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असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

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PART II — Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on 13th May, 2015:—

BILL NO. 155 OF 2015

A Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending (Third) Act, 2015. Short title.
2. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof. Repeal of certain enactments.
3. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof. Amendment of certain enactments.
4. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to; Savings.

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed or recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

REPEALS

Year	No.	Short title	Extent of Repeal
1	2	3	4
1863	16	The Excise (Spirits) Act, 1863	The whole
1871	23	The Pensions Act, 1871	The whole
1874	4	The Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874	The whole
1875	18	The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875	The whole
1879	6	The Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879	The whole
1890	13	The Excise (Malt Liquors) Act, 1890	The whole
1897	4	The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897	The whole
1902	4	The Indian Tramways Act, 1902	The whole
1912	8	The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912	The whole
1913	6	The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913	The whole
1919	1	The Local Authorities Pensions and Gratuities Act, 1919	The whole
1930	32	The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1930	The whole
1933	2	The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933	The whole
1938	XXIV	The Employers' Liability Act, 1938	The whole
1940	12	The Income-tax Law (Amendment) Act, 1940	The whole
1941	22	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1941	The whole
1941	23	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1941	The whole
1941	24	The Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1941	The whole
1946	Ord.No.VI	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1946	The whole
1947	44	The Income-tax and Business Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, 1947	The whole
1948	38	The Continuance of Legal Proceedings Act, 1948.	The whole
1948	48	The Income-tax and Business Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, 1948	The whole
1948	58	The Exchange of Prisoners Act, 1948	The whole
1948	60	The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948	The whole
1949	24	The Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Act, 1949	The whole
1949	53	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1949	The whole

1	2	3	4
1949	59	The Merged States (Laws) Act, 1949	The whole
1950	9	The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1950	The whole
1950	26	The Drugs (Control) Act, 1950	The whole
1950	52	The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1950	The whole
1950	71	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1950	The whole
1950	72	The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Second Amendment Act, 1950	The whole
1951	42	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1951	The whole
1951	54	The Companies (Donations to National Funds) Act, 1951	The whole
1951	59	The Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Amendment Act, 1951	The whole
1952	9	The Indian Independence Pakistan Courts (Pending Proceedings) Act, 1952	The whole
1952	49	The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1952	The whole
1952	54	The Central Tea Board (Amendment) Act, 1952	The whole
1953	23	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1953	The whole
1953	25	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1953	The whole
1953	54	The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	The whole
1954	9	The Control of Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1954	The whole
1954	13	The Press (Objectionable Matter) Amendment Act, 1954	The whole
1954	23	The State Acquisition of Lands for Union Purposes (Validation) Act, 1954	The whole
1954	33	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1954	The whole
1954	41	The Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1954	The whole
1956	10	The Control of Shipping (Continuance) Act, 1956	The whole
1956	26	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1956	The whole
1956	45	The Newspapers (Price and Page) Act, 1956	The whole
1956	52	The Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Act, 1956	The whole
1956	63	The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1956	The whole
1956	95	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 1956	The whole
1957	47	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1957	The whole
1957	17	The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1957	The whole
1958	9	The Control of Shipping (Continuance) Act, 1958	The whole
1958	33	The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1958	The whole
1959	1	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1959	The whole
1959	17	The Coal Grading Board (Repeal) Act, 1959	The whole
1959	29	The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959	The whole
1959	59	The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Act, 1959	The whole
1960	18	The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 1960	The whole
1960	28	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1960	The whole
1961	7	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 1961	The whole
1961	36	The Newspaper (Price and Page) Continua Act, 1961	The whole

1	2	3	4
1961	55	The Sugar (Regulation of Production) Act, 1961	The whole
1962	17	The Air Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1962	The whole
1962	56	The State-Associated Banks (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1962	The whole
1962	59	The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962	The whole
1963	21	The Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act, 1963	The whole
1963	37	The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963	The whole
1965	23	The Banking Laws (Application to Cooperative Societies) Act, 1965	The whole
1966	21	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1966	The whole
1966	30	The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act, 1966	The whole
1967	14	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1967	The whole
1967	25	The Standards of Weights and Measures (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Act, 1967	The whole
1968	60	The State Agricultural Credit Corporations Act, 1968	The whole
1969	22	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1969	The whole
1969	23	The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Act, 1969	The whole
1969	37	The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 1969	The whole
1969	38	The Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1969	The whole
1970	25	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1970	The whole
1970	51	The Central Labour Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1970	The whole
1971	54	The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment and Validation Act, 1971	The whole
1971	63	The Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1971	The whole
1971	64	The Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971	The whole
1972	58	The Indian Copper Corporation (Acquisition of Undertakings) Act, 1972	The whole
1972	72	The Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972	The whole
1973	2	The Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1973	The whole
1973	15	The Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1973	The whole
1973	62	The Konkan Passenger Ships (Acquisition) Act, 1973	The whole
1974	4	The Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1974	The whole
1974	37	The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974	The whole
1976	2	The Burmah Shell (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1976	The whole
1976	89	The Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1976.	The whole
1976	98	The Laxmirattan and Atherton West Cotton Mills (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1976	The whole
1976	106	The Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1976	The whole

1	2	3	4
1977	17	The Caltex [Acquisition of Shares of Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited and of the Undertakings in India of Caltex (India) Limited] Act, 1977	The whole
1978	21	The Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1978	The whole
1979	28	The Kosan Gas Company (Acquisition of Undertakings) Act, 1979	The whole
1980	64	The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980	The whole
1981	18	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981	The whole
1981	19	The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1981	The whole
1981	41	The Burmah Oil Company [Acquisition of Shares of Oil India Limited and of the Undertakings in India of Assam Oil Company Limited and the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Ltd.] Act, 1981	The whole
1982	50	The Amritsar Oil Works (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1982	The whole
1982	68	The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 1982	The whole
1983	29	The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983	The whole
1983	40	The Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1983	The whole
1984	1	The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1983	The whole
1984	16	The Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1984	The whole
1984	33	The Mogul Line Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1984	The whole
1984	34	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1984	The whole
1984	54	The Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (Amendment) Act, 1984	The whole
1984	59	The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1984	The whole
1985	3	The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1985	The whole
1986	33	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1986	The whole
1986	66	The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986	The whole
1987	27	The National Security (Amendment) Act, 1987	The whole
1988	43	The National Security (Amendment) Act, 1988	The whole
1991	34	The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 1991	The whole
1991	60	The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 1991	The whole
1999	1	The Export-Import Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1998	The whole
1999	38	The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1999	The whole
2000	1	The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole
2000	2	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole

1	2	3	4
2000	7	The Small Industries Development Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole
2000	15	The National Housing Bank (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole
2000	22	The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole
2000	31	The Army and Air Force (Disposal of Private Property) Amendment Act, 2000	The whole
2000	39	The State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole
2001	11	The Insurance Laws (Transfer of Business and Emergency Provisions) Repeal Act, 2001	The whole
2001	17	The UP Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Repeal Act, 2001	The whole
2001	20	The Banking Companies (Legal Practitioners' Clients' Accounts) Repeal Act, 2001	The whole
2001	21	The Electricity Regulatory Commissions (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole
2001	28	The Livestock Importation (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole
2001	40	The Inland Waterways Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole
2001	55	The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole
2002	17	The Passports (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole
2002	25	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole
2002	32	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole
2002	40	The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2002	The whole
2002	42	The Insurance (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole
2002	44	The Coast Guard (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole
2002	45	The National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole
2002	50	The Petroleum (Berar Extension) Repeal Act, 2002	The whole
2002	51	The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole
2002	52	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole
2002	55	The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2002	The whole
2002	61	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Second Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole
2002	63	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole
2002	64	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole
2003	14	The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Act, 2002	The whole
2003	57	The Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole
2003	58	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole

1	2	3	4
2003	59	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole
2004	5	The Indian Council of World Affairs (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole
2004	8	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole
2004	24	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 2004	The whole
2005	15	The Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005	The whole
2005	23	The Navy (Amendment) Act, 2005	The whole
2005	47	The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2005	The whole
2006	26	The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole
2006	45	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) and Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole
2006	57	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole
2007	17	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole
2007	26	The Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole
2007	30	The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Act, 2007	The whole
2007	31	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole
2007	32	The State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole
2007	40	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole
2007	49	The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole
2008	11	The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole
2008	13	The Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole
2008	26	The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole
2009	46	The National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Act, 2009	The whole
2009	48	The State Bank of Saurashtra (Repeal) and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Act, 2009	The whole
2010	26	The Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010	The whole
2010	27	The State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2010	The whole
2010	28	The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2010	The whole
2010	34	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010	The whole
2010	35	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2010.	The whole
2010	43	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2010	The whole
2011	7	The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Act, 2011	The whole
2011	17	The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Act, 2011	The whole
2012	1	The Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2011	The whole
2012	8	The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2011	The whole
2012	11	The Export-Import Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2011	The whole
2013	4	The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012	The whole

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 3)

AMENDMENTS

Year	No.	Short title	Amendments
2013	14	The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013	<p>In sections 6, 7 and section 24,—</p> <p>(i) for the words "Local Complaints Committee" wherever they occur, the words "Local Committee" shall be substituted;</p> <p>(ii) for the words "Internal Complaints Committee" wherever they occur, the words "Internal Committee" shall be substituted.</p>
2014	8	The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Act, 2014	<p>In section 2,—</p> <p>(i) the words and figure "section 2 of" shall be omitted;</p> <p>(ii) after the brackets and words "(hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)", insert the words and figure "in section 2".</p>

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Central Government's resolve to bring reform in the legal system of the country, to make it more accessible to the common man and to imbibe the principles of rule of law, has, *inter-alia*, began with the review of enactments which are obsolete, redundant and unnecessary. In fulfilment of this objective, the Central Government has undertaken a comprehensive review of laws and the legal system with a view to remove incoherent and redundant laws.

2. The primary initiative in this direction was taken to constitute a Committee to review the laws which are obsolete and redundant and can be repealed. A two-member Committee was constituted for review of obsolete laws for repeal. The said Committee, based on various Reports of the Law Commission and P. C. Jain Commission, examined the Central Acts which are not relevant or no longer needed and which can be repealed either in whole or in part.

3. The two-member Committee identified 1741 Central Acts out of existing 2781 Central Acts lying on the Statute-Book as on 15th October, 2014. The Acts identified for repeal by the said Committee are categorised as (i) 777 Central Acts identified for repeal wholly or in part; (ii) 83 Central Acts relating to State subjects to be repealed by State Legislatures; (iii) 624 Central Appropriation Acts enacted up to the year 2010; and (iv) 257 Appropriation Acts enacted by Parliament for the States under President's Rule to be repealed by such states. The Law Commission, in its 248th, 249th, 250th and 251st Reports on "Obsolete Laws: Warranting Immediate Repeal", *inter alia*, recommended for repeal of 289 Acts.

4. As a step forward towards this direction, the Central Government has undertaken the following initiatives towards achieving its objective to repeal obsolete and redundant laws. The following Bills, namely, (i) the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015 (to repeal 35 Acts); (ii) the Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2015 (to repeal 90 Acts); and (iii) the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015 (to repeal 758 Appropriation Acts) which have been introduced in Parliament and are at different stages. The Bills at Serial Nos. (i) and (ii) have been passed by Parliament and Bill at Serial No. (iii) is pending for consideration in Parliament. On remaining Acts, action for repeal is at different stages.

5. As part of the ongoing initiative of the Central Government, the present proposal is to repeal 187 obsolete and redundant laws lying unnecessarily on the Statute-Book. An appropriate saving clause has been incorporated in the Bill. On being enacted, it would reduce obsolete laws and bring in clarity to those for whose benefit the laws are enacted.

6. The Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objectives.

NEW DELHI;

D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA

The 11th May, 2015.

BILL NO. 156 OF 2015

A Bill further to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement. **1.** (1) This Act may be called the *Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2015*.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the coming into force of that provision.

- 45 of 1988. **2.** In the *Benami* Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), before section 1, the following heading shall be inserted, namely:—
- “CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY.”
- Insertion of new heading before section 1.
- 3.** In section 1 of the principal Act, for sub-section (I), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—
- Amendment of section 1.
- “(I) This Act may be called the Prohibition of *Benami* Property Transactions Act, 1988.”.
- 45 of 1988.
- 4.** For section 2 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—
- Substitution of new section for section 2.
- ‘2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- (1) "Adjudicating Authority" means the Adjudicating Authority appointed under section 7;
- (2) "Administrator" means an Income-tax Officer as defined in clause (25) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (3) "Appellate Tribunal" means the Appellate Tribunal established under section 30;
- (4) "Approving Authority" means an Additional Commissioner or a Joint Commissioner as defined in clauses (1C) and (28C) respectively of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (5) "attachment" means the prohibition of transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property, by an order issued under this Act;
- (6) "authority" means an authority referred to in sub-section (I) of section 18;
- (7) "banking company" means a company to which the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, applies and includes any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act;
- (8) "*benami* property" means any property which is the subject matter of a *benami* transaction and also includes the proceeds from such property;
- (9) "*benami* transaction" means,—
- (A) a transaction or an arrangement—
- (a) where a property is transferred to, or is held by, a person, and the consideration for such property has been provided, or paid by, another person; and
- (b) the property is held for the immediate or future benefit, direct or indirect, of the person who has provided the consideration, except when the property is held by—
- (i) a Karta, or a member of a Hindu undivided family, as the case may be, and the property is held for his benefit or benefit of other members in the family and the consideration for such property has been provided or paid out of the known sources of income of the Hindu undivided family;
- (ii) a person standing in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of another person towards whom he stands in such capacity and includes a trustee, executor, partner, director of a company, a depository or a participant as an agent of a depository under the Depositories Act, 1996 and any other person as may be notified by the Central Government for this purpose;
- Definitions.
- 43 of 1961.
- 43 of 1961.
- 10 of 1949.
- 22 of 1996.

(iii) any person being an individual in the name of his spouse or in the name of any child of such individual and the consideration for such property has been provided or paid out of the known sources of income of the individual;

(iv) any person in the name of his brother or sister or lineal ascendant or descendant, where the names of brother or sister or lineal ascendant or descendant and the individual appear as joint-owners in any document, and the consideration for such property has been provided or paid out of the known sources of income of the individual; or

(B) a transaction or an arrangement in respect of a property carried out or made in a fictitious name; or

(C) a transaction or an arrangement in respect of a property where the owner of the property is not aware of, or, denies knowledge of, such ownership;

(D) a transaction or an arrangement in respect of a property where the person providing the consideration is not traceable or is fictitious;

(10) "benamidar" means a person or a fictitious person, as the case may be, in whose name the *benami* property is transferred or held and includes a person who lends his name;

(11) "Bench" means a Bench of the Adjudicating Authority or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be;

(12) "beneficial owner" means a person, whether his identity is known or not, for whose benefit the *benami* property is held by a *benamidar*;

(13) "Board" means the Central Board of Direct Taxes constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963;

54 of 1963.

(14) "director" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (34) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013;

18 of 2013.

(15) "executor" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (c) of section 2 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925;

39 of 1925.

(16) "fair market value", in relation to a property, means—

(i) the price that the property would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the date of the transaction; and

(ii) where the price referred to in sub-clause (i) is not ascertainable, such price as may be determined in accordance with such manner as may be prescribed;

(17) "firm" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and shall include a limited liability partnership as defined in the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008;

9 of 1932.
6 of 2009.

