

Introduction to FEMA & FEMA (NDI) Rules, 2019

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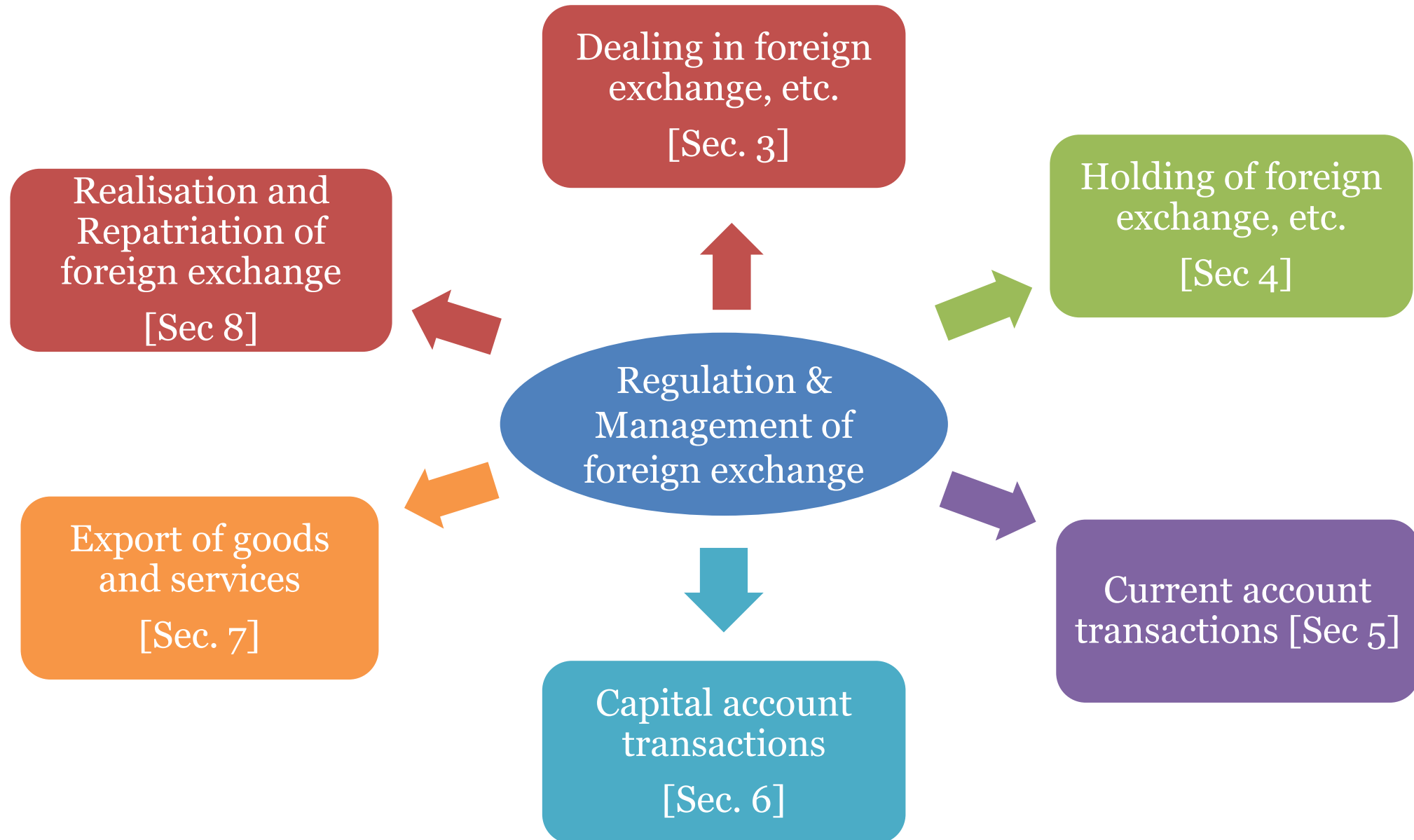
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Outline

- Overview of FEMA Act;
- Non-Debt instruments v/s Debt instruments;
- Power to frame rules and regulations;
- Foreign investment in India
 - Statistics, regulatory framework, concepts
- Eligibility for foreign direct investment
- Modes of investment
- Pricing guidelines, reporting requirements
 - in case of issue and transfer
- Downstream investment
 - Concept, regulatory framework, reporting requirements
- Approval route.

Overview of FEMA Act



Capital Account Transactions (CAT)

- CAT are transactions which alters the assets or liabilities, including contingent liabilities,
 - Outside India of persons resident in India; or
 - In India of persons resident outside India
- Powers of RBI is to specify:
 - classes of permissible CAT involving debt instruments
 - limit upto which foreign exchange is admissible
 - any conditions for such transactions
- Powers of Central Government is to prescribe (in consultation with RBI)
 - Classes of permissible CAT not involving debt instruments
 - limit upto which foreign exchange is admissible
 - any conditions for such transactions
- Ministry of Finance (MoF) notified list of debt instruments and non debt instruments.
 - Notification dated [October 16, 2019](#).

