an estimated loss of ₹1.05 trillion in just seven sectors, according to industry body FICCI CASCADE. Citing latest figures, FICCI CASCADE – industry chamber FICCI's anti-smuggling and anti-counterfeiting arm – said illicit trade is also affecting the government revenue and loss to the exchequer in these industries is ₹392.39 billion. The trade in illicit goods is highly pervasive across countries and sectors. It is estimated that 8-15 per cent of the global GDP is impacted due to illicit trade and criminal activities, FICCI CASCADE said in a statement. **PTI**

Millennium Post

NEW DELHI: Suresh Chandra, Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, today said that the damaging impact of counterfeiting and smuggling is manifest in loss of industrial growth, the social cost that consumers have to pay and revenue loss to the government.

Addressing the 5th edition of International conference: 'MASCRADE, 2018' organised by FICCI CASCADE (Committee Against Smuggling and Counterfeiting Activities Destroying the Economy), Chandra said that producers were adversely affected as counterfeiting and smuggling slows down the growth of their industry, stunts the revenue potential thereby affecting the employment growth in the country. Secondly, it involves a social cost that consumers have to pay. Consumers are the ultimate victims of counterfeiting, smuggling and piracy through excessive prices paid for substandard products that increase exposure to health and safety risks. There is also a revenue loss to the government which has a direct bearing on spending on welfare measures such as on healthcare, education and public transport. Police and other enforcement infrastructure are also hit by this resource crunch which exacerbates the problem of grey market operations.

The Hindu

ECONOMY

Illicit trade damaging economy, says official



SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 02, 2018 00:30 IST
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Suresh Chandra, Secretary of the Department of Legal Affairs, said on Thursday that the damaging impact of counterfeiting and smuggling reflected in the loss of industrial growth, the social cost consumers had to pay and the loss of revenue to the government.

He was speaking at the fifth edition of MASCRAGE-2018, organised by the FICCI's Committee Against Smuggling and Counterfeiting Activities Destroying the Economy (CASCADE).

Mr. Chandra said such illegal activities slowed industrial growth, thus affecting producers, and stunted revenue, hitting job growth. Consumers were the ultimate victims of counterfeiting, smuggling and piracy as they paid excessive

Daily Pioneer

Terror networks rely on illicit trade: FICCI Report

Thursday, 01 November 2018 | PNS | New Delhi



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In a startling revelation it has come to the fore that illicit trade is also one of the aspect in fueling to energeise the terror machines. A study by an Indian business chamber has established that the world's largest and most notorious terrorist organisations are relying on the proceeds from illicit trade to give shape to their evil designs.

Some of the items that is being counterfeited and doing a thriving business in India jeopardising the citizens' lives are medicines, motor ports, liquors and cigarettes, the FMCGs like cosmetics and toothpastes and packaged food products. The packaged food industry lost an estimated Rs 21,957 crore to the grey markets in 2014 (latest report) with Rs 6,096 crore loss to the government exchequer.

"Illicit trade in smuggled, counterfeit and pirated goods is a major threat to the economies. It damages legal business, causes huge financial losses, compromises the safety of the consumers and leaves a gaping hole in the exchequer. The MASCRAGE (Movement Against Smuggled and Counterfeit Trade) 2018 will provide an effective platform of dialogue and deliberations and an opportunity for joint action between governments, private sector and the enforcement machinery to deal with the menace head on," said Anil Rajput, Chairman, FICCI Cascade.

According to a report on illicit trade compiled by FICCI Cascade and KPMG together, the main problem is that the magnitude of illicit trade is much larger than commonly perceived either by the people or governments. An alarming aspect of this is that with the passage of time, instead of being contained, it is, infact, only proliferating further, and that too in accelerated pace. There is an urgent need for all concerned to make sincere concerted efforts to eliminate this menace before it perils existence. The two day event of November 1-2 is looking forward to much public awareness so that consumers insist for bills for every item they purchase.