(18) "High Court" means—

(i) the High Court within the jurisdiction of which the aggrieved party ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain; and

(ii) where the Government is the aggrieved party, the High Court within the jurisdiction of which the respondent, or in a case where there are more than one respondent, any of the respondents, ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain;

- 43 of 1961. (19) "Initiating Officer" means an Assistant Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner as defined in clauses (9A) and (19A) respectively of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (20) "Member" means the Chairperson or the Member of the Adjudicating Authority or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be;
- (21) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette and the expression "notified" shall be construed accordingly;
- 9 of 1932. (22) "partner" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, and shall include,—
- (a) any person who, being a minor, has been admitted to the benefits of partnership; and
- (b) a partner of a limited liability partnership formed and registered under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008;
- 6 of 2009.
- 9 of 1932. (23) "partnership" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, and shall include a limited liability partnership formed and registered under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008;
- 6 of 2009.
- (24) "person" shall include—
- (i) an individual;
- (ii) a Hindu undivided family;
- (iii) a company;
- (iv) a firm;
- (v) an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not,
- (vi) every artificial juridical person, not falling under sub-clauses (i) to (v);
- (25) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (26) "property" means assets of any kind, whether movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, corporeal or incorporeal and includes any right or interest or legal documents or instruments evidencing title to or interest in the property and where the property is capable of conversion into some other form, then the property in the converted form and also includes the proceeds from the property;
- 18 of 2013. (27) "public financial institution" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (72) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013;
- (28) "Special Court" means a Court of Session designated as Special Court under sub-section (1) of section 50;
- (29) "transfer" includes sale, purchase or any other form of transfer of right, title, possession or lien;
- 2 of 1882. (30) "trustee" means the trustee as defined in the section 3 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
- (31) words and expressions used herein and not defined in this Act but defined in the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Indian Succession Act, 1925, the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Depositories Act, 1996, the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002, the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and the Companies Act, 2013, shall have the same meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts. '.
- 2 of 1882.
39 of 1925.
9 of 1932.
43 of 1961.
22 of 1996.
15 of 2003.
6 of 2009.
18 of 2013.

Insertion of new heading before section 3.

5. Before section 3 of the principal Act the following heading shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER II

PROHIBITION OF *BENAMI* TRANSACTIONS".

Amendment of section 3.

6. In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(a) sub-section (2) shall be omitted;

(b) sub-section (3) shall be re-numbered as sub-section (2) thereof;

(c) after sub-section (2) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Whoever enters into any *Benami* transaction on and after the date of commencement of the *benami* Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2015, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), be punishable in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter VII.";

(d) sub-section (4) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 4.

7. In section 4 of the principal Act, sub-section (3) shall be omitted.

Substitution of new sections for sections 5 and 6.

8. For sections 5 and 6 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Property held *benami* liable to confiscation.

"5. Any property, which is subject matter of *benami* transaction, shall be liable to be confiscated by the Central Government.

Prohibition on re-transfer of property by *benamidar*.

6. (1) No person, being a *benamidar* shall re-transfer the *benami* property held by him to the beneficial owner or any other person acting on his behalf.

(2) Where any property is re-transferred in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1), the transaction of such property shall be deemed to be null and void."

Insertion of new Chapters III to VII.

9. After section 6 of the principal Act, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

'CHAPTER III

AUTHORITIES

Adjudicating Authority.

7. The Central Government shall, by notification, appoint one or more Adjudicating Authorities to exercise jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred by or under this Act.

Composition of Authority.

8. An Adjudicating Authority shall consist of a Chairperson and at least two other Members.

Qualifications for appointment of Chairperson and Members.

9. (1) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Chairperson or a Member of the Adjudicating Authority unless he,—

(a) has been a member of the Indian Revenue Service and has held the post of Commissioner of Income-tax or equivalent post in that Service; or

(b) has been a member of the Indian Legal Service and has held the post of Joint Secretary or equivalent post in that Service.

(2) The Chairperson and other Members of the Adjudicating Authority shall be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) The Central Government shall appoint the senior-most Member to be the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority.

10. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act,—

(a) the jurisdiction of the Adjudicating Authority may be exercised by Benches thereof;

(b) a Bench may be constituted by the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority with two Members, as the Chairperson may deem fit;

(c) the Benches of the Adjudicating Authority shall ordinarily sit in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and at such other places as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Chairperson, by notification, specify;

(d) the Central Government shall, by notification, specify the areas in relation to which each Bench of the Adjudicating Authority may exercise jurisdiction.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Chairperson may transfer a Member from one Bench to another Bench.

5 of 1908.

11. The Adjudicating Authority shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and, subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Authority shall have powers to regulate its own procedure.

12. The Chairperson and Members of the Adjudicating Authority shall hold office for a term not exceeding five years from the date on which they enter upon their office, or until they attain the age of sixty- two years, whichever is earlier and shall not be eligible for re-appointment.

13. (1) The salary and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and other Members of the Adjudicating Authority shall be such as may be prescribed .

(2) Any vacancy caused to the office of the Chairperson or any other Member shall be filled up within a period of three months from the date on which such vacancy occurs.

14. (1) The Central Government may, by order, remove from office, the Chairperson or other Members of the Adjudicating Authority, if the Chairperson or such other Member, as the case may be,—

(a) has been adjudged as an insolvent; or

(b) has been convicted of an offence, involving moral turpitude; or

(c) has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a Member; or

(d) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions; or

(e) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office is prejudicial to the public interest.

(2) No Chairperson or Member shall be removed from his office under clause (d) or clause (e) of sub-section (1) unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter.

15. (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairperson by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the senior-most Member shall act as the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority until the date on which a new Chairperson, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act to fill such vacancy, enters upon his office.

Constitution of Benches of Adjudicating Authority.

Power of Adjudicating Authority to regulate its own procedure.

Term of office of Chairperson and Members of Adjudicating Authority.

Terms and conditions of services of Chairperson and Members of Adjudicating Authority.

Removal of Chairperson and Members of Adjudicating Authority.

Member to act as Chairperson in certain circumstances.

(2) When the Chairperson is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the senior-most Member shall discharge the functions of the Chairperson until the date on which the Chairperson resumes his duties.

Vacancies, etc. not to invalidate proceedings of Adjudicating Authority.

16. No act or proceeding of the Adjudicating Authority shall be invalid merely by reason of—

- (a) any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Authority; or
- (b) any defect in the appointment of a person acting as a Member of the Authority; or
- (c) any irregularity in the procedure of the Authority not affecting the merits of the case.

Officers and employees of Adjudicating Authority.

17. (1) The Central Government shall provide each Adjudicating Authority with such officers and employees as that Government may think fit.

(2) The officers and employees of the Adjudicating Authority shall discharge their functions under the general superintendence of the Chairperson of the Adjudicating Authority.

Authorities and jurisdiction.

18. (1) The following shall be the authorities for the purposes of this Act, namely:—

- (a) the Initiating Officer;
- (b) the Approving Authority;
- (c) the Administrator; and
- (d) the Adjudicating Authority.

(2) The authorities shall exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the functions conferred on, or, assigned, as the case may be, to it under this Act or in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

Powers of authorities.

19. (1) The authorities shall, for the purposes of this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) discovery and inspection;
- (b) enforcing the attendance of any person, including any official of a banking company or a public financial institution or any other intermediary or reporting entity, and examining him on oath;
- (c) compelling the production of books of account and other documents;
- (d) issuing commissions;
- (e) receiving evidence on affidavits; and
- (f) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(2) All the persons summoned under sub-section (1) shall be bound to attend in person or through authorised agents, as any authority under this Act may direct, and shall be bound to state the truth upon any subject respecting which they are examined or make statements, and produce such documents as may be required.

(3) Every proceeding under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 193 and section 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, any authority under this Act may requisition the service of any police officer or of any officer of the Central Government or State

5 of 1908.

45 of 1860.

Government or of both to assist him for all or any of the purposes specified in sub-section (1), and it shall be the duty of every such officer to comply with the requisition or direction.

(5) For the purposes of this section, "reporting entity" means any intermediary or any authority or of the Central or the State Government or any other person as may be notified in this behalf.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-section (5), "intermediary" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (n) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

15 of 2003.

20. The following officers shall assist the authorities in the enforcement of this Act, namely:—

Certain officers to assist in inquiry, etc.

43 of 1961.

(a) income-tax authorities appointed under sub-section (1) of section 117 of the Income-tax Act, 1961;

(b) officers of the Customs and Central Excise Departments;

61 of 1985.

(c) officers appointed under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;

42 of 1956.

(d) officers of the stock exchange recognised under section 4 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956;

2 of 1934.

(e) officers of the Reserve Bank of India constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

(f) police;

40 of 1999.

(g) officers of enforcement appointed under sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999;

15 of 1992.

(h) officers of the Securities and Exchange Board of India established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992;

(i) officers of any other body corporate constituted or established under a Central or a State Act; and

(j) such other officers of the Central Government, State Government, local authorities or banking companies as the Central Government may, by notification, specify, in this behalf.

