

FCRA ROUNDTABLE

16th June 2011 at

Gulmohar Hall, India Habitat Centre,
Lodi Road, New Delhi

**Comparative Study of
FCRA Provisions**

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S.No.	FCRA 2010	FCRA 1976	COMMENTS
CHAPTER I : Preliminary			
1.	S. 1 No major change in the scope of the Act.	S. 1	Effective from 1 st May 2011.
2.	S. 2 <u>New Definitions</u> b) Authorised person in foreign exchange e) certificate f) company g) foreign company k) Panchayats included in the definition of Legislature l) notification m) person p) prescribed authority r) relative <u>New Definitions as provided under rules</u> b) Chartered Accountant		
3.	S. 2 (1) (h) (i) Article above Rs ? to be treated as foreign contribution	S. 2 (c) (i)	Article above ₹ 1000 to be treated as foreign contribution. Act states that the value of the Article to be defined in the Rules. However rules have not defined the same. Seems a slip.
4.	S. 2 (1) (h) Expl. 2 Interest earned in a Bank a/c or any other income derived from FC to be treated as foreign contribution.	New	- Currently interest treated as foreign cont. as per practice / clarifications provided by the dept., now it has been formally specified in the Act. It seems to cover any income from any investment activity.

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					However whether it can be stretched to any income earned out of any venture from FC (say a surplus earned on a training program) would seem rather far-fetched.
5.	S. 2 (1) (h) Expl. 3	Fee (incl. ones rec'd by educational bodies) as well as funds rec'd in the normal course of business to be excluded from definition of foreign contribution.	New	-	Again doubts used to be raised towards consultancy fees. This provision clarifies the situation in this regard. Fees for education courses will also not be regarded as foreign fees. Not yet clear, if fees towards international conferences etc. would be treated as Contribution towards sale of publications, etc. may not be treated as foreign contribution as long as it is done in the ordinary course of business. Thus anything which is not fee, (such as grants/ donations) would be regarded as foreign contribution.
6.	S. 2 (1) (m)	Person defined as - Individual, - HUF - Association, - S. 25 company	New	-	
7.	S.2 (1) (r)	Relative to be defined as per Companies Act 1956.	New	-	S.6 defines relative as (i) members of HUF (ii) husband & wife (iii) as per a list under Schedule 1A (a very long list consisting of at least 22 relations)

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CHAPTER II : Regulation of Foreign Contribution & Foreign Hospitality					
	S. 3	All those covered under S. 3 are prohibited from accepting any Foreign Contribution.			
8.	S. 3 (1) c	Judge, Govt. servant or employee of any corporation or any other body controlled or owned by the Govt.	S. 4 (1) c	Judges, Govt. servant or employee of any corporation.	Earlier provisions have been retained, but employee of any other body controlled or owned by the Govt. has been added.
9.	S. 3 (1) g	Any association or company involved in production or broadcast of audio / visual news or current affairs programmes through any electronic mode, or any other electronic form as defined in clause S. (2) (1) (r) of the Information Technology Act 2000 or any other mode of mass communication. Definition of electronic form under IT Act 2000. r) "electronic form" with reference to information means any information generated, sent, received or stored in media, magnetic, optical, computer memory, micro film, computer generated micro fiche or similar device;	New		Earlier only newspapers were covered, now the Act recognises the latest modes of mass-media, such as TV channels, web, internet, etc. This could raise a number of new issues, such as will any content of an NGO which also has a web-site commenting upon Govt. policies or latest developments, fall under this definition. Further with govt. set to raise FDI in media such as DTH, Internet protocol TV, Mobile TV, Teleport platforms, etc. to 74%. While S. 4 does exempt businesses in the ordinary course, then why bring in new categories which

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					otherwise cannot be maintained and hence likely to cause confusion.
10.	S. 3 (1) h	Correspondent or columnist, cartoonist, editor, owner of the association or company referred to in previous clause.	S. 4 (1) b	Earlier such persons were limited to registered newspaper.	Considering that in today's age, columnists need not even stay in India and make their contributions electronically, there is a need to understand what exactly the Govt. wishes to control and is it likely to succeed in the same.
11.	S. 3 (3) (i)	No person receiving any currency, whether Indian or foreign, from a foreign source on behalf of any <u>person</u> or <u>class of persons</u> , referred to in section 9, shall deliver such currency — (a) to any <u>person</u> other than a person for which it was received.	S. 4 (3) (i)	No person receiving any currency, whether Indian or foreign, from a foreign source on behalf of any <u>association</u> referred to under S6(1) shall deliver such currency (a) to any association or organisation other than the association for which it was received.	Earlier the prohibition was basically that funds will not be delivered to any other NGO than for which it was meant, now it is basically to cover 'persons' as defined in the Act.
12.	S.4 (e)	This section mainly covers all the	S. 8 (e)	Exceptions covered under	- S. 4 now covers all the exceptions