The renowned event will be fifth in annual feature early next month. This year, MASCRAGE as its commonly called, is striving to bring in the best minds from the field of policy making, law, brand protection, industry, enforcement agencies and media, among others to find a holistic and permanent solution to the problem of counterfeiting and

PR Newswire

Fighting Illicit Trade and Corruption: National Security Threats to Countries, Destabilizing Impacts to Markets, and Wicked Harms to Consumers

Criminal and Terrorist Organizations Financing their Illicit Empires and Terror Campaigns Globally Through Illicit Trade

NEWS PROVIDED BY
Luna Global Networks & Convergence Strategies LLC
Nov. 05, 2018, 01:00 ET

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NEW DELHI, Nov. 5, 2018 /PRNewswire/ -- David M. Luna, President and CEO, Luna Global Networks & Convergence Strategies, LLC highlighted how illicit trade is a national security threat to India and other countries. "It is important to take this issue seriously and make it as a priority to protect India."

Mr. Luna was speaking on Nov. 2 in New Delhi, India at MASCRADE 2018 (Movement Against Smuggled & Counterfeit Trade), organized by the Committee Against Smuggling and Counterfeiting Activities Destroying the Economy (CASCADE), under the auspices of The Indian Federation of Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI).

Mr. Luna said that one only has to reflect back to 2008 and the terrorist attacks in Mumbai when Lashkar-e-Taiba coordinated a bloody and very violent attack in the city, not only killing and wounding hundreds of people but also bringing great harm to India's security at the time. Reports have illuminated that the orchestration of these attacks involved elements of criminality and dirty money in financing such terrorism. As threat



The Statesman

Done Statesman - Sergey Kapinos....

CIRUSS

The Statesman

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'India, Pakistan must cooperate to fight drugs and crime'



Sergey Kapinos, a Russian career diplomat, assumed the post of the Representative United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Office for South Asia in November 2016. The office covers six South Asian countries -- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Prior to his appointment at UNODC, he was Ambassador, Head of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Centre in Bishkek. As the Regional Representative, Kapinos's focus is to increase awareness about the risks and impact of organised crime and corruption on the rule-of-law and security of the people in the region, and to advocate for the comprehensive implementation of the UN Conventions to counter these.

Kapinos, who was one of the speakers at a FICCI Cascade's international conference recently, spoke to Ashok Tuteja on the margins of the meet. Excerpt.

What is your organisation's role in India?

For about three decades, UNODC's Regional Office for South Asia (located in India) and its offices that represent the UN have been working with governments and civil society partners in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, to address the challenges posed by drugs and different types of crime including corruption and terrorism.

Our work in South Asia is implemented under a Regional Programme (RP) framework and all activities are undertaken in line with it. The Regional Programme is developed and implemented in close consultation with our South Asian government counterparts.

So far, we have developed two RPs in consultation with the Governments of South Asia. The latest is our

new Regional Programme for South Asia (2016-2021) which covers the following five thematic areas: (i) countering transnational organised crime; (ii) a comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the drugs problem (drug trafficking and drugs and health); (iii) countering corruption; (iv) terrorism prevention and criminal justice. The RP also aims to assist Governments in attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In India throughout our projects, we have been working with key Government of India entities on preventing and countering transnational organised crime (including drug and precursor trafficking, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants) and implementing drugs and health related interventions in community and prison settings.

There is so much to share, but I will highlight only a few examples of our work in India. Under a joint UNODC-MHA (Ministry of Home Affairs) project we helped in the establishment of Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs). These are special integrated units, which are responsible for rescuing victims, investigating the perpetrators and providing legal aid, counselling and rehabilitation services to the survivors, with the help of local NGOs. In India, there have been several cases of human trafficking scaled up by the Government. Under the newly developed Standard Operating Procedures for Frontline Officers to effectively tackle human trafficking in the India-Bangladesh and India-Nepal.

With generous funding from the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, we have been implementing a regional drug law enforcement project over the last few years. We have undertaken several initiatives with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Health on implementing drugs and services prevention and treatment and care interventions in community and prison settings. Various drug demand in-



Sergey Kapinos

tatives were undertaken in India, including a massive 'I Decide' campaign to prevent drug use. In North-East India, we worked with communities, faith-based organisations and NGOs to prevent drug use, including among women and partners of drug users.