21. (1) The Initiating Officer or the Approving Authority or the Adjudicating Authority shall have power to require any officer of the Central Government or State Government or a local body or any person or officer who is responsible for registering and maintaining books of account or other documents containing a record of any transaction relating to any property or any other person to furnish any information in relation to any person, point or matter as in his opinion shall be useful for or relevant for the purposes of this Act.

Power to call for information.

(2) Without prejudice to sub-section (1), every officer or person referred to in sub-section (1) shall furnish such information to any authority under this Act in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

22. (1) Where any books of account or other documents are produced before the authority in any proceedings under this Act and the authority in this behalf has reason to believe that any of the books of account or other documents are required to be impounded and retained for any inquiry under this Act, it may impound and retain the books of account or other documents for a period not exceeding three months from the date of order of attachment made by the Adjudicating Authority under sub-section (3) of section 26:

Power of authority to impound documents.

Provided that the period for retention of the books of account or other documents may be extended beyond a period exceeding three months from the date of order of attachment made by the Adjudicating Authority under sub-section (3) of section 26 where the authority records in writing the reasons for extending the same.

(2) Where the authority impounding and retaining the books of account or other documents, under sub-section (1) is the Initiating Officer, he shall obtain approval of the Approving Authority within a period of fifteen days from the date of initial impounding and seek further approval of the Approving Authority for extending the period of initial retention, before the expiry of the period of initial retention, if so required.

(3) The period of retention of the books of account or other documents under sub-section (1) shall in no case exceed a period of thirty days from the date of conclusion of all the proceedings under this Act.

(4) The person, from whom the books of account or other documents were impounded under sub-section (1), shall be entitled to obtain copies thereof.

(5) On the expiry of the period specified under sub-section (1), the books of account or other documents shall be returned to the person from whom such books of accounts or other documents were impounded unless the Approving Authority or the Adjudicating Authority permits their release to any other person.

23. The Initiating Officer, after obtaining prior approval of the Approving Authority, shall have power to conduct or cause to be conducted any inquiry or investigation in respect of any person, place, property, assets, documents, books of account or other documents, in respect of any other relevant matters under this Act.

CHAPTER IV

ATTACHMENT, ADJUDICATION AND CONFISCATION

24. (1) Where the Initiating Officer, on the basis of material in his possession, has reason to believe that any person is a *benamidar* in respect of a property, he may, after recording reasons in writing, issue a notice to the person to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why the property should not be treated as *benami* property.

(2) Where a notice under sub-section (1) specifies any property as being held by a *benamidar* referred to in that sub-section, a copy of the notice shall also be served upon the other person who is a beneficial owner.

(3) Where the Initiating Officer is of the opinion that the person in possession of the property held *benami* may alienate the property during the period specified in the notice, he may, with the previous approval of the Approving Authority, by order in writing, attach provisionally the property in the manner as may be prescribed, for a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of issue of notice under sub-section (1).

(4) The Initiating Officer, after making such inquiries and calling for such reports or evidence as he deems fit and taking into account all relevant materials, shall, within a period of ninety days from the date of issue of notice under sub-section (1),—

(a) where the provisional attachment has been made under sub-section (3), —

(i) pass an order continuing the provisional attachment of the property with the prior approval of the Approving Authority, till the passing of the order by the Adjudicating Authority under sub-section (3) of section 26; or

Power of authority to conduct inquiry, etc.

Notice and attachment of property involved in *benami* transaction.

(ii) revoke the provisional attachment of the property with the prior approval of the Approving Authority;

(b) where provisional attachment has not been made under sub-section (3), —

(i) pass an order provisionally attaching the property with the prior approval of the Approving Authority, till the passing of the order by the Adjudicating Authority under sub-section (3) of section 26; or

(ii) decide not to attach the property as specified in the notice, with the prior approval of the Approving Authority.

(5) Where the Initiating Officer passes an order continuing the provisional attachment of the property under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (4) or passes an order provisionally attaching the property under sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of that sub-section, he shall, within fifteen days from the date of the attachment, draw up a statement of the case and refer it to the Adjudicating Authority.

25. (1) A notice under sub-section (1) of section 24 may be served on the person named therein either by post or as if it were a summons issued by a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Manner of service of notice.

5 of 1908.

(2) Any notice referred to in sub-section (1) may be addressed—

(i) in case of an individual, to such individual;

(ii) in the case of a firm, to the managing partner or the manager of the firm;

(iii) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, to Karta or any member of such family;

(iv) in the case of a company, to the principal officer thereof;

(v) in the case of any other association or body of individuals, to the principal officer or any member thereof;

(vi) in the case of any other person (not being an individual), to the person who manages or controls his affairs.

26. (1) On receipt of a reference under sub-section (5) of section 24, the Adjudicating Authority shall issue notice, to furnish such documents, particulars or evidence as is considered necessary on a date to be specified therein, on the following persons, namely:—

Adjudication of *benami* property.

(a) the person specified as a *benamidar* therein;

(b) any person referred to as the beneficial owner therein or identified as such;

(c) any interested party, including a banking company;

(d) any person who has made a claim in respect of the property:

Provided that the Adjudicating Authority shall issue notice within a period of thirty days from the date on which a reference has been received:

Provided further that the notice shall provide a period of not less than thirty days to the person to whom the notice is issued to furnish the information sought.

(2) Where the property is held jointly by more than one person, the Adjudicating Authority shall make all endeavours to serve notice to all persons holding the property:

Provided that where the notice is served on any one of the persons, the service of notice shall not be invalid on the ground that the said notice was not served to all the persons holding the property.

(3) The Adjudicating Authority shall, after—

(a) considering the reply, if any, to the notice issued under sub-section (1);

(b) making or causing to be made such inquiries and calling for such reports or evidence as it deems fit; and

(c) taking into account all relevant materials,

provide an opportunity of being heard to the person specified as a *benamidar* therein, the Initiating Officer, and any other person who claims to be the owner of the property, and, thereafter, pass an order—

(i) holding the property not to be a *benami* property and revoking the attachment order; or

(ii) holding the property to be a *benami* property and confirming the attachment order, in all other cases.

(4) Where the Adjudicating Authority is satisfied that some part of the properties in respect of which reference has been made to him is *benami* property, but is not able to specifically identify such part, he shall record a finding to the best of his judgment as to which part of the properties is held *benami*.

(5) Where in the course of proceedings before it, the Adjudicating Authority has reason to believe that a property, other than a property referred to it by the Initiating Officer is *benami* property, it shall provisionally attach the property and the property shall be deemed to be a property referred to it on the date of receipt of the reference under sub-section (5) of section 24.

(6) The Adjudicating Authority may, at any stage of the proceedings, either on the application of any party, or *suo motu*, strike out the name of any party improperly joined or add the name of any person whose presence before the Adjudicating Authority may be necessary to enable him to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the reference.

(7) No order under sub-section (3) shall be passed after the expiry of one year from the end of the month in which the reference under sub-section (5) of section 24 was received.

Confiscation
and vesting of
benami
property.

27. (1) Where an order is passed in respect of any property under sub-section (3) of section 26 holding such property to be a *benami* property, the Adjudicating Authority shall, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the person concerned, make an order confiscating the property held to be a *benami* property:

Provided that where an appeal has been filed against the order of the Adjudicating Authority, the confiscation of property shall be made subject to the order passed by the Appellate Tribunal under section 46:

Provided further that the confiscation of the property shall be made in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to a property held or acquired by a person from the *benamidar* for adequate consideration, prior to the issue of notice under sub-section (1) of section 24 without his having knowledge of the *benami* transaction.

(3) Where an order of confiscation has been made under sub-section (1), all the rights and title in such property shall vest absolutely in the Central Government free of

all encumbrances and no compensation shall be payable in respect of such confiscation.

(4) Any right of any third person created in such property with a view to defeat the purposes of this Act shall be *null* and *void*.

(5) Where no order of confiscation is made upon the proceedings under this Act attaining finality, no claim shall lie against the Government.

28. (1) The Administrator shall have the power to receive and manage the property, in relation to which an order of confiscation under sub-section (1) of section 27 has been made, in such manner and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed.

Management
of properties
confiscated.

(2) The Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, notify as many of its officers as it thinks fit, to perform the functions of Administrators.