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		<p>exceptions in regard to persons who have been prohibited from receiving the FC (i.e. political parties, media, Judges, etc.). This exception earlier in case of receipt from relative was limited to Rs 8000/-, however now no limit has been specified, thus <u>persons under S. 3 can receive funds from relatives without limit !!</u></p> <p>Relative has been defined as under Companies Act. (see above) Rule 6 now requires that any person receiving <u>foreign contribution</u> in excess of Rs 1 lakh in a financial year from his relative shall need to inform the Govt. through Form FC1 within 30 days of receipt of such contribution.</p>		<p>earlier section included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - salary, - payments rec'd for any transactions undertaken outside India in the ordinary course of business, - as an agent of a foreign source in relation to transactions with Govt. - any gift/presentation accepted in accordance with regulations made by the Central Govt. - remittances rec'd in the ordinary course of business under FEMA. - from relatives upto ₹8000/-. 	<p>which were covered earlier under S.8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receipt from relative is now exempt. Earlier it was exempt if only it was more than ₹8000/-. Thus can be said to be a major relaxation for persons falling under the prohibitive category of persons. - However requiring anyone who receives FC from his relative in excess of ₹1 lakh to intimate the Govt in FC1 is a controversy in making since this seems to cover a huge population, who otherwise may not have any thing to do with the . (Rule 6). Further it is not clear on the basis of which section of the Act this rule has been created.
13.	S.4 (g)	<p>The Act now allows receipt of funds for scholarship, stipend or funds of like nature, without any limits / govt. monitoring.</p>	S. 7	<p>All receipts of funds above ₹36,000/- per academic year need to be intimated to the Govt. within 30 days</p>	<p>Rules for stipend and scholarships have been relaxed in a significant manner. Earlier a complete section (S.7) was covering the procedure</p>

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				(if residing outside India than 60 days).	relating to stipend / scholarships, which are just taken as exceptions under the exceptions section.
14.	S. 5	This Provision identifies the procedure for declaring an organization of 'Political nature, but not a political party'. This procedure includes: - Govt. to specify grounds on which an organization can be declared as such under this category. - Govt. to give due notice, - Affected organization to give representation - All orders to be made in a time-bound manner.	S.5	Covered only what an organisation once declared of 'Political nature, but not a political party' could receive such funds. It did not have any procedure on how Govt. could come to such a conclusion. Thus no transparency and on what relief were available to an aggrieved organization.	While the 1976 Act covered organisations of a Political nature, not being a political party through only one section, mainly specifying what they could not do or how they could receive foreign contribution. S. 5 under the New Act elaborates on the procedure for Govt. on how to declare such an organisation (Rule 3), and what recourse are available to the affected party, including time-bound manner in which Govt. has to act. However some of the rules could be a bit of political mine. As many organisations could fall foul of this rule.
15.	S. 6	No foreign hospitality to be accepted by any legislator, office bearer of a political party, judge, Govt. servant, employee of a corporation or any other body owned or	S.9	Exactly same.	New Act has made it all encompassing by adding 'any other body owned or controlled by the Govt.' Rule 7: Prior permission for

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		controlled by the Govt. shall not accept any foreign hospitality without prior approval of the Central Govt. If done in emergency illness then intimate within 30 days.			emergent medical aid above Rs 1 lakh may be made within 60 days of receipt of hospitality on a plain paper. For other hospitality only prior permission should be taken (application to be made at least 2 weeks before the proposed date of onward journey)
16.	S.7	No authorized person who has received FCRA funds can transfer to another <u>non-registered / non-authorized</u> organization, except as permitted under the rules.	New		Rule 24 (4) now permits upto a maximum of 10% of the total foreign contribution received by the transferor, provided a necessary permission for the same is obtained in Form FC10. This relaxation was brought as a recommendation by the Select Committee so that donors could help small and far-off NGOs in receiving FCRA funds. However the new Rule now requires that funds will not be trfd by the donor till central govt. takes a decision in the matter. The application has to be accompanied by recommendation of the DM of the area in which funds are likely to be utilized.