Debt instruments

- Government Bonds
- Corporate Bonds
- All tranches of securitisation structure which are not equity tranche.
- Borrowing by Indian Firms through Loans
- Depository receipts whose underlying securities are debt securities.

Non-Debt instruments

- All investments in equity in incorporated entities (public, private, listed and unlisted);
- Capital participation in Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs);
- All instruments of investment as recognized in the FDI policy as notified from time to time;
- Investment in units of Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) and Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InVITs);
- Investment in units of mutual funds and Exchange-Traded Fund (ETFs) which invest more than fifty per cent in equity;
- The junior-most layer (i.e. equity tranche) of securitisation structure;
- acquisition, sale or dealing directly in immovable property;
- Contribution to trusts;
- depository receipts issued against equity instruments

Powers of Central Government to frame Rules – Section 46

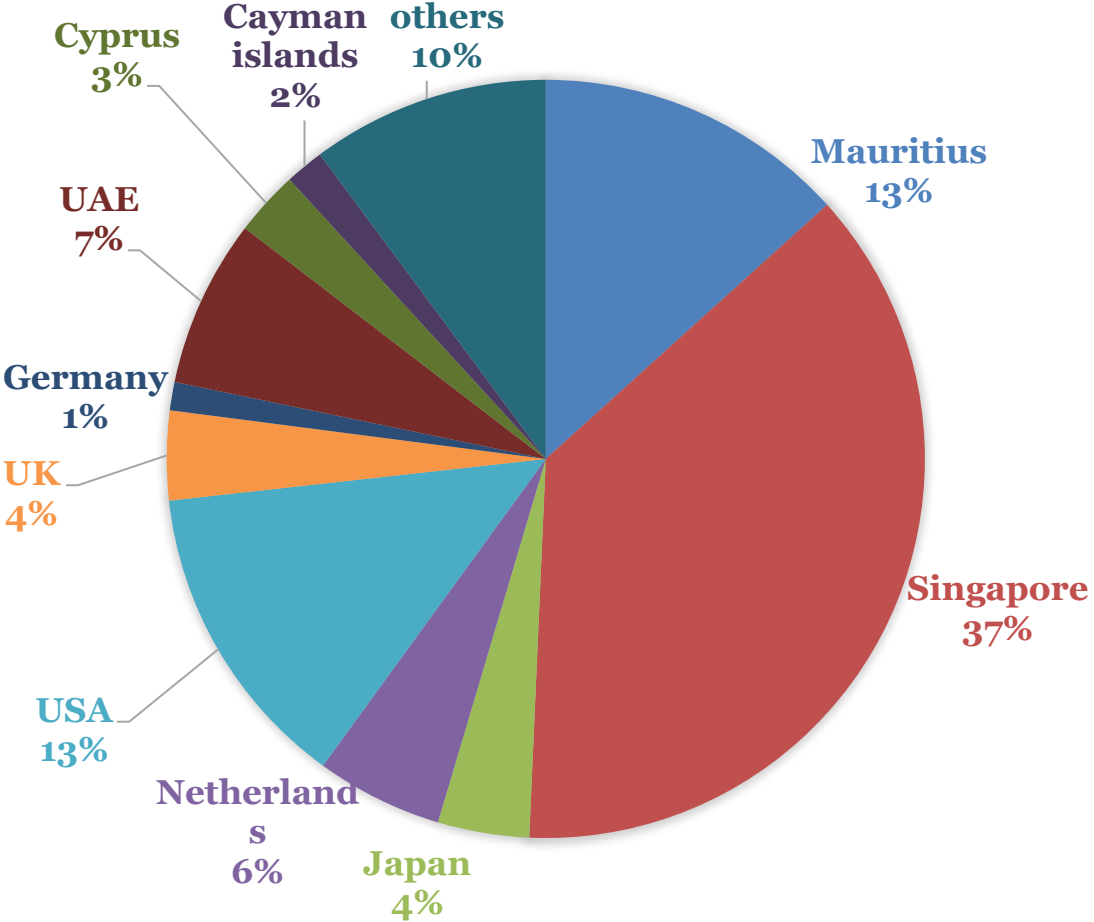
- Current account transactions
 - Imposing reasonable restrictions
 - FEMA (Current Account Transaction) Rules, 2000
- Instruments to be determined as debt instruments
- Permissible CAT for non-debt instruments
 - FEMA (Non-Debt Instruments) Rules, 2019
 - FEMA (Overseas Investment) Rules, 2022
- Manner of compounding contravention u/s 15 (1)
 - FEMA (Compounding Proceedings) Rules, 2000
- Manner of holding inquiry by adjudicating authority u/s 16 (1)
 - FEMA (Adjudication Proceedings and Appeal) Rules, 2000
- Form of appeal and fee thereof u/s 17 and 19
 - FEMA (Adjudication Proceedings and Appeal) Rules, 2000