Drug-related crimes are rampant in South Asia. What is your organisation doing to combat the menace?

Let me begin by contextualising my answer. As you know, the South Asia region holds 1/5th of the world's population, and is geographically sandwiched between the 'Golden Crescent' and 'Golden Triangle', making it very vulnerable to drug trafficking, abuse and related crimes. As you know, India, the largest country in this region shares borders with about six countries. This region also experiences huge migratory flows and contains a large youth population.

It is an imperative, jointly, to make efforts to promote better cooperation between drug trafficking countries and I would like to share the necessary steps in this direction. We are in advanced stages of discussion with our South Asian government counterparts to finalising the necessary documentation to establish the South Asian Regional Intelligence Coordination Centre to counter transnational organised crime (SAR-ITCC), including drug trafficking and related crimes.

The establishment of a regional criminal intelligence sharing platform in South

Asia will provide a facility for the meaningful and efficient exchange of information on organised crime matters (including drug trafficking) among member countries. Thus, it will help them to tackle TOC (transnational organised crime) challenges in a more effective and coordinated way.

Do you think South Asian countries can cooperate in combating drug-related crimes?

I believe there is no alternative. Trends show strong inter-linkages between drug trafficking, corruption (illicit financial flows) and terrorism. Therefore, all countries - whether source, transit or destination - have a stake in fighting this together and an important role to play.

Dismantling trafficking networks and preventing cross-border crimes and illicit financial flows within the South Asia region requires strong and coordinated responses from drug law enforcement agencies, including enhanced inter-agency cooperation within a country as well as with agencies across borders and regions.

You have been here for two years now. Do you think India and Pakistan can cooperate with each other to fight drugs and crime?

Yes, close cooperation and coordination between India and Pakistan on security, especially in fight against crime, it is an imperative.

Jointly, to make efforts to promote better cooperation between drug trafficking countries and I would like to share the necessary steps in this direction. We are in advanced stages of discussion with our South Asian government counterparts to finalising the necessary documentation to establish the South Asian Regional Intelligence Coordination Centre to counter transnational organised crime (SAR-ITCC), including drug trafficking and related crimes.

agreement to strengthen security cooperation. This is an excellent example of fostering collaboration to make the region safer for all. Indeed, there are bilateral challenges that need to be addressed.

Afghanistan is the world's largest opium-producing country. How do you think India can prevent the smuggling of drugs from Afghanistan?

Before answering this question, it is important to understand the impact of the opium production in Afghanistan. As per UNODC's Afghanistan Opium Survey of 2017, opium production increased by almost 90 per cent. This is a real challenge and threat. It will not only have a negative impact on the country but also the neighbouring countries, including India. Links between drug trafficking and terrorism makes the scenario even more challenging.

In fact, the South Asian region, is both a transit and destination point for Afghan opiates. Traffickers of Afghan opiates use all available modes of transportation for trafficking, namely, air, maritime, mail and land route to ferry these opiates across the region. UNODC has been closely monitoring the situation with partners and governments and developing a comprehensive strategy to effectively deal with this problem.

How does your organisation promote, protect and respect human rights of drug users?

All our programmatic interventions are grounded in the principle of human rights. For us, such interventions are supported in a humane and health-centred framework. We need to promote the rule of law and the right of each individual, be it a drug user or an incarcerated person, needs to be respected and protected. UNODC advocates that respect for human rights must not be discriminatory or counter taken by countries. UNODC advocates that respect for human rights, especially those with drug use disorders.

'Illicit products adversely affecting Indian industry'

New Delhi: Illicit products are adversely affecting the Indian industry, risking millions of legitimate jobs and resulting in an estimated loss of Rs 1,05,381 crore in just seven sectors, according to industry body FICCI CASCADE.

Citing latest figures, FICCI CASCADE - industry chamber FICCI's anti-smuggling and anti-counterfeiting arm - said illicit trade is also affecting the government revenue and loss to the exchequer in these industries is Rs

39,239 crore.

The trade in illicit goods is highly pervasive across countries and sectors.