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				<p>This requirement will make it quite difficult to transfer funds to organizations which were envisaged under the Act.</p> <p>It is further observed that a new Rule 24 (2) has been added which requires that 'any person intending to transfer the FC may make an application in Form FC-10. The Govt. may permit the transfer in respect of a person who has been granted the certificate of registration or prior permission, in case the recipient person has not been proceeded against under any provision of the Act.' Thus in a way rules have made it obligatory to go to the central govt. for approval even in case of registered organizations when there is no specific provision in the Act to do so, Since S. 7 only covers organizations which are un-registered or not having prior permission. It defeats the whole purpose of giving registration / prior</p>
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				<p>permission. Further the Rule does not seem to have any legislative back-up.</p> <p>SRRF petitioned the Dept. on behalf of the NPO sector on this inconsistency, and it must be said to the credit of the Dept. that it promptly issued a clarification that there was no need to apply for approval as long as the transferor ensured that the transferee was not being proceeded against.</p> <p>However the above clarification still leaves all the responsibility with the transferor. Considering the Dept.'s intervention as per S. 7 is meant only for unregistered entities. There is a need to amend the Rule 24(2) in one way or other.</p>
17.	S.8 (1) a	Person receiving funds not to utilize the same for 'speculative purposes'.	New	<p>Rule 4 defines speculative activities. It covers investment in <u>shares including mutual funds, land and similar schemes promising high returns.</u> However investment in debt-based securities has been allowed.</p>

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18.	S.8 (1) b	No foreign contribution funds to be used in a manner that these result in meeting more than 50% in administrative expenses.	New		<p>While intention of this provision seems honorable, i.e. that funds meant for programmes are used productively. However it is quite likely that this provision would result in a lot of interpretations and 'split hairs'. Rule 5 identifies 'Admin. Expenses'. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - salaries, wages, travel expenses of the executive committee members, - salaries, hiring costs, travel expenses for persons undertaking management activities - all consumable expenses (electricity, telephone, postal, repairs to premises from where association is functioning, printing & stationary, transport, travel charges by members of executive committee, - office equipment, - accounting and administration costs,
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - running & maintenance of vehicles - writing and filing reports - legal and professional charges - rent & other utilities <p>However expenditure incurred directly towards furtherance of the stated objectives (e.g. salaries of doctors of a hospital, salaries to teachers, etc. or salary of persons engaged in training or of persons engaged in collection of data, provided organization is primarily engaged in such activities) would not be treated as administrative exps.</p> <p>While the rules have been clarified but one of the risks of providing such examples, is that any expenditure on above heads even if being used directly for programmatic purposes, could be interpreted as administrative. For example, rent paid for running clinics, or shamiana, chairs, etc, rented from a Tent House for</p>
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					organizing camps, could be interpreted as Admin exps.
19.	S. 9	Power of Central Govt. to prohibit receipt of foreign contribution, etc., in certain cases.	S. 10	No major change, except consequential changes of FCRA now being applicable on persons.	It is an all encompassing section, which empowers the Govt. to ask anyone to comply with FCRA provisions, whether specified under any of the other provisions or not. Rule 6, asking intimation for receipt of Rs 1 lakh and above which otherwise does not seem to have any power can derive its power only under this section.
20.	S.10	Power to prohibit payment of currency, article, security received in contravention of the Act. Rule 8 specifies the procedure on how the govt. will ensure issue of prohibitory order, wherever violation occurs.	S. 12	Almost same.	No major change, except the consequential changes of bringing security within the ambit of FC.