Powers of RBI to frame Regulations – Section 47

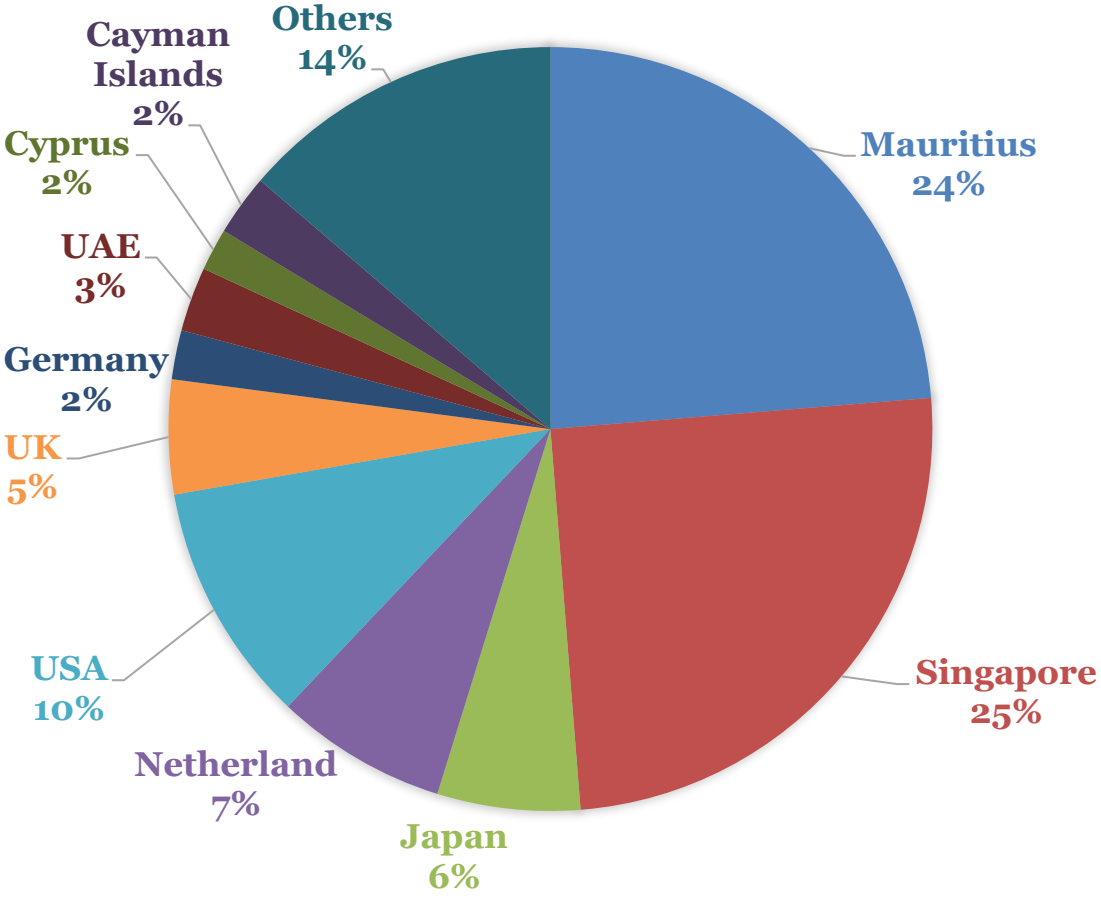
- Permissible CAT for debt instruments u/s 6 (7);
 - FEMA (Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019
 - FEMA (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations, 2018
- Regulation of other CAT u/s 6
 - FEMA (Mode of Payment and Reporting of Non-debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019
 - FEMA (Overseas Investment) Regulations, 2022
- Manner and form of declaration for exports u/s 7 (1) (a)
- Manner and period for repatriation of forex u/s 8
 - FEMA (Realisation, Repatriation and Surrender of Foreign Exchange) Regulations, 2015
- Limit for possession of foreign currency u/s 9
 - FEMA (Possession and Retention of Foreign Currency) Regulations, 2015