It is estimated that 8-15 per cent of global GDP is impacted due to illicit trade and criminal activities, FICCI CASCADE said in a statement.

"Illicit products are adversely affecting Indian industry, risking millions of legitimate jobs," the report said.

Citing a report prepared by it, the industry body said the estimated "total loss to

the industry in just seven sectors - auto components, alcoholic beverages, computer hardware, FMCG - packaged goods, FMCG - personal goods, tobacco and mobile phones is Rs 1,05,381 crore".

High tariff rates, brand consciousness, lack of awareness, difficult enforcement, cheaper alternatives and demand supply gap are among the major reasons for smuggling in India, FICCI CASCADE said. ¶¶

Deccan Herald

DECCAN HERALD

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Illicit products affecting industry, says report

NEW DELHI, PTI: Illicit products are adversely affecting the Indian industry, risking millions of legitimate jobs and resulting in an estimated loss of Rs 1,05,381 crore in just seven sectors, according to industry body FICCI CASCADE.

Citing latest figures, FICCI's anti-smuggling and anti-counterfeiting arm FICCI CASCADE said illicit trade is also affecting the government revenue and loss to the exchequer in these industries is Rs 39,239 crore.

The trade in illicit goods is highly pervasive across countries and sectors. It is estimated that 8% to 15% of global GDP is impacted due to illicit trade and criminal activities, FICCI CASCADE said in a statement. "Illicit products are adversely affecting Indian industry, risking millions of legitimate jobs," it said.

Citing a report prepared by it, the industry body said the estimated "total loss to the industry in just seven sectors - auto components, alcoholic beverages, computer hardware, FMCG - packaged goods, FMCG - personal goods, tobacco and mobile phones is Rs 1,05,381 crore".

TRADE

Illicit products lead to ₹1,05,381 cr loss

Illicit products are adversely affecting the Indian industry resulting in an estimated loss of Rs 1,05,381 crore in seven sectors - auto components, alcoholic beverages, computer hardware, FMCG -packaged goods, FMCG - personal goods, tobacco and mobile phones, according to FICCI CASCADE. Illicit trade creating loss to exchequer in these industries is Rs 39,239 crore

Business Line



Business Line



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Contraband, fake goods causing a loss of ₹1 lakh crore to industry: Report

Loss to exchequer put at ₹39,239 cr

OUR BUREAU

New Delhi, November 9

Contraband and counterfeit products are causing a loss of ₹39,239 crore to the government and ₹1.05 lakh crore to industries, according to a report.

The report FICCI's Committee Against Smuggling and Counterfeiting Activities Destroying the Economy (Cascade) said the loss to industry is more pronounced in seven sectors such as auto components, alcoholic beverages, computer hardware, FMCG, packaged goods, tobacco and mobile goods. This is also affecting job prospects.

The report said the major reasons for smuggling are



Cigarettes and cellphones are among the most smuggled items

high tariff rates, brand consciousness, lack of awareness, difficult enforcement, cheaper alternatives and demand-supply gap. The illicit goods trade takes place in various forms such as mis-declaration, undervaluation or mis-representation of end use.

Smuggling has been a concern for the Indian administration and industry, with narcotic drugs, gold and cigarettes accounting for the major smuggled goods. As per the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), the value of gold and cigarettes seized in

2016-17 stood at ₹435 crore and ₹78 crore respectively.

This revenue loss is further impacting the welfare measures of the government, the report said.

Suresh Chandra, Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, said in a press statement: "Damaging impact of counterfeiting and smuggling is threefold. It affects producers, consumers and government. While the counterfeit products increase exposure to health and safety risks for consumers, it has a direct impact on spending on welfare measures such as on health care, education and public transport. Police and other enforcement infrastructure are also hit by this resource crunch which exacerbates the problem of grey market operations."

The Statesman

The Statesman

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Mon, 12 Nov-18; Statesman - Delhi; Size : 126 sq.cm.; Circulation:7284; Page : 11

Illicit products affecting industry: Report

NEW DELHI, 11 NOVEMBER

Illicit products are adversely affecting the Indian industry, risking millions of legitimate jobs and resulting in an estimated loss of Rs 1,05,381 crore in just seven sectors, according to industry body Ficci CASCADE.