(3) The Administrator shall also take such measures, as the Central Government may direct, to dispose of the property which is vested in the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 27, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

29. (1) Where an order of confiscation in respect of a property under sub-section (1) of section 27, has been made, the Administrator shall proceed to take the possession of the property.

Possession of
the property.

(2) The Administrator shall,—

(a) by notice in writing, order within seven days of the date of the service of notice to any person, who may be in possession of the *benami* property, to surrender or deliver possession thereof to the Administrator or any other person duly authorised in writing by him in this behalf;

(b) in the event of non-compliance of the order referred to in clause (a), or if in his opinion, taking over of immediate possession is warranted, for the purpose of forcibly taking over possession, requisition the service of any police officer to assist him and it shall be the duty of the officer to comply with the requisition.

CHAPTER V

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

30. The Central Government shall, by notification, establish an Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals against the orders of the Adjudicating Authority under this Act.

Establishment
of Appellate
Tribunal.

31. (1) The Appellate Tribunal shall consist of a Chairperson and at least two other Members of which one shall be a Judicial Member and other shall be an Administrative Member.

Composition,
etc., of
Appellate
Tribunal.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act,—

(a) the jurisdiction of the Appellate Tribunal may be exercised by Benches thereof;

(b) a Bench may be constituted by the Chairperson with two Members as the Chairperson may deem fit;

(c) the Benches of the Appellate Tribunal shall ordinarily sit in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and at such other places as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Chairperson, by notification, specify;

(d) the Central Government shall, by notification, specify the areas in relation to which each Bench of the Appellate Tribunal may exercise its jurisdiction.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Chairperson may transfer a Member from one Bench to another Bench.

Qualifications for appointment of Chairperson and Members of Appellate Tribunal.

32. (1) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal unless he is, or has been a Judge of a High Court.

(2) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Member unless he—

(a) in the case of a Judicial Member, has been a Member of the Indian Legal Service and has held the post of Additional Secretary or equivalent post in that Service;

(b) in the case of an Administrative Member, has been a Member of the Indian Revenue Service and has held the post of Chief Commissioner of Income-tax or equivalent post in that Service.

(3) No sitting Judge of a High Court shall be appointed under this section except after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

(4) The Chairperson or a Member holding a post as such in any other Tribunal, established under any law for the time being in force, in addition to his being the Chairperson or a Member of that Tribunal, may be appointed as the Chairperson or a Member, as the case may be, of the Appellate Tribunal under this Act.

Terms and conditions of services of Chairperson and Members of Appellate Tribunal.

33. (1) The salary and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and other Members shall be such as may be prescribed and shall not be varied to their disadvantage during their tenure.

(2) Any vacancy caused to the office of the Chairperson or any other Member shall be filled up within a period of three months from the date on which such vacancy occurs.

Term of office of Chairperson and Members.

34. The Chairperson and Members of the Appellate Tribunal shall hold office for a term not exceeding five years from the date on which they enter upon their office, or until they attain the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier and shall not be eligible for re-appointment.

Removal of Chairperson and Member from office in certain circumstances.

35. (1) The Central Government may, in consultation with the Chief Justice of High Court, remove from office of the Chairperson or any Member, who—

(a) has been adjudged as an insolvent; or

(b) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government involves moral turpitude; or

(c) has become physically or mentally incapable; or

(d) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions; or

(e) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest.

(2) The Chairperson or Judicial Member shall not be removed from his office except by an order made by the Central Government after an inquiry made by Chief Justice of the High Court in which the Chairperson or Judicial Member has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.

(3) The Central Government may suspend from office the Chairperson or Judicial Member in respect of whom a reference of conducting an inquiry has been made to the Chief Justice of the High Court under sub-section (2), until the Central Government passes an order on receipt of the report of inquiry made by Chief Justice of the High Court on the reference.

(4) The Central Government may regulate the procedure for inquiry referred to in sub-section (2) in the manner as may be prescribed.

(5) The Administrative Member may be removed from his office by an order of the Central Government on the grounds specified in sub-section (1) and in accordance with the procedure notified by the Central Government:

Provided that the Administrative Member shall not be removed unless he has been given an opportunity of being heard in the matter.

36. No act or proceeding of the Appellate Tribunal shall be invalid merely by reason of—

(a) any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Tribunal; or

(b) any defect in the appointment of a person acting as a Member of the Tribunal; or

(c) any irregularity in the procedure of the Tribunal not affecting the merits of the case.

Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate proceedings of Appellate Tribunal.

37. The Chairperson or any other Member may, by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the Central Government, resign his office:

Resignation and removal.

Provided that the Chairperson or any other Member shall, unless he is permitted by the Central Government to relinquish his office sooner, continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of the notice or until a person duly appointed as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is earlier.

38. (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the senior-most Member shall act as the Chairperson until the date on which a new Chairperson, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act to fill such vacancy, enters upon his office.

Member to act as Chairperson in certain circumstances.

(2) When the Chairperson is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the senior-most Member shall discharge the functions of the Chairperson until the date on which the Chairperson resumes his duties.

39. (1) The Central Government shall provide the Appellate Tribunal with such officers and employees as it may think fit.

Staff of Appellate Tribunal.

(2) The officers and employees of the Appellate Tribunal shall discharge their functions under the general superintendence of the Chairperson.

(3) The salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Appellate Tribunal shall be such, as may be prescribed.

5 of 1908.

40. (1) The Appellate Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and, subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Appellate Tribunal shall have powers to regulate its own procedure.

Procedure and powers of Appellate Tribunal.

5 of 1908.

(2) The Appellate Tribunal shall, for the purposes of discharging its functions under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) subject to the provisions of sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, requisitioning any public record or document or copy of such record or document from any office;

1 of 1872.

(e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;

(f) reviewing its decisions;

(g) dismissing a representation for default or deciding it *ex parte*;

(h) setting aside any order of dismissal of any representation for default or any order passed by it *ex parte*; and

(i) any other matter, which may be, prescribed by the Central Government.

(3) An order made by the Appellate Tribunal under this Act shall be executable by it as a decree of civil court and, for this purpose, the Appellate Tribunal shall have all the powers of a civil court.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), the Appellate Tribunal may transmit any order made by it to a civil court having jurisdiction and the civil court shall execute the order as if it were a decree made by that court.

(5) All proceedings before the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code and the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sections 345 and 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

45 of 1860.

2 of 1974.

Distribution of business amongst Benches of Appellate Tribunal.

Power of Chairperson of Appellate Tribunal to transfer cases.

Decision to be by majority.

41. Where any Benches are constituted, the Chairperson may, from time to time, by notification, make provision as to the distribution of the business of the Appellate Tribunal amongst the Benches and also provide for the matters which may be dealt with by each Bench.

42. On the application of any of the parties and notice to the parties, and after hearing them, or on his own motion without any notice, the Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal may transfer any case pending before one Bench, for disposal, to any other Bench.

43. If the Members of a Bench consisting of two Members differ in opinion on any point, they shall state the point or points on which they differ, and make a reference to the Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on the point or points by one or more of the other Members and the point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Members of the Appellate Tribunal who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.

Members, etc., to be public servants.

44. The Chairperson, Members and other officers and employees of the Appellate Tribunal, the Adjudicating Authority, Approving Authority, Initiating Officer, Administrator and the officers subordinate to all of them shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860.

Bar of jurisdiction of civil courts.

45. No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which any of the authorities, an Adjudicating Authority or the Appellate Tribunal is empowered by or under this Act to determine, and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other forum in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.

Appeals to Appellate Tribunal.

46. (1) Any person, including the Initiating Officer, aggrieved by an order of the Adjudicating Authority may prefer an appeal in such form and along with such fees, as may be prescribed, to the Appellate Tribunal against the order passed by the Adjudicating Authority under sub-section (3) of section 26, within a period of forty-five days from the date of the order.

(2) The Appellate Tribunal may entertain any appeal after the said period of forty-five days, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented, by sufficient cause, from filing the appeal in time.

(3) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit.

(4) An Appellate Tribunal while deciding the appeal shall have the power—

(a) to determine a case finally, where the evidence on record is sufficient;

(b) to take additional evidence or to require any evidence to be taken by the Adjudicating Authority, where the Adjudicating Authority has refused to admit evidence, which ought to have been admitted;

(c) to require any document to be produced or any witness to be examined for the purposes of proceeding before it;

(d) to frame issues which appear to the Appellate Tribunal essential for adjudication of the case and refer them to the Adjudicating Authority for determination;

(e) to pass final order and affirm, vary or reverse an order of adjudication passed by the Adjudicating Authority and pass such other order or orders as may be necessary to meet the ends of justice.