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CHAPTER III : Registration					
21.	S.11 (1) & (2)	NPOs to receive funds based on registration/ Prior permission. Prior permission to be valid for specific purpose and specific source for which permitted.	S.6 (1) (a) & (1A)	Earlier Registration was permanent unless revoked by the Govt.	In case of any violation of the rules is established, then remaining funds cannot be utilized.
22.	Proviso Rule (10) & S. 11 (1) & (2)	Registration / Prior permission issued under FCRA 1976 to be considered as if issued under the new Act (FCRA 2010). However the registration will be valid for a period of 5 years from the date when this section becomes applicable.	New		All existing registrations will be valid only for 5 years from the date when the relevant provisions become effective. Considering that all organizations having registration under previous Act will become due at the same time, the dept. would do well to plan in advance for ensuring renewal of registrations, otherwise it will cause a lot of unnecessary delays & heartburns. Perhaps that is why the dept. now requires that a renewal application be filed online 12 months prior to expiry in case of organizations running multi-year project. In other cases, it will be 6

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					<p>months.</p> <p>Neither a prior permission nor a registration application may be moved for a period of 6 months, if the previous application has lapsed. For example, if hard copy is not submitted within 30 days of online filing. (Rule 9(1)b)</p> <p>Persons who have applied under FCRA 1976 and their applications are pending will be treated as applications filed under the new Act and hence would need to deposit fees as required. (Rule 9(5))</p> <p>In case applications are not filed within due date, compounding is possible if an application is moved within 4 months of expiry. After which the registration will no longer be valid. R.12(8)</p>
23.	S. 11 (3)	Gives power to the central govt. to require prior permission by notifying: - any person / class of persons, or - the areas in which	S. 10 (d)	Earlier this power was limited only to person or class of persons, however now it has been	Gives sweeping powers to the Central Govt. to control receipt of foreign funds by anyone, anywhere. Normally when the Govt. is given such

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		<p>FC can be utilized, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - purpose for which FC can be utilized, - or the sources from whom FC can be accepted. 		<p>expanded empowering the Govt. in a major way.</p>	<p>powers, there are safeguards as legislation normally specifies the grounds under which such powers can be used, so that the courts can examine if the powers were used judiciously. Such safeguards are missing.</p>
24.	<p>S. 12 (1)</p> <p>Rule 9 (1b) & (2b)</p> <p>S. 12 (3)</p>	<p>Applications to be made online in Form FC3 for registration alongwith a fee of Rs 2000/- /FC4 for prior permission alongwith a fee of Rs 1000/-.</p> <p>Hardcopy of application has to reach Dept within 30 days of online submission. If not done application so filed would cease.</p> <p>Issue of registration certificate / prior permission to be ordinarily done within 90- days of submission, otherwise reasons to be provided by the dept.</p>	S.11	<p>- Earlier no fees.</p> <p>- In case of prior permission, Dept. was bound to reply in 90 days, plus 30 days period (if reasons provided why response cannot be given). Otherwise one could deem</p>	<p>Earlier while prior permission had to be given / rejected within a maximum of 120 days, now the Govt. can take longer by providing written reasons.</p> <p>In case someone is not able to submit hard copy within 30 days then not only application ceases, but also new application cannot be made only after six months, thus delaying the entire process.</p>

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				that the prior permission has been granted.	
25.	S. 12 (4)	<p>Conditions to fulfill for registration / prior permission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Person should not be benami, - Not likely to use FC for personal gains etc. - Not found guilty for diversion / mis-utilisation of funds - Not prosecuted or convicted for any offence. - Office bearers / directors of applicant organization have not been prosecuted / convicted - Not prosecuted / convicted for conversion through inducement - Not prosecuted / convicted for creating communal tension - Not likely to advocate sedition / violent methods - Not violated FCRA - Should have been involved in undertaking activities for which funds are being sought - Reasonable project for prior permission 	New		These provisions basically codify what the Govt. was ensuring internally (when IB officials made Inspection).
26.	S. 13 Rule	Gives power to suspend the	New		Although specific power of suspension

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	13	<p>certificate for upto a maximum period of 180 days, during which no funds can be rec'd.</p> <p>In case of suspension of registration, 25% of unutilized amount may be utilized after obtaining prior approval.</p>			<p>of certificate is not specified in the old Act, however it had power to prohibit utilization of funds, thus giving almost similar powers.</p>
27.	S. 14	<p>Authority to cancel the certificate, after giving due opportunity to be heard.</p> <p>Once a certificate is cancelled, no further certificate / permission will be granted for a minimum of 3 years.</p>	New		<p>Surprisingly this power was not available under the previous Act.</p>