Citing latest figures, Ficci CASCADE - industry chamber Ficci's anti-smuggling and anti-counterfeiting arm - said illicit trade is also affecting the government's revenue and loss to the exchequer in these industries is Rs 39,239 crore.

The trade in illicit goods is highly pervasive across countries and sectors. It is estimated that 8-15 per cent of global GDP is impacted due to illicit trade and criminal activities, Ficci CASCADE said in a statement. PTI

Trinity Mirror



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Illicit products affect Indian industry: FICCI

Chennai, Nov 8: Illicit products are adversely affecting the Indian industry and risking the millions of legitimate jobs in the sector. This was emphasized by FICCI CASCADE (Committee Against Smuggling and Counterfeiting Activities Destroying the Economy) at a recently concluded international conference in New Delhi.

Trade in illicit goods is highly pervasive across countries and sectors, representing a multi-billion-dollar industry globally that continues to grow. It is estimated that 8%-15% of global GDP is impacted due to illicit trade and criminal activities. Recent studies also estimate that globally the economic value of illicit trade could reach

\$2.3 trillion by 2022 and the wider social, investment and criminal enforcement costs could take the total to \$4.2 trillion, leaving at risk about 5.4 million "legitimate jobs". Hence, its existence and operation is broad in scope and large in value, impacting not only the global economy, causing losses to both industry and government, but is also adversely affecting the health and safety of the consumers.

FICCI CASCADE reports estimate that total loss to the industry in just seven sectors - auto components, alcoholic beverages, computer hardware, FMCG - packaged goods, FMCG - personal goods, tobacco and mobile phones is Rs 1,05,381. The illicit trade is also affecting

government revenue and loss to the exchequer in these industries is Rs 39,239 crores.

This revenue loss is further impacting the welfare measures of the Government of India. This was reiterated by Mr. Suresh Chandra, Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India, at the FICCI conference who said that the damaging impact of counterfeiting and smuggling is threefold. Foremost are the producers, affecting the growth of their industry and stunting the revenue potential from that sector, and thereby affecting the employment growth in the country. Secondly, it involves a social cost that consumers have to pay. Consumers are the ultimate victims of counterfeiting, smuggling and piracy through excessive prices paid for substandard products that increase exposure to health and safety risks. Lastly, it results in a revenue loss to the government. Loss of revenue to the government has a direct

impact on spending on welfare measures such as on health care, education and public transport. Police and other enforcement infrastructure are also hit by this resource crunch which exacerbates the problem of grey market operations.

Major reasons for smuggling in India has been attributed to high tariff rates, brand consciousness, lack of awareness, difficult enforcement, cheaper alternatives, demand supply gap etc. and it takes place in various forms such as mis-declaration, undervaluation, misuse of end use and other means. Smuggling has been a point of concern for Indian administration and industry for past many decades, with narcotic drugs, gold and cigarettes accounting for the major smuggled goods. As per the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), the value of seizures for gold and cigarettes in the year 2016-17 stood at INR435 crore and INR78 crore respectively and the seizure value for narcotic drugs in 2016-17 stood

Economics Times

‘नकली सामान हैं लाखों नौकरियों के लिए खतरा’

नई दिल्ली: बाजार में नकली उत्पादों की बिक्री से स्थानीय उत्पादकों के कारोबार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और इससे अकेले सात प्रकार के उद्योगों को ही 1,05,381 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होने का अनुमान है। उद्योग मंडल फिक्की-कास्केड की एक ताजा रिपोर्ट में नकली सामान की समस्या का यह रूप दर्शाने के साथ यह भी कहा गया है कि इससे इन उद्योगों में लाखों लोगों की नौकरी के लिए भी खतरा पैदा हो गया है। उद्योग मंडल फिक्की की तस्करी और नकली सामान के खिलाफ काम करने वाली इकाई फिक्की-कास्केड के ताजा आंकड़े के अनुसार, अवैध कारोबार से सरकार के राजस्व पर भी असर पड़ रहा है और इससे सरकारी खजाने को सालाना 39,239 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। विभिन्न देशों और क्षेत्रों में अवैध सामान का व्यापार तेजी से बढ़ रहा है।