(5) The Appellate Tribunal, as far as possible, may hear and finally decide the appeal within a period of one year from the last date of the month in which the appeal is filed.

47. (1) The Appellate Tribunal or the Adjudicating Authority may, in order to rectify any mistake apparent on the face of the record, amend any order made by it under section 26 and section 46 respectively, within a period of one year from the end of the month in which the order was passed.

Rectification
of mistakes.

(2) No amendment shall be made under sub-section (1), if the amendment is likely to affect any person prejudicially, unless he has been given notice of intention to do so and has been given an opportunity of being heard.

48. (1) A person preferring an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal under this Act may either appear in person or take the assistance of an authorised representative of his choice to present his case before the Appellate Tribunal.

Right to
representation.

(2) The Central Government may authorise one or more of its officers to act as presenting officers on its behalf, and every person so authorised may present the case with respect to any appeal before the Appellate Tribunal.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "authorised representative" means a person authorised by the appellant in writing to appear on his behalf, being—

(i) a person related to the appellant in any manner, or a person regularly employed by the appellant; or

(ii) any officer of a scheduled bank with which the appellant maintains an account or has other regular dealings; or

(iii) any legal practitioner who is entitled to practice in any civil court in India; or

(iv) any person who has passed any accountancy examination recognised in this behalf by the Board; or

(v) any person who has acquired such educational qualifications as the Board may prescribe for this purpose.

Appeal to
High Court.

49. (1) Any party aggrieved by any decision or order of the Appellate Tribunal may file an appeal to the High Court within a period of sixty days from the date of communication of the decision or order of the Appellate Tribunal to him on any question of law arising out of such order.

(2) The High Court may entertain any appeal after the said period of sixty days, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal within the period specified in sub-section (1).

(3) Where the High Court is satisfied that a substantial question of law is involved in any case, it shall formulate that question.

(4) The appeal shall be heard only on the question so formulated, and the respondents shall, at the hearing of the appeal, be allowed to argue that the case does not involve such question.

(5) Nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the court to hear, for reasons to be recorded, the appeal on any other substantial question of law not formulated by it, if it is satisfied that the case involves such question.

(6) The High Court shall decide the question of law so formulated and deliver the judgment thereon containing the grounds on which any decision is founded and may award any cost as it deems fit.

(7) The High Court may determine any issue which—

(a) has not been determined by the Appellate Tribunal; or

(b) has been wrongly determined by the Appellate Tribunal, by reason of a decision on such question of law as is referred to in sub-section (1).

(8) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to appeals to the High Court shall, as far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under this section. 5 of 1908.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL COURTS

Special
Courts.

50. (1) The Central Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, shall, for trial of an offence punishable under this Act, by notification, designate one or more Courts of Session as Special Court or Special Courts for such area or areas or for such case or class or group of cases as may be specified in the notification.

(2) While trying an offence under this Act, a Special Court shall also try an offence other than an offence referred to in sub-section (1), with which the accused may, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be charged at the same trial. 2 of 1974.

(3) The Special Court shall not take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except upon a complaint in writing made by—

(i) the authority; or

(ii) any officer of the Central Government or State Government authorised in writing by that Government by a general or special order made in this behalf.

(4) Every trial under this section shall be conducted as expeditiously as possible and every endeavour shall be made by the Special Court to conclude the trial within six months from the date of filing of the complaint.

- 2 of 1974. 51. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall apply to the proceedings before a Special Court and the persons conducting the prosecution before the Special Court, shall be deemed to be Public Prosecutors:
- Application of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to proceedings before Special Court.
- Provided that the Central Government may also appoint for any case or class or group of cases, a Special Public Prosecutor.
- (2) A person shall not be qualified to be appointed as a Public Prosecutor or a Special Public Prosecutor under this section unless, the Public Prosecutor has been in practice as an advocate for not less than seven years, and the Special Public Prosecutor has been in practice as an advocate for not less than ten years in any court.
- (3) Every person appointed as a Public Prosecutor or a Special Public Prosecutor under this section shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor within the meaning of clause (u) of section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the provisions of that Code shall have effect accordingly.
- 2 of 1974.
- 2 of 1974. 52. The High Court may exercise, so far as may be applicable, all the powers conferred by Chapter XXIX or Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, on a High Court, as if a Special Court within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court were a Court of Session trying cases within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court.
- Appeal and revision.

CHAPTER VII

OFFENCES AND PROSECUTION

53. (1) Where any person enters into a *benami* transaction in order to defeat the provisions of any law or to avoid payment of statutory dues or to avoid payment to creditors, the beneficial owner, *benamidar* and any other person who abets or induces any person to enter into the *benami* transaction, shall be guilty of the offence of *Benami* transaction.

Penalty for *Benami* transaction.

(2) Whoever is found guilty of the offence of *benami* transaction referred to in sub-section (1) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year, but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to twenty-five per cent. of the fair market value of the property.

54. Any person who is required to furnish information under this Act knowingly gives false information to any authority or furnishes any false document in any proceeding under this Act, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to ten per cent. of the fair market value of the property .

Penalty for false information.

55. No prosecution shall be instituted against any person in respect of any offence under sections 3, 53 or section 54 without the previous sanction of the Board.’.

Previous sanction.

10. For sections 7 and 8 of the principal Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new Chapter VIII for sections 7 and 8.

‘CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

2 of 1882.
5 of 1908.
43 of 1961. 56. (1) Sections 81, 82 and 94 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, section 66 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and section 281A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of provisions of certain Acts.

43 of 1961. (2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing in sub-section (1) shall affect the continued operation of section 281A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Certain transfers to be null and void.

57. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Transfer of the Property Act, 1882 or any other law for the time being in force, where, after the issue of a notice under section 24, any property referred to in the said notice is transferred by any mode whatsoever, the transfer shall, for the purposes of the proceedings under this Act, be ignored and if the property is subsequently confiscated by the Central Government under section 27, then, the transfer of the property shall be deemed to be null and void.

4 of 1882.

Exemption.

58. (1) The Central Government may, by notification, exempt any property relating to charitable or religious trusts from the operation of this Act .

(2) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

Power of Central Government to issue directions, etc.

59. (1) The Central Government may, from time to time, issue such orders, instructions or directions to the authorities or require any person to furnish information as it may deem fit for the proper administration of this Act and such authorities and all other persons employed in execution of this Act shall observe and follow the orders, instructions and directions of the Central Government.

(2) In issuing the directions or orders referred to in sub-section (1), the Central Government may have regard to any one or more of the following criteria, namely:—

(a) territorial area;

(b) classes of persons;

(c) classes of cases; and

(d) any other criterion that may be specified by the Central Government in this behalf.

(3) No orders, instructions or directions under sub-section (1) shall be issued so as to—

(a) require any authority to decide a particular case in a particular manner; or

(b) interfere with the discretion of the Adjudicating Authority in the discharge of its functions.

Application of other laws not barred.

60. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not, save as hereinafter expressly provided, in derogation of any other law for the time being in force.

Offences to be non-cognizable.

61. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, an offence under this Act shall be non-cognizable.

2 of 1974.

Offences by companies.

62. (1) Where a person committing contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, direction or order made thereunder is a company, every person who, at the time the contravention was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company, for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1), shall render any person liable to punishment if he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where a contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, direction or order made thereunder has been committed by a company and it is proved that the contravention has taken place with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, the director, manager,

secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "company" means a body corporate, and includes—

(i) a firm; and

(ii) an association of persons or a body of individuals whether incorporated or not; and

(b) "director", in relation to—

(i) a firm, means a partner in the firm;

(ii) any association of persons or a body of individuals, means any member controlling the affairs thereof.

63. No notice, summons, order, document or other proceeding, furnished or made or issued or taken or purported to have been furnished or made or issued or taken in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act shall be invalid, or shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any mistake, defect or omission in the notice, summons, order, document or other proceeding if the notice, summons, order, document or other proceeding is in substance and effect in conformity with or according to the intent and purpose of this Act.