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28.	S. 15 & Rule 14	<p>In case of cancellation, assets procured out of FC, whose certificate has been cancelled will vest as follows</p> <p>(i) remaining FC funds with the bank till the Govt. issues further directions.</p> <p>(ii) If a person whose certificate has been cancelled transfers FC to any other person rule 12 (a) will apply to the person who has rec'd such funds.</p> <p>(iii) Movable or immovable assets of the person who is in possession of movable / immovable assets acquired from FC, and if that person's registration is cancelled or ceases to exist or becomes defunct, then interim custody of such assets vests with the District Magistrate.</p>			<p>In Rule (ii) there appears to be a typographical errors. As Rule 12 (a) does not exist. Could be 13 (a)</p> <p>Could have several implications on recordkeeping of the assets.</p>
29.	S. 16	<p>Certificate will need to be renewed within 6 months of <u>before</u> the expiry date. Normally Dept. will renew the same within 90 days of the receipt of the application. However if the Govt. is not able to do the same, it will communicate its reasons for the same.</p>	New		<p>Again until now the Govt was following the principle of time-bound approval. Govt. seems to be moving away from that principle.</p>

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CHAPTER IV : Accounts, Intimation, Audit & Disposal of Assets, etc.					
30.	S.17 (1) 1 st Proviso Rule 9 (1) (e) & Rule 9 (2) (e)	Opening of more than one bank accounts allowed in the same bank or even in other banks both in case of registrations as well as prior permissions. Opening of more than bank account needs to be informed to MHA within 15 days of opening any such accounts.	S.11 (1) b	FC could be rec'd only under one bank account as specified in the application for FCRA registration.	This is long pending demand of the sector as the original rule of one bank account created often rules which could not be complied with. This is certainly welcome.
31.	S. 18 Rule 12 S. 17 (2) Rule 15	In case a company receives more than Rs 1 crore in a financial year, it has to provide details both of receipt as well as utilization in public domain. - Banks will report to the Govt. wherever FC has been rec'd without receipt of the necessary certificate. - Banks will report to Govt. all cases where more than Rs 1 crore of FC is rec'd either in single transaction or in aggregate within a duration of 30 days by any person, whether registered or not under the Act.	New New		While this is a good move from the angle of transparency, however it may be noted that past attempts on similar disclosure had to be withdrawn by the Govt. after a short time. Govt. wants to independently monitor who all are receiving foreign funds. Seems a Herculean task.
32.	S. 18 Rule 20	Every person receiving FC based on certificate / prior permission would submit a report in	Rule 4 (a) & FC3		While most of the old rules have been followed, however requirement of submission of bank

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		Form FC-6, accompanied by I&E, R&P & Balance sheet within 9 months of the closure of the financial year. The report has to be duly certified by a chartered accountant. The return has to be submitted alongwith bank statements of the related FCRA bank a/c. A Nil report to be submitted even if no contribution rec'd.			statement is new. Further there are no significant changes between old Form FC3 & new Form FC6.
33.	S. 19	Every person who has been granted a certificate or given prior approval to maintain accounts in the manner as prescribed for the FC rec'd and how these have been utilized.	S. 13 & Rule 8	Earlier Rule 8 prescribed that a cash book and ledger account to be maintained in double-entry basis and that a separate bank account to be maintained.	Rule 11 states that separate set of accounts to be maintained for FC rec'd & utilized.
34.	S. 20	Power to the Govt. to enter any premises at any reasonable time for the purpose of the auditing the said books of accounts. Officer who can undertake the audit can be only a Gazetted officer holding a Group A post under central govt.	S 15A	No change.	
35.	S. 21 Rule	If a candidate receives FC within 180 days	New		While a candidate is prohibited from

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	18	immediately preceding the date of nomination as a candidate, then s/he will have to give intimation to the Dept. in form FC-9 within 45 days of being nominated as a candidate.			receipt of funds, once a person has been nominated as a candidate for election. However this provision covers, even 6 month period prior to election period.
36.	S.22	In case a person who has rec'd FC and who becomes defunct or ceases to exist then all the assets of such person would be disposed of in the manner as laid down under applicable law in force. In case there is no such law applicable, then Govt. will specify the procedure.	New		No specific rule prescribed for such situation.

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CHAPTER V, VI : Inspection, Search & Seizure, Adjudication				
37.	Ss. 23 - 30	Provisions relating to Inspection, Search & Seizure, Adjudication & Appeal S. 26 now provides a detailed procedure for disposal of assets, including their inventorising.	S. 14-21	Generally same, except in case of a political organisation, old rules stated that the Group A officer must have been one at least for last 10 years. - Thus a precaution in case of political party has been taken away. - S. 26(3) now lays down exact procedure of inventorising and getting the correctness of the inventory certified by a Magistrate. - S 26 (4) refers to an application under sub-section (2), while in actual fact application is made under sub-section (3).