Foreign investment in India: Statistics, regulatory framework, concepts

Share of Countries in Total FDI Equity Inflows in India



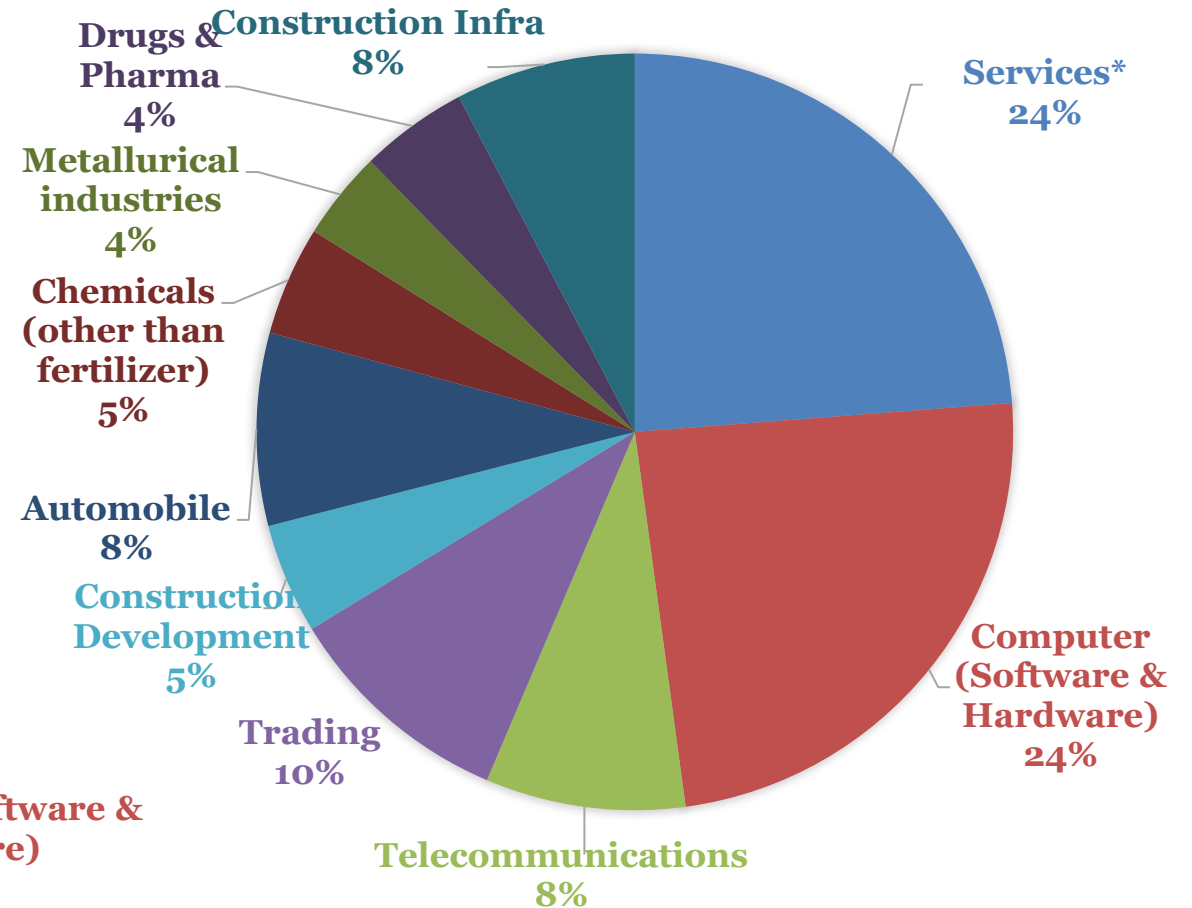
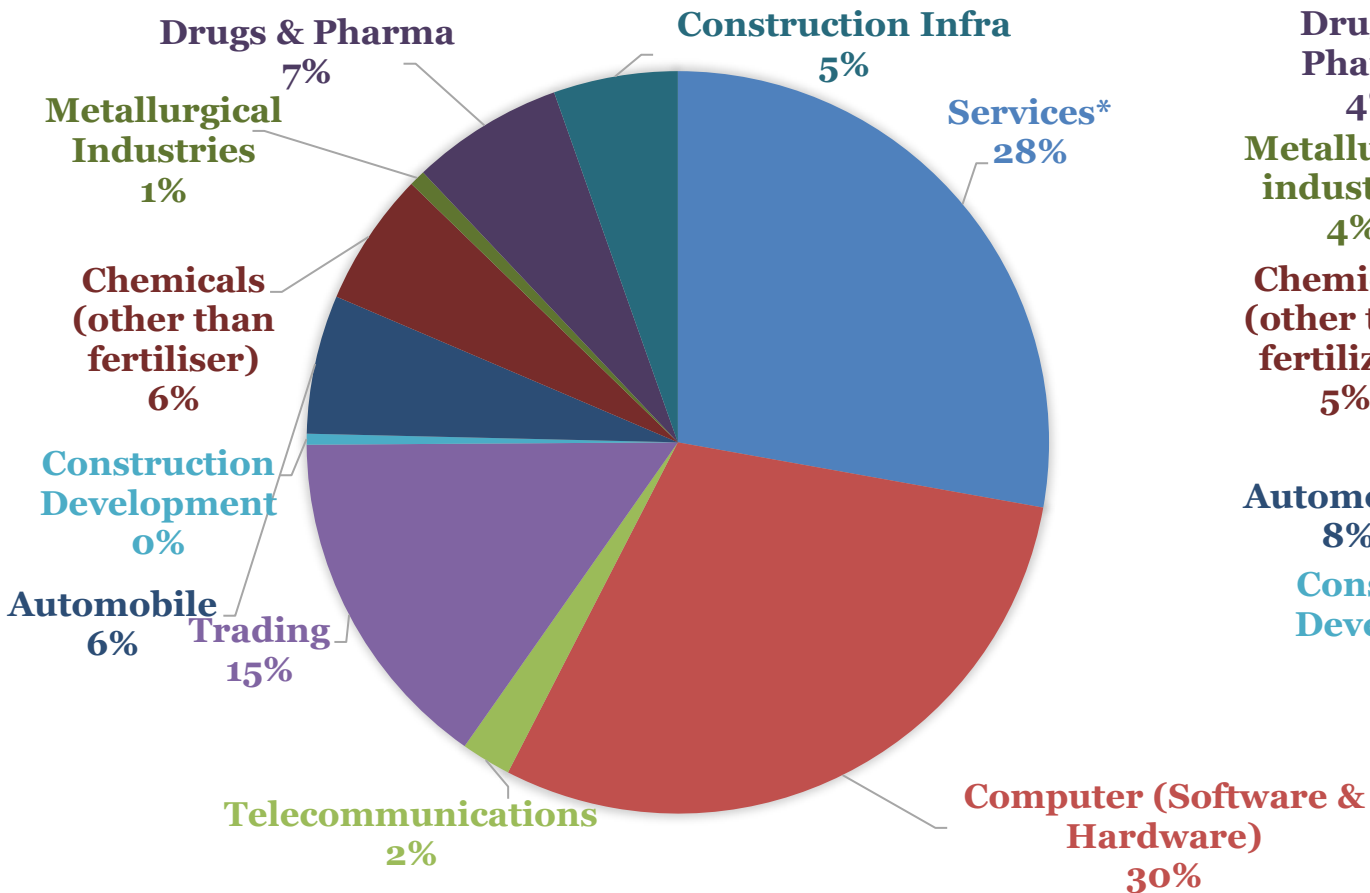
April, 2022 to March 2023