Notice, etc.,
not to be
invalid on
certain
grounds.

64. No prosecution, suit or other proceeding shall lie against the Government or any officer of the Government or the Appellate Tribunal or the Adjudicating Authority established under this Act, for anything done or intended to be done in good faith under this Act.

Protection of
action taken in
good faith.

65. (1) Every suit or proceeding in respect of a *benami* transaction pending in any Court (other than a High Court) or Tribunal or before any forum on the date of the commencement of this Act shall stand transferred to the Adjudicating Authority or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be, having jurisdiction in the matter.

Transfer of
pending cases.

(2) Where any suit, or other proceeding stands transferred to the Adjudicating Authority or the Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (1),—

(a) the court, Tribunal or other forum shall, as soon as may be, after the transfer, forward the records of the suit, or other proceeding to the Adjudicating Authority or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be;

(b) the Adjudicating Authority may, on receipt of the records, proceed to deal with the suit, or other proceeding, so far as may be, in the same manner as in the case of a reference made under sub-section (5) of section 24, from the stage which was reached before the transfer or from any earlier stage or *de novo* as the Adjudicating Authority may deem fit.

66. (1) Where a person dies during the course of any proceeding under this Act, any proceeding taken against the deceased before his death shall be deemed to have been taken against the legal representative and may be continued against the legal representative from the stage at which it stood on the date of the death of the deceased.

Proceedings,
etc., against
legal
representative.

(2) Any proceeding which could have been taken against the deceased if he had survived may be taken against the legal representative and all the provisions of this Act, except sub-section (2) of section 3 and the provisions of Chapter VII, shall apply accordingly.

(3) Where any property of a person has been held *benami* under sub-section (3) of section 26, then, it shall be lawful for the legal representative of the person to prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal, in place of the person and the provisions of section 46 shall, so far as may be, apply, or continue to apply, to the appeal.

Act to have overriding effect.

Power to make rules.

67. The provisions of this Act shall have effect, notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force.

68. (1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely—

(a) manner of ascertaining the fair market value under clause 16 of section 2;

(b) the manner of appointing the Chairperson and the Member of the Adjudicating Authorities under sub-section (2) of section 9;

(c) the salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and the Members of the Adjudicating Authority under sub-section (1) of section 13;

(d) the powers and functions of the authorities under sub-section (2) of section 18;

(e) other powers of the authorities under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 19;

(f) the form and manner of furnishing any information to the authority under sub-section (2) of section 21;

(g) the manner of provisional attachment of property under sub-section (3) of section 24;

(h) the procedure for confiscation of *benami* property under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 27;

(i) the manner and conditions to receive and manage the property under sub-section (1) of section 28;

(j) the manner and conditions of disposal of property vested in the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 28;

(k) the salaries and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and other Members of the Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 33;

(l) the manner of prescribing procedure for removal of Chairperson or Member under sub-section (4) of section 35;

(m) the salaries and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (3) of section 39;

(n) any power of the Appellate Tribunal under clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 40;

(o) the form in which appeal shall be filed and the fee for filing the appeal under sub-section (1) of section 46;

(p) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed, or in respect of which provision is to be made, by rules.

69. Every rule made and notification issued under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made or issued, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rules or notifications, as the case may be, both Houses

Laying of rules and notifications before Parliament.

agree that the rules or notifications, as the case may be, should not be made or issued, the rule or notification, as the case may be, shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification, as the case may be.

70. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty.

Power to
remove
difficulties.

(2) No order shall be made under this section after the expiry of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(3) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

71. The Central Government may, by notification, provide that until the Adjudicating Authorities are appointed and the Appellate Tribunal is established under this Act, the Adjudicating Authority appointed under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Money-Laundering Act, 2002 and the Appellate Tribunal established under section 25 of that Act may discharge the functions of the Adjudicating Authority and Appellate Tribunal, respectively, under this Act.'.

Transitional
provision.

15 of 2003.

11. Section 9 of the principal Act shall be renumbered as section 72 thereof.

Amendment
of section 9.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The *Benami* Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 was enacted to prohibit *benami* transactions and the right to recover property held *benami*. The said Act, *inter alia*, provides that—(a) all the properties held *benami* shall be subject to acquisition by such authority in such manner and after following such procedure as may be prescribed; (b) no amount shall be payable for the the acquisition of any property held *benami*; (c) the purchase of property by any person in the name of his wife or unmarried daughter for their benefit would not be *benami* transaction; (d) the securities held by a depository as registered owner under the provisions of the Depositories Act, 1996 or participant as an agent of a depository would not be *benami* transactions.

2. During the administration of the *Benami* Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, it was found that the provisions of the aforesaid Act are inadequate to deal with *benami* transactions as the Act does not—(i) contain any specific provision for vesting of confiscated property with the Central Government; (ii) have any provision for an appellate mechanism against an action taken by the authorities under the Act, while barring the jurisdiction of a civil court; (iii) confer the powers of the civil court upon the authorities for its implementation; and (iv) provide for adequate enabling rule making powers.

3. In view of the circumstances stated above, comprehensive amendments to the *Benami* Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 has become necessary in order to prohibit holding property in *benami* and restrict right to recover or transfer property held *benami* and also to provide a mechanism and procedure for confiscation of property held *benami*. It is, therefore, felt necessary to bring comprehensive amendments to the *Benami* Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 to deal with *benami* transactions. The *Benami* Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015, *inter alia*, provides for the following namely:—

(1) It defines a *benami* transaction and *benami* property and also provides for exclusions and transactions which shall not be construed *benami*:—

(a) A *benami* transaction has been defined as—

(i) a transaction or an arrangement where a property is transferred to or held by a person and the consideration for such property has been provided or paid by another person and the property is held for the immediate or future benefit, direct or indirect, of the person providing the consideration;

(ii) a transaction or an arrangement in respect of a property carried out or made in a fictitious name;

(iii) a transaction or an arrangement where the owner of the property is not aware of or denies knowledge of such ownership;

(iv) a transaction or an arrangement where the person providing the consideration is not traceable or fictitious.

(b) *benami* property is defined as any property which is the subject matter a *benami* transaction.

(c) Properties excluded from the definition of *benami* transactions are:—

(i) Properties acquired out of the known sources of income of the Hindu undivided family which are held by a coparcener in a Hindu undivided family;

(ii) Properties held by a person in fiduciary capacity;

(iii) Properties acquired out of the known sources of income by an individual in the name of spouse or in the name of any child of such individual;

(iv) Properties acquired out of the known sources of income in joint ownership with the brother or sister or any lineal ascendant or descendant.

The above transactions shall not be treated as *benami* transactions and accordingly shall not be subjected to any penal consequences.

(2) It provides the consequences of entering into a prohibited *benami* transactions which are:—

(a) Where any person enters into a *benami* transaction in order to defeat the provisions of any law or to avoid payment of statutory dues or to avoid payment to creditors, the beneficial owners, *benamidar* and any other person who abets or induces any person to enter into such *benami* transaction, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine.

(b) A *benami* property shall also be liable for confiscation by the Adjudicating Authority.

(3) It lays down the procedure for determination and related penal consequences in the case of a prohibited *benami* transaction to be as under:—

(a) Proceedings for inquiring into an alleged *benami* transaction are to be initiated by the Initiating Officer;

(b) The Initiating Officer will refer the case to the Adjudicating Authority set up under the proposed Bill;

(c) The Adjudicating Authority, after providing an opportunity of being heard to the alleged *benamidar*, the beneficial owner, any interested party including a banking company and any other person who makes a claim in respect of the property, shall pass an order within one year, holding the property to be a *benami* property or otherwise;

(d) An appeal against the order of Adjudicating Authority shall lie with the Appellate Tribunal set up under the Bill;

(e) An appeal against the orders of the Appellate Tribunal shall lie with the jurisdictional High Court;

(f) After the order of Adjudicating Authority becomes final, it shall confiscate the properties held *benami*;

(g) Confiscated properties are to be managed and disposed of by officers of the rank of Income-tax Officer who shall be designated by the Central Government as Administrators.