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CHAPTER VII : Appeal & Revision					
38.	S. 31	Provisions relating to appeal against confiscation orders.	S. 21	No change	
39.	S 32	(1) Power of Revision accorded under the Act, either by the Govt. on its own or on application moved by a FCRA registered person. (2) However Govt. on its own would not revise any order which is more than 1 year old. (3) Applicant has to move within 1 year when the order was communicated or he otherwise came to know of it, whichever is earlier along with a fee of ₹1000/-	New		This is a welcome provision.

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CHAPTER VIII : Offences & Penalties					
40.	S. 33	If any person knowingly gives false intimation / concealment of information about (i) FC rec'd while he was prohibited to receive the same [S 9(c)], or (ii) provides false information while filing returns as required of FC rec'd and utilized (iii) or seeks prior permission / registration then he can be convicted by a court for a maximum of 6 months imprisonment or fine or both.	New		Now for giving false information, a prson can be convicted of fine or 6 months imprisonment or both.
41.	S. 34	For transfer of article, currency, security in contravention of S.10 where s/he had been prohibited from such transfer, s/he may be punished with imprisonment for a term of 3 year or with fine or with both.	S. 22	No change.	

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42.	S. 35	Whoever accepts or assists in accepting FC in contravention of any provision of this Act, shall be punishable with an imprisonment for a term of 5 years or with fine or with both.	S.23 (1) S. 23 (2)	No change. Punishment for acceptance of foreign hospitality upto 3 years or with fine or both.	S. 23 (2) seems to have been totally dropped.
43.	S.36	Penalties in case of confiscation of article, currency, security. Fine could be 5 times the value of such confiscation of Rs 1000/- whichever is more.	S. 24	No change except security now added.	
44.	S.37	If non-compliance of the Act for which no specific penalty is provided then the punishment can be upto a maximum of 1 year imprisonment or with a fine or both.	S. 25	Same, except under old provision fine was limited to ₹1000/-. In the provision fine amount has not been specified.	Why fine amount has not been specified under new provisions?
45.	S.38	If a person is convicted under S. 35 or S.37 in regard to acceptance /utilization of FC second time then s/he cannot accept FC for next 5 years from the date of 2 nd conviction.	S. 25A	Basically same provision, except period for which funds cannot be accepted is 3 years.	Restriction enhanced from 3 to 5 years.
46.	S. 39	Offences by companies	S. 26	No change.	Considering company has been defined under the Act, still a new definition of company (to include

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					body corporate, fir, society, trade union or other association of individuals) has been given. This seems to be inconsistent and appears to have happened, simply because exactly the same provision as earlier has been reproduced.
46.	S. 40	Court to take cognizance of offence only after previous sanction of the govt.	S. 27	No change	
47.	S.41 (1) (2)	An application to Secretary may be made for any offence which is not punishable by 'imprisonment only' for compounding. The above will not apply to an individual or officer/ employee of an association who has committed an offence previously and was compounded within last 3 years.	New		Compounding is a welcome provision.

FCRA ROUNDTABLE

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CHAPTER IX : Miscellaneous					
48.	S. 42	- Power to call for information or documents	New		
	S.43	- Investigation powers are same as that of an officer-in-charge at Police Station	S. 28	No change	
	S.44 (Rule 21)	- CBI or any other agency investigating cases under the Act to furnish quarterly return on progress on all cases.	New		
	S. 45	- No suit / other legal proceedings against any of the Govt. agencies or their officer for acting in good faith in pursuance of this Act.	S. 29	No change	
	S. 46 – 48	- Certain administrative powers and power to make rules.	S.30		
	S. 49	Procedure for laying of rules in parliament.	S.30		
	S.50	Power to exempt organizations from from of all or any provisions of this Act.	S. (3)		
	S. 51	Not to apply to transactions between GoI and foreign	S. 31		

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		governments.			
S. 52		Provisions of this Act are in addition to, and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law.	S. 32		
S. 53		Power of GoI to remove any provisions which are found inconsistent, within 2 years of the commencement of the Act.			
S. 54		Provisions relating to repealing of FCRA 1976			