April, 2000 to June 2023

Source: [Fact sheet on FDI by DPIIT](#)

Top 10 Sectors attracting FDI Inflows



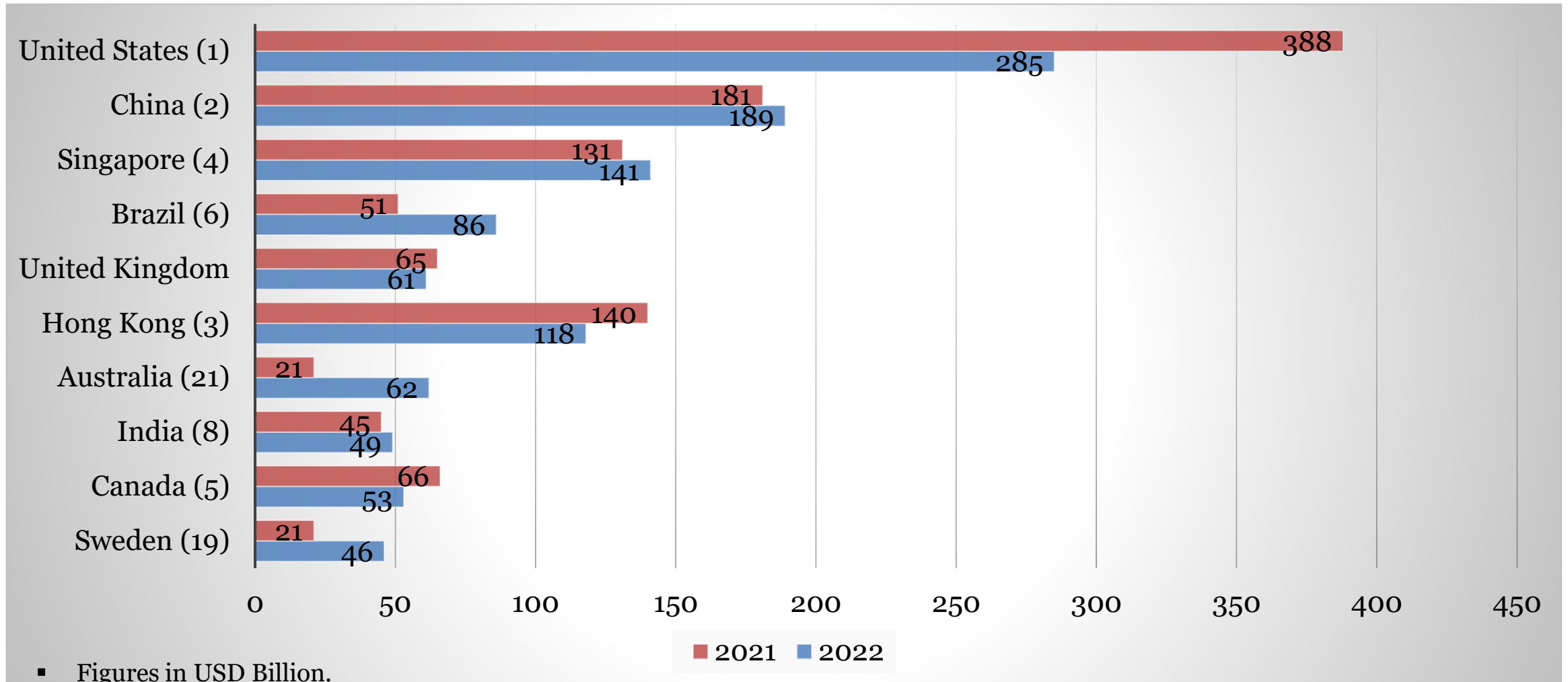
* Services sector includes Financial, Banking, Insurance, Non-Financial / Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other

