Chapter 14 Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999



Short forms used:

AD	Authorized Dealer	Forex	Foreign Exchange
AP	Authorized Person	Forse	Foreign Securities
BOA	Branch, Offices and Agencies	IC	Indian Currency
CAT	Capital Account Transaction	LRS	Liberalised Remittance Scheme
CUAT	Current Account Transaction	PRI	Person Resident In India
FC	Foreign Currency	PROI	Person Resident Outside India
FEMA	Foreign Exchange Mgt. Act, 1999	TC	Travellers' cheque



Purpose of the Act:

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to foreign exchange with the objective of:

- facilitating external trade and payments and
- > for promoting the orderly development and maintenance of forex market in India

With liberalization of Indian economy in 1991, the flow of Forex into India increased thus increasing the Foreign Exchange Reserve (FER) substantially. This act enables mgt. of FER for the country.

Enforcement of the Act - Directorate of Enforcement (ED)



Forex Regulation Act 1947, 1973 vs FEMA 1999:

	FERA	FEMA
Objective of Act	Conserve Forex	Promote and develop the forex
PRI	Based on citizenship	Based on stay in India
Strictness	Forex transaction is prohibited	Forex transaction is permitted unless
	unless permitted	restricted
Mens-rea (guilty mind)	Presumption of existence of	Mens-rea not presumed.
	mens-rea	Responsibility of prosecution to prove
Compounding of offence	Not allowed	All offences are compoundable



Broad Division of Act:

Preliminary [Sec 1-2]	Reg and Mgt. of Forex [Sec 3-9]	Authorised Person [Sec 10-12]	Contravention and Penalty [Sec 13-15]	Adjudication and Appeal [Sec 16-35]	Directorate of Enforcement [Sec 36-38]	Misc. [Sec 39- 49]
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Sec 1: Applicability

This Act extends to whole of India. Also applies to all BOA outside India owned or controlled by PRI



Sec 2: Definition

Authorised Person [Sec 2(c)] means an:

Authorised Dealer (AD) Money Changer Off-shore banking unit

Other person auth. u/s 10 to deal in Forex or Forse

- Foreign Currency [Sec 2(m)] means any currency other than Indian Currency
- Foreign Exchange [Sec 2(n)] means Foreign Currency and includes:

Deposits, credits and bal. payable in any FC

Draft, TC, LoC, BoE drawn in IC but payable in FC

Drafts, TC, LoC, BoE drawn by Banks or Person outside India but payable in IC

- Foreign Security [Sec 2(0)] means:
 - o Any security in the form of Stock, shares, bond, debentures or other inst.
 - o Denominated in FC,
 - o And includes Sec. denominated in FC but redemption or returns (int./div) payable in IC
- Capital Account Transaction [Sec 2(e)]: means a transaction which alters:
 - a. Asset or Liabilities (incl. contingent liability) o/s India of PRI
 - b. Asset/Liability in India of PROI
- Current Account Transaction [Sec 2(j)] means transaction other than CAT Without prejudice to the generality of the definition, CUAT includes:

Payments w.r.t., foreign trade, current business, services, & short-term banking & credit facility in OCOB Payments w.r.t., interest on loans & as net income from investments Remittances for living expenses of parents, spouse and children residing abroad

Expense w.r.t.
foreign travel,
education and
medicare of parents,
spouse and children



Section 2(u) - "Person" includes:

- i. an individual,
- ii. a HUF,
- iii. a company,
- iv. a firm
- v. an association of persons or body of indv., (incorporated or not)
- vi. every artificial juridical person, and
- vii. any agency, office or branch owned or controlled by such person;



Section 2(v) - "Person Resident in India" means:

In case of Individual

A person residing in India for more than 182 days during the course of the preceding FY but does not include:

- (A) a person who has gone out of India or who stays outside India, in either case:
 - a. for or on taking up employment O/S India, or
 - b. for carrying on O/S India a business or vocation outside India, or
 - c. for any other purpose, in such circumstances as would indicate his intention to stay outside India for an uncertain period;
- (B) a person who has come to or stays in India, in either case. However, if such person has come to or stays in India for any of the following purpose, he shall be considered as PRI (irrespective of no. of days of stay in India in preceding FY):
 - a. for or on taking up employment in India, or
 - b. for carrying on in India a business or vocation in India, or
 - c. for any other purpose, in such circumstances as would indicate his intention to stay in India for an uncertain period;

Artificial Person

any person or body corporate registered or incorporated in India

any BOA in India owned or controlled by a person resident outside India

a BOA outside India owned or controlled by a person resident in India



Section 2(w) - "Person Resident outside India" means a person who is not Resident in India

Concept Clarity Check:

- 1. Citizenship is not relevant for determining PRI or PROI
- 2. If in FY 2019-20, a person resides in India for 200 days. On 1st June 2020, the person leaves India for employment o/s India. Determine whether PRI or PROI? For the period 1st April 2020 to 1st June 2020, such person shall be PRI and from 2nd June 2020 onwards, he will be a PROI (irrespective of the fact that he resides for more than 182 days in preceding FY)
- 3. Mr. S comes to India on 1st June 2019 for visiting his parents. However, his parents fall sick and he is certain that he will not be able to return for an year. He ends up staying with them till 31st July 2020. Is he a PRI in FY 20-21? No, in FY 20-21, Mr. S will be considered as PROI. Even though he resided in India for more than 182 days in FY 19-20, he has not come for any of the 3 purpose (employment, business or uncertain period) and hence he is not a PRI in FY 20-21
- 4. Residential status is not for a year. It's on a particular date. (Unlike Income Tax Act, 1961)
- 5. Is it mandatory for a person to reside in India for more than 182 days in the previous FY to be considered as PRI? Umm, No. If he resides for <=182 days in preceding FY, but comes to India in the current year for the 3 purpose, he will become PRI in current year.
- 6. Where a student is leaving India for higher studies, RBI has clarified that they shall be treated as PROI majorly because of their intention to stay outside India for an uncertain period and the fact that they start working there to take care of their expenses



Sec 3: Dealing in Foreign Exchange, etc.

No person (PRI & PROI) shall:

Deal in or transfer Forex or Forse to any person other than AP make any
payment to/for
credit of PROI

Receive any payment from PROI otherwise through an AP*

Enter into Financial Transaction in India as consideration for acq. of asset o/s India

*Where any such payment is received without corresponding inward remittance, it shall be deemed to be received through person other than AP

However, the above restricted transactions may be carried on:

- i. If otherwise provided in this Act, Rules or Regulation, or
- ii. With permission of RBI (general or special)

Note -

1. For this section - Financial transaction means:

payment to/credit of any person or

receiving payment for or on behalf of any person or

to draw/issue/ negotiate any BoE or trf. security or acknowledge debt

2. Purpose of this section is to regulate inflow and outflow of Forex in regulated manner and through APs only.



Sec 4: Holding of Forex

Except as provided in this Act, no PRI shall Acquire, Hold, Own, Possess or Transfer [HA! TOP] any Forex, Forse or Immovable Property situated o/s India.



Sec 5: Current Account Transactions:

Any person may sell or draw Forex to or from an authorised person if such sale or drawal is a CUAT.

CG may, in consultation with RBI, impose reasonable restrictions on CUAT.

Note: RBI cannot, on its own, impose any restriction on current account transaction. Restrictions can be imposed only by CG (in consultation with RBI)

Examples of CUAT:

- 1. Import in India of machinery for installation in factory from a UK vendor by payment in cash
- 2. Import in India of machinery for installation in factory from a UK vendor on credit for 3 months (this is CUAT because short term banking and credit facilities covered as CUAT)
- 3. Gift (say \$1,000) by a PRI to PROI (note: Gift is given in FC)
- 4. Gift (say Rs. 1,000) by a PRI to PROI in India This will be a CAT and not CUAT as this results in alteration of asset of the PROI in India. Although it is a CAT, such gifting is permitted as per Rules.

General Rule:

CUAT is freely permitted unless specifically restricted.





- Schedule I Drawal of forex by any person for following purpose is prohibited:
- Remittance out of lottery winnings,
- 2. Remittance of income from Racing/riding etc. or any other hobby,
- 3. Remittance for purchase of lottery tickets, banned magazines, football pools, sweepstakes etc.,
- 4. Payment of commission on exports made towards equity investment in JV / WOS abroad of Indian cos...
- 5. Remittance of dividend by any co. to which the requirement of dividend balancing is applicable,
- 6. Payment of commission on exports under Rupee State Credit Route, except commission upto 10% of invoice value of exports of tea and tobacco.
- 7. Payment related to "Call Back Services" of telephones,
- 8. Remittance of interest income on funds held in Non-Resident Special Rupee Account Scheme

[i.e., if any of the above remittance/payments is to be done by a PRI to a PROI, the PRI cannot go to AP and draw \$s because these are prohibited]



Schedule II - Transactions which require prior approval of GoI for drawal of forex