(4) It also provides that—

(a) the powers of civil court shall be available to authorities under the said Act;

(b) miscellaneous provisions have been provided for service of notice, protection of action taken in good faith, etc.;

(c) the Central Government has been empowered to make rules for the implementation of the provisions of the Bill;

(d) it enables the Central Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, to designate one or more Courts of Session as Special Court or Special Courts for the purpose of the Bill;

(e) it provides penalty for entering into *benami* transactions and for furnishing any false documents in any proceeding under the Bill;

(f) it provides for transfer of any suit or proceeding in respect of a *benami* transaction pending in any court (other than High Court) or Tribunal or before any authority to the Appellate Tribunal as provided in the Bill.

4. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

NEW DELHI;

ARUN JAITLEY

The 12th May, 2015.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

This Bill seeks to amend the law prohibiting *benami* transactions, holding property in *benami* and restricting right to recover or transfer property held *benami*, and providing mechanism and procedure for confiscation of property held *benami*. The *Benami* Transaction (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015 proposes implementation of the said Act by the existing institutional structure of the Income Tax Department.

2. Clause 9 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to appoint one or more persons not below the rank of Commissioner of Income-tax and Joint Secretary to the Government of India as Adjudicating or Adjudicating Authorities. The said clause 9 in the proposed section 30 empowers the Central Government to establish an Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals against the orders of the Adjudicating Authority. Clause 9 empowers the Central Government to provide the Appellate Tribunal with such officers and employees as the Central Government may deem fit.

3. Initially, it is proposed to constitute three Benches of the Appellate Tribunals at Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai. It is also proposed to appoint for each Bench of the Appellate Tribunal one officer of the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, two Directors and four Assistant Directors with necessary staff and employees to assist such Bench. It is also proposed to appoint four Adjudicating Authorities each in Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai with necessary officers, staff and employees to assist them in discharge of their duties.

The recurring expenditure for the aforesaid appointment in respect of salaries, allowances and office expenses, etc., is estimated to be Rs. 40 crores per annum. The non-recurring expenditure in respect of office equipment, office furniture, electrical installation and motor vehicles, etc., is estimated to be Rs. 50 crores. The Bill does not involve any other recurring or non-recurring expenditure.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 4 of the Bill proposes to substitute section 2. Clause (16) of the proposed section 2 seeks to define "fair market value", in relation to a property to mean the price that the property would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the date of the transaction; and where the price is not ascertainable, such price as may be determined in accordance with the rules made under the proposed provision.

Clause 9 of the Bill proposes to insert Chapter III to VII in the Act. The Proposed section 9 seeks to provide for qualifications for appointment of Chairperson and Members of the Adjudicating Authority. It is proposed to provide under sub-section (2) of the proposed section 9 that the Chairperson and other Members of the Adjudicating Authority shall be appointed by the Central Government in accordance with the rules made in this regard.

Sub-section (1) of the proposed section 13 seeks to provide that the salary and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and other Members of the Adjudicating Authority shall be such as per the rules made in this regard by the Central Government.

The proposed section 18 seeks to provide for authorities and their jurisdiction under the Act. The proposed sub-section (2) provides that the authorities shall exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the functions conferred on, or, assigned, as the case may be, to it under this Act or in accordance with such rules as may be made by the Central Government in this regard.

Clause (f) of sub-section (1) of the proposed section 19 seeks to provide that the authorities shall, for the purposes of this Bill, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 while trying a suit in respect of any other matter which may be prescribed. Accordingly, it is proposed to empower the Central Government to make rules in this regard.

Sub-section (2) of the proposed section 21 seeks to provide that the officer of the Central Government or State Government or a local body or any person or officer who is responsible for registering and maintaining books of account or other documents containing a record of any transaction relating to any property or any other person shall furnish such information and in such form and manner as may be prescribed to any authority under this Bill. Accordingly, it is proposed to empower the Central Government to make rules in this regard for the purposes of this provision.

Sub-section (3) of the proposed section 24 seeks to provide that where the Initiating Officer is of the opinion that the person in possession of the property held *benami* may alienate such property, he may, with the previous approval of the Approving Authority, by order in writing, attach provisionally such property in the manner as may be prescribed, for a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of issue of a show cause notice.

Sub-section (1) of the proposed section 27 seeks to provide that where an order is passed in respect of any property under sub-section (3) of section 26 holding such property to be a *benami* property, the Adjudicating Authority shall, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the person concerned, make an order confiscating the property held to be a *benami* property. Second proviso to sub-section (1) of the proposed section 27 seeks to provide that the confiscation of the property shall be made in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed.

Sub-section (1) of the proposed section 28 seeks to provide that the Administrator shall have the power to receive and manage the property, in relation to which an order of confiscation under sub-section (1) of the proposed 27 has been made, in such manner and

subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed. Sub-section (3) of the proposed section 28 seeks to provide that the Administrator shall also take such measures, as the Central Government may direct, to dispose of the property which is vested in the Central Government under sub-section (3) of the proposed section 27, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

The proposed section 33 seeks to provide that the salary and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and other Members of the Appellate Tribunal shall be such, as may be prescribed.

The proposed section 35 seeks to provide for removal of Chairperson and Member of the Appellate Tribunal in certain circumstances. Sub-section (2) of the said section seeks to provide that the Chairperson or Judicial Member shall not be removed from office except by an order made by the Central Government after an inquiry made by Chief Justice of the High Court. Sub-section (4) of the said section seeks to provide that the Central Government may regulate the procedure for inquiry referred to in sub-section (2) in the manner as may be prescribed.

Sub-section (3) of the proposed section 39 seeks to provide that the salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Appellate Tribunal shall be such as may be prescribed.

Clause (i) of sub-section (2) of the proposed section 40 seeks to provide that the Appellate Tribunal shall have, for the purposes of discharging its functions under this Act, the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 while trying a suit, in respect of any other matter than those listed in items (a) to (h) of the said sub-section (2).

Sub-section (1) of the proposed section 46 seeks to provide that any person, including the Initiating Officer, aggrieved by an order of the Adjudicating Authority may prefer an appeal in such form along with such fees, as may be prescribed, to the Appellate Tribunal against the order passed by the Adjudicating Authority.

2. The matters in respect of which rules may be made are generally matters of procedure and administrative details and it is not practicable to provide for them in the Bill itself. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

ANNEXURE

EXTRACTS FROM THE *BENAMI* TRANSACTIONS (PROHIBITION) ACT, 1988

(45 OF 1988)

	*	*	*	*	*
Short title, extent and commencement.	1. (1) This Act may be called the <i>Benami</i> Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.				
	(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.				
	(3) The provisions of sections 3, 5 and 8 shall come into force at once, and the remaining provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the 19th day of May, 1988.				
Definitions.	2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—				
	(a) " <i>benami</i> transaction" means any transaction in which property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person;				
	(b) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;				
	(c) "property" means property of any kind, whether movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, and includes any right or interest in such property.				
Prohibition of <i>benami</i> transaction.	3. (1) No person shall enter into any <i>benami</i> transaction.				
	(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to—				
	(a) the purchase of property by any person in the name of his wife or unmarried daughter and it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that the said property had been purchased for the benefit of the wife or the unmarried daughter;				
	(b) the securities held by a—				
	(i) depository as a registered owner under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Depositories Act, 1996;				22 of 1996.
	(ii) participant as an agent of a depository.				
	<i>Explanation.</i> — The expressions "depository" and "participant" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses (e) and (g) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Depositories Act, 1996.				22 of 1996.
	*	*	*	*	*
	(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, an offence under this section shall be non-cognizable and bailable.				2 of 1974.
Prohibition of right to recover property held <i>benami</i> .	4. (1)*	*	*	*	*
	(3) Nothing in this section shall apply—				
	(a) where the person in whose name the property is held is a coparcener in a Hindu undivided family and the property is held for the benefit of the coparceners in the family; or				
	(b) where the person in whose name the property is held is a trustee or other person standing in a fiduciary capacity, and the property is held for the benefit of another person for whom he is a trustee or towards whom he stands in such capacity.				
Property held <i>benami</i> liable to acquisition.	5. (1) All properties held <i>benami</i> shall be subject to acquisition by such authority, in such manner and after following such procedure as may be prescribed.				

(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that no amount shall be payable for the acquisition of any property under sub-section (1).

4 of 1882. **6.** Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, or any law relating to transfer for an illegal purpose.

Act not to apply in certain cases.

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ANOOP MISHRA
Secretary General