April , 2022 to March 2023

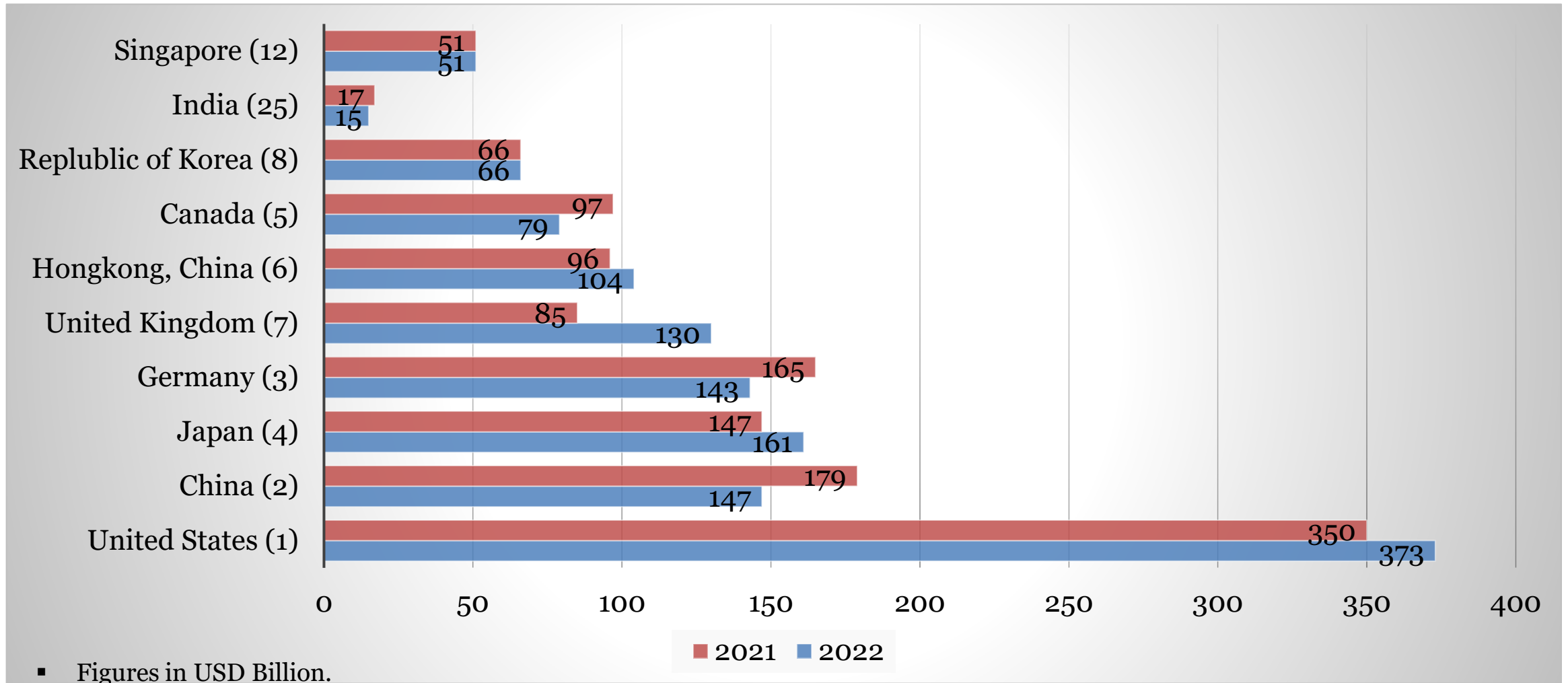
April, 2000 to June 2023

Source: [Fact sheet on FDI by DPIIT](#)

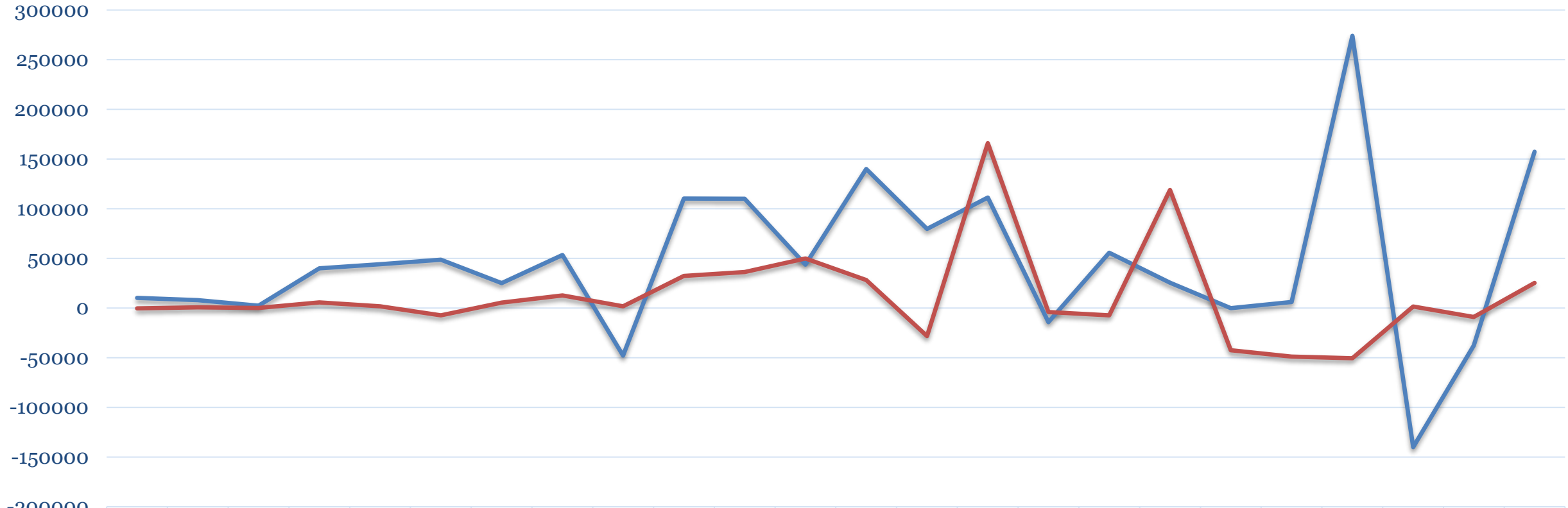
INDIA VIS-À-VIS THE WORLD (FDI inflows)