Purpose of Remittance	Ministry / Dept. of GoI who approval	
Cultural Tours	is required Ministry of Human Resources	
Carrar ar Tours	Development, Dept. of Education and	
	·	
	Culture	
	(Now known as Ministry of Education)	
Advt. in foreign print media by a SG & its PSUs > \$ 10K	MoFinance, Dept. of Economic Affairs	
Except where such advt. is for the purposes of		
promotn of tourism, foreign investments and		
international bidding		
Note: PSUs of CG not covered!		
Remittance of freight of vessel chartered by a PSU	MoSurface Transport, Chartering Wing	
Payment of import (through ocean transport) by a	MoSurface Transport, Chartering Wing	
Govt. Department or a PSU on C.I.F. basis (i.e., other		
than F.O.B and F.A.S. basis)		
Multi-modal transport Operators making remittance to	Registration Certificate from Director	
their agents abroad	General of Shipping	
Remittance of hiring charges of transponders:		
a. TV Channels	Ministry of Info and Broadcasting	
b. Internet service providers	Min. of Communication & Info. Tech	



Remittance of container detention charges > the rate	Ministry of Surface transport	
prescribed by Director General of Shipping	(Director General of Shipping)	
Remittance of prize money / sponsorship of sports	Ministry of HR Development, Dept of	
activity abroad by a person other than International/	Youth Affairs & Sports	
National/State Level sports bodies, if the amt. involved		
> US\$ 100,000	(Now - Mo Youth Affairs and Sports)	
Remittance for membership of P & I Club (protection	Ministry of Finance (Insurance Division)	
and indemnity insurance)		



Schedule III Transactions which in excess of limits require prior approval of RBI for drawal of forex: [Liberalised Remittance Scheme]

- 1. <u>Individuals</u> Avail forex facility for the following purpose within limit of USD 2,50,000 only. Additional remittance beyond limit shall require prior approval of RBI:
 - a. Private visits to any country (except Nepal and Bhutan)
 - b. Gift or donation
 - c. Going abroad for employment
 - d. Emigration (permanently settling in a country)
 - e. Maintenance of close relatives abroad
 - f. Travel for:

business

attending a conference

specialized training

for meeting expense of medical treatment/ check up abroad or accompanying a patient

- g. Expenses in connection with medical treatment abroad
- h. Studies abroad
- i. Any other current account transaction

Provided, for (d), (g) and (h), individual may avail forex facility > \$2,50,000 if it so required by country of emigration, medical institute offering treatment or the university, respectively

Provided further that, where individual "Remits" any amount under this scheme in a FY, the applicable limit shall be reduced from \$250K by such amount remitted (i.e., the limit of \$250,000 is aggregate in FY)

Provided also that for a <u>PRI but not permanently resident in India and</u>

- a. is a citizen of a foreign State other than Pakistan; or
- b. is a citizen of India, who is on deputation (to India) to the office or branch of a foreign co. or subsidiary or JV in India of such foreign co.,

may make remittance up to his net salary (after deduction of taxes, PF, etc.)

<u>Explanation</u>: For this schedule, a PRI on account of his employment or deputation of a specified duration (irrespective of length thereof) or for a specific job or assignments, the duration of which is not > 3 years, is a resident but not permanently resident.

2. Facilities for person other than individuals: Following shall require prior permission of RBI:

Particulars	Purpose	Limit
Donation	Donation for:	> Lower of 1% of Forex
	a. creation of Chairs in reputed edu. Inst.,	Earnings during last 3 FY
	b. contribution to funds (not being an invst. fund)	or \$5Mn
	promoted by educational Inst; and	
	c. contribution to a technical inst./body in the	
	field of activity of the donor co	
Sale of flats/	Commission (per transaction) to agent abroad for	> Higher of \$25,000 or
plots in India	sale of residential flats or commercial plots in India	5% of Inward Remittance
Consultancy	Remittance for any consultancy w.r.t Infra projects	> \$10Mn per project
per project	and	
Consultancy	For other consultancy procured from o/s India	> \$1 Mn per project
per project		
Pre-incorp	Remittance as reimbursement of pre-incorporation	> Higher of 5% of
expense	expense	Investment brought into
		India or \$100K

Note - Limit of \$250,000 is irrelevant in case of person other than individuals

Additional Note:

- 1. Procedure for Drawal/remittance of Forex under Sch III shall be same as LRS
- 2. Approval for transaction under Sch II and III shall not be required where remittance is from:
 - a) Resident Foreign Currency Account
 - b) Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency A/C (except for remittance for membership of P&I club under Sch II and payment commission/pre-incorp under Sch III)
- 3. If a person is on visit abroad, he can incur expenditure stated in Sch III if he incurs it through International Credit Card (to the extent of limit on the card)

Note - If a transaction is not listed in any of the three schedule, it can be freely undertaken.



CAPITAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTION (SEC 6)

Capital Account Transaction [Sec 2(e)]: means a transaction which alters:

- a. Asset or Liabilities (incl. contingent liability) o/s India of PRI
- b. Asset/Liability in India of PROI
- c. Includes transaction referred u/s 6(3)
- Subject to (2), a person may sell or draw forex to/from AP for CAT
- 2. RBI (+CG) specify:
 - Class of CAT involving Debt instruments, which is permissible
 - > Limits for such permissible transactions
 - > Conditions placed on such transactions



Provided that, RBI or CG shall not impose restriction on drawal of forex for:

- Payment due on account of amortization of loans or repayment of loans
- Depreciation of direct investment in OCOB

Subsection (2A):

CG (+RBI) specify:

Class of CAT - Not involving debt instruments, which is permissible

- Limits for such permissible transactions
- Conditions placed on such transactions
- 3. Omitted
- 4. PRI may hold, own, transfer or invest in:

Foreign Currency

Foreign Security

Immovable Property Outside India

Provided that it was

- > acquired, held or owned by such person when he was PROI, or
- inherited from a PROI

As per RBI Clarification:

The following transaction are covered u/s 6(4):

- 1. FC accounts opened and maintained by PRI when he was PROI
- 2. Income from employment/business/vocation when o/s India taken up when he was PROI, or from investment when he was PROI or from gift/inheritance received when he was PROI
- 3. Forex held o/s India by a PRI acquired by way of inheritance from PROI
- 4. PRI may freely utilize eligible assets abroad or income/sales proceed therefrom after their return to India for making payment/fresh investments abroad without approval of RBI. Provided that, cost of investments is met completely out of eligible assets.
- 5. PROI may hold, own, transfer or invest in:

Indian Currency

Indian Security

Immovable Property in India

Provided that it was

- acquired, held or owned by such person when he was PRI, or
- inherited from a PRI (not PROI)
- RBI may impose restrictions on BOA of PROI
- 7. Debt instrument means such instrument as determined by CG (+RBI) [Amendment]

CAT is broadly split into following categories as per FEM (Permissible CAT) Regulations 2000:

Permissible
Transaction for
PRI [Schedule I]

Permissible Transaction for PROI [Schedule II]

Transactions on which restriction <u>cannot</u> be imposed (amortisation and depreciation)

Prohibited CAT



Permissible Transaction for PRI [Schedule I]

[SL-AP CG in CID style that O2 kamm pad jaye]

Investment by PRI in ForSe

FC Loans raised in India and abroad by a PRI

Acq./Transfer of IP o/s India by a PRI

Guarantees issued by a PRI in favour of a PROI

Loans and Overdrafts (borrowings) by a PRI from a PROI Export, import and holding of Currency/ currency notes

Maintenance of FC

Accounts in India and
o/s India by a PRI

Taking out of Insurance policy by a PRI from an insurance co. outside India

Loans and Overdrafts by a PRI to a PROI

Remittance outside India of Capital assets of a PRI

Undertake Derivative contracts

Note - PRI may draw forex not > \$250k per FY or such amt as decided by RBI for CAT in Sch I

Note - Drawal of forex as per Sch III (Facilities for individual) of FEM(CUAT) Rules, 2000 shall be subsumed within the above limit. (i.e., Sch I + Sch III = Max \$250K)

Provided further that no part of the forex of \$ 250,000 drawn above shall be used for remittance to non-co-operative countries and territories (notified by Financial Action Task Force (FATF)



Permissible Transaction for PROI [Schedule II]

[IPC ke baad GD doge to Achi Co. Degi offer]

Investment in India by a PROI, i.e.,

- issue of security by a BC/entity in India and investment therein by PROI
- investment by a PROI to the capital of a firm/proprietorship concern/AOP in India.

Acquisition and transfer of IP in India by a PROI

EXIM of
Currency/
currency notes
into/from India
by a PROI.

Guarantee
by a PROI in
favour of a
PRI

Deposits between a PRI and a PROI.

FC Accounts in India of a PROI

Remittance o/s India of Capital assets in India of a PROI

Undertake

Derivative contract



Prohibited CAT [Regulation 4]:

1. No PROI shall make investment in India in any co/partnership firm/proprietary or any entity which is engaged or proposes to engage [CARTN]:

in the business of Chit fund, or

Nidhi Company agricultural or plantation activities

real estate business

construction of farm houses

trading in TDRs

Explanation:

For the purpose of this regulation, 'real estate business' shall not include:

development of townships,

construction of residential/commercial premises, roads or bridges and

registered REITs.

Note - PROIs are restricted from investment in business of Chit Funds but may be eligible to subscribe to such chits provided approval of Registrar of chits or officer of SG concerned is sought and in compliance with RBI T&Cs

- 2. No PRI shall undertake any CAT with a citizen/ resident/entity of Democratic People's Republic of Korea ("North Korea"), unless approval from CG
- 3. Any existing investment transactions with North Korea by a PRI shall be liquidated/settled within 180 days from the date of issue of this Notification, unless there is specific approval from the CG to continue beyond that period