Punjab Kesri

पंजाब केसरी

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बाजार में नकली सामान से भारतीय उद्योग परेशान

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): बाजार में नकली उत्पादों की बिक्री से स्थानीय उत्पादकों के कारोबार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और इससे केवल सात प्रकार के उद्योगों को ही 1,05,381 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होने का अनुमान है। उद्योग मंडल फिक्की-कास्केड की एक ताजा रिपोर्ट में नकली सामानों की समस्या का यह रूप दर्शाने के साथ यह भी कहा गया है कि इससे इन उद्योगों में लाखों लोगों की नौकरी का भी खतरा पैदा हो गया है। उद्योग मंडल फिक्की की तस्करी और नकली सामानों के खिलाफ काम करने वाली इकाई फिक्की-कास्केड के ताजा आंकड़े के अनुसार अवैध कारोबार से सरकार के राजस्व पर भी असर पड़ रहा है और इससे सरकारी खजाने को सालाना 39,239 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार अवैध कारोबार और अपराधिक गतिविधियों से वैश्विक जीडीपी का 8 से 15 प्रतिशत प्रभावित हुआ है। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक नकली सामान भारत उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल रहे हैं, इससे



● लाखों नौकरियों के लिए खतरा और सरकारी खजाने को भी सालाना 39,239 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान

लाखों वैध रोजगार खत्म होने का खतरा है। उद्योग मंडल ने कहा कि उद्योग को केवल सात क्षेत्रों... बाहन कल-पुर्न, अल्कोहल युक्त पेय पदार्थ, कंप्यूटर हार्डवेयर, रोजगार के उपयोग के डिजिटल तथा व्यक्तिगत उपयोग वाले सामान, सिगरेट तथा मोबाइल फोन... से जुड़े उद्योग को 1,05,381 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान अनुमानित है।

फिक्की-कास्केड ने रिपोर्ट में सरकार के राजस्व को भारी नुकसान का दावा किया

अवैध और नकली उत्पाद से उद्योगों को बड़ी चपत

विताजनक

नई दिल्ली | सिटी

देश में अवैध और नकली उत्पादों के सामानांतर कारोबार से उद्योगों को हजारों करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। इसका असर न सिर्फ नकली सामान खरीदने वाले उपभोक्ताओं पर होता है, बल्कि सरकार को भी राजस्व का घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा है। फिक्की की ओर से जारी एक इलिया रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि अवैध उत्पादों के बाजार से लाखों नौकरियों का भी नुकसान हो रहा है।

भारतीय वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय (फिक्की) के तत्वावधान में अर्थव्यवस्था को नष्ट करने वाली तस्करी और नकली गतिविधियों के खिलाफ बनी संघिता (कास्केड) ने हाल में एक रिपोर्ट जारी की है। इसमें बताया गया है कि नकली और अवैध उत्पादों का असर देश के उद्योगों, नौकरियों और राजस्व

सात क्षेत्रों पर ज्यादा मार, नौकरियों का संकट

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, औषध और नकली उत्पादों के कारोबार की सबसे ज्यादा मार सात उद्योग क्षेत्रों पर पड़ती है। इसमें अटी उपकरण, शराब उद्योग, कंप्यूटर हार्डवेयर, खाद्य उत्पाद, वैश्विक कपड़े, तंबाकू उत्पाद और बैंकिंग फोन शामिल हैं। भारतीय उद्योग जगत पर बढ़ते अवैध कारोबार के चलते हर साल लाखों रोजगारों के खतरा होने का भी खतरा है। इसकी मार उद्योगों और युवाओं पर पड़ रही है।



पर भी पड़ रहा है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सही उत्पाद, खाद, जगहकाल की कमी और प्रचलित एजेंसियों की लचर व्यवस्था के चलते भारतीय बाजार में अवैध और नकली उत्पादों की बिक्री को बढ़ावा मिलता है। मांग और आपूर्ति में बड़ा अंतर होना भी इसके समन्वित बाजार को फैलाने में बड़ी भूमिका निभाता है।