INDIA VIS-À-VIS THE WORLD (FDI outflows)



FPI / FII Investment (in Rs. Crores)

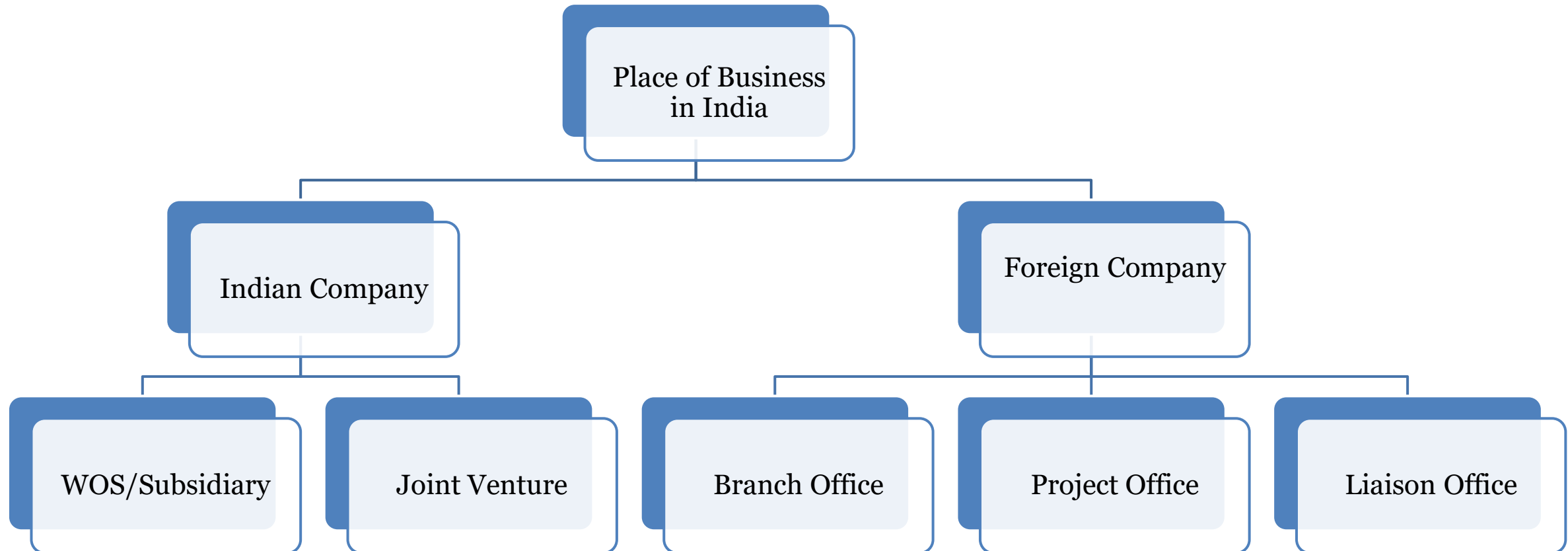


	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24**
Equity	1020	8072	2527	3996	4412	4880	2523	5340	-477	1E+0	1E+0	4373	1E+0	7970	1E+0	-141	5570	2563	-88	6153	3E+0	-1E+	-376	2E+0
Debt	-273	690	162	5805	1759	-733	5605	1277	1895	3243	3631	4998	2833	-280	2E+0	-400	-729	1E+0	-423	-487	-504	1628	-893	2536

Equity Debt

Source: [NSDL](#)

Various modes of entry for any foreign entity in India



Foreign investment in India – an Overview

FEM (Non – Debt Instruments) Rules, 2019

- notified on October 17,2019
- supersedes FEMA (Transfer of Issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2017
- supersedes FEMA (Acquisition and Transfer of Immovable Property in India) Regulations, 2018
- FEM (Mode of Payment and Reporting of Non-Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019
 - notified on October 17, 2019
- RBI Master Directions for Foreign Investments in India

Terminologies relating to foreign investment

- Sectors specified v/s Sectors not specified
 - Sectors not specified – foreign investments permitted 100% under automatic route.
 - Unless prohibited.
- Automatic v/s approval route
 - Approval based on sector
 - Approval based on investor
- Investment on repatriation basis
 - Means an investment, sale or maturity proceeds of which are net of taxes, eligible to be repatriated out of India.
 - ‘Investment on non-repatriation basis’ to be construed accordingly.
- Sectoral cap
 - means the maximum investment including both foreign investment on a repatriation basis by persons resident outside India in equity and debt instruments of a company or the capital of an LLP, as the case may be, and indirect foreign investment, unless provided otherwise. This shall be the composite limit for the Indian investee entity.
 - FCCBs and DRs having underlying of debt instruments shall not be included.
- Onus of compliance
 - Entity receiving foreign investment.

Definition of Foreign Investment

- Foreign Investment
 - means any investment in equity instruments of an Indian company or to the capital of an LLP
 - made by a PROI
 - on a repatriable basis
 - Explanation: If a declaration is made by persons as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 about a beneficial interest being held by a person resident outside India, then even though the investment may be made by a resident Indian citizen, the same shall be counted as foreign investment.
 - PROI may hold foreign investment either as Foreign Direct Investment or Foreign Portfolio Investment.

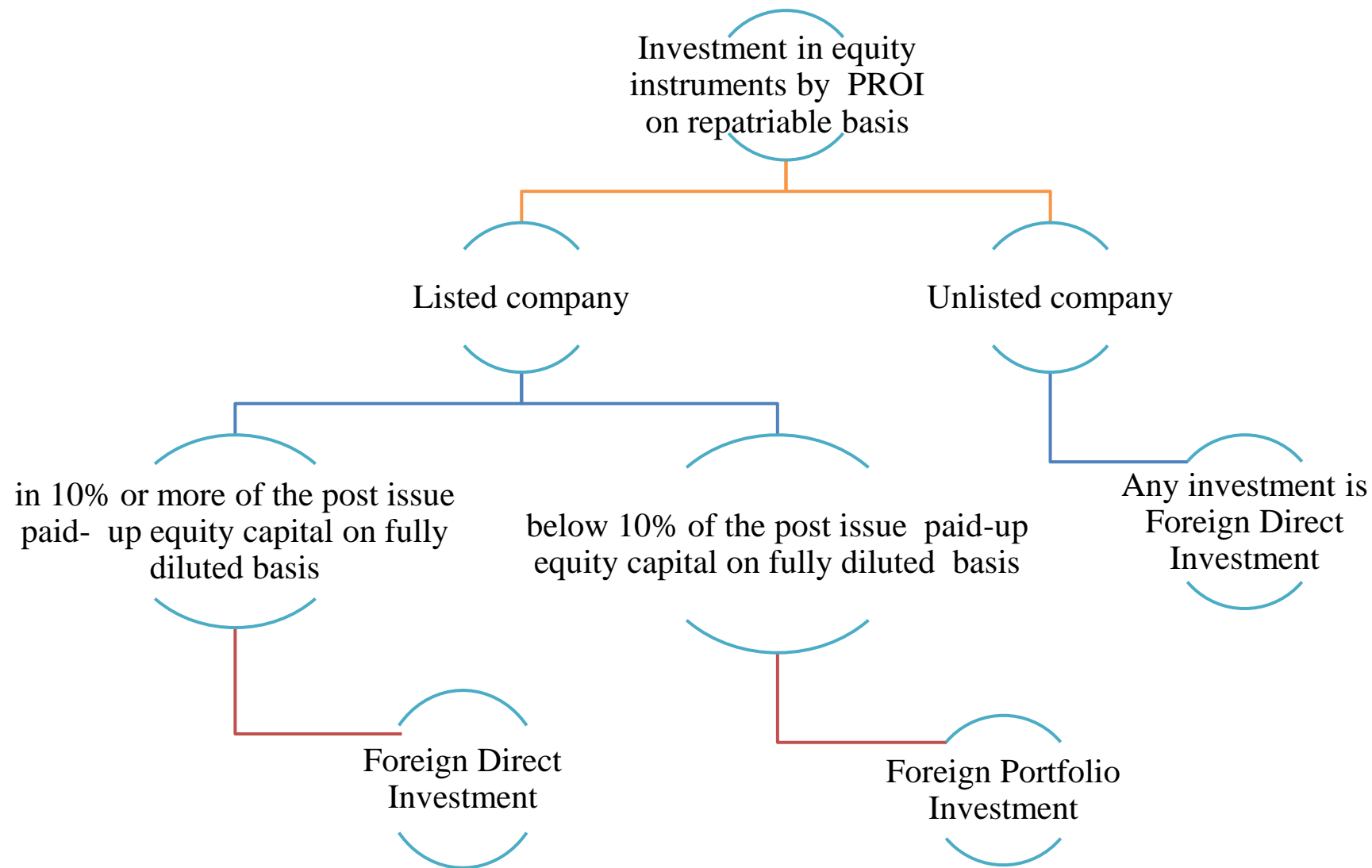
Equity Instruments under NDI Rules

- Equity shares
 - issued as