ऐसे उत्पाद जिन्हें डबाला, स्मगलिंग के जरिये बिना सीमा शुल्क चुकाए देश में लाकर बेचा जाता है, वे अवैध उत्पाद होते हैं। हालांकि इनमें कई बाड़ेड सामान शामिल होते हैं। इसके अलावा नकली सामानों का भी देश में बढ़ा बाजार बन गया है। इनसे हर साल हजारों करोड़ राजस्व का नुकसान होता है।

Patrika

2022 तक अवैध कारोबार से वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था को होगा 15 फीसदी का नुकसान : दावा



Manoj Kumar | Publish: Nov, 01 2018 07:34:22 PM (IST) | Updated: Nov, 02 2018 08:24:15 AM (IST)



हाल के अध्ययनों में यह अनुमान भी व्यक्त किया गया है कि 2022 तक वैश्विक स्तर पर अवैध कारोबार का 2.3 लाख करोड़ डॉलर तक पहुंच सकता है।

नई दिल्ली। दुनिया भर में नकली उत्पादों एवं अवैध कारोबार से वैश्विक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) का वर्ष 2022 तक 8 से 15 फीसदी तक का नुकसान हो सकता है। अर्थव्यवस्था को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाली जालसाजी और तस्करी जैसी गतिविधियों के खिलाफ कमेटी फिक्की कास्केड की ओर से गुरुवार को दिल्ली में आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन मास्केड 2018 के दौरान यह अनुमान व्यक्त किया गया। फिक्की कास्केड के अध्यक्ष अनिल राजपूत ने कहा कि अवैध वस्तुओं में कारोबार विभिन्न देशों तथा क्षेत्रों में फैला है और अरबों डॉलर का उदयोग है।

The Quint

'तस्करी जैसे अवैध कारोबार से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था प्रभावित'

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नई दिल्ली, 1 नवंबर (आईएनएस)| जालसाजी और तस्करी से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर हानिकारक प्रभाव पड़ता है तथा उद्योगों के विकास को प्रभावित करता है। केंद्रीय कानून और न्याय मंत्रालय के विधि मामलों के सचिव सुरेश चंद्रा ने बुधवार को फिक्की द्वारा आयोजित एक सम्मेलन में यह बातें कहीं। फिक्की कास्केड (अर्थव्यवस्था को नष्ट कर रही जालसाजी और तस्करी जैसी गतिविधियों के खिलाफ कमेटी) ने गुरुवार को यहां अंतरराष्ट्रीय कॉन्फ्रेंस - मास्केड 2018 का आयोजन किया, जिसकी थीम 'सतत कारोबार एवं रोजगार सृजन के लिए ब्रांड सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना' रखी गई थी।

सम्मेलन के पांचवें संस्करण का उद्घाटन करते हुए चंद्रा ने कहा, "जालसाजी और तस्करी का तीन तरह से हानिकारक प्रभाव पड़ता है। सबसे पहले यह निर्माताओं को प्रभावित करता है, उनके उद्योग के विकास पर असर डालता है, उस सेक्टर के मुनाफे को प्रभावित करता है, इसलिए रोजगार के विकास पर असर पड़ता है। दूसरा, ग्राहकों को इसकी सामाजिक कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है। जालसाजी, तस्करी और पाइरेसी के सबसे बड़े शिकार ग्राहक होते हैं, जो मानक के नीचे के उत्पादों की कीमत चुकाते हैं और इससे उनके स्वास्थ्य व सुरक्षा पर खतरा पैदा होता है। आखिर में इन गतिविधियों का प्रभाव सरकार की राजस्व हानि के रूप में होता है। सरकार के राजस्व में होने वाली हानि का सीधा असर स्वास्थ्य सेवा, शिक्षा एवं सार्वजनिक परिवहन जैसी जनकल्याण की योजनाओं पर होने वाले व्यय पर दिखता है। संसाधन में कमी का असर पुलिस व अन्य प्रवर्तन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर भी पड़ता है, जिससे अवैध कारोबार और तेजी से बढ़ता है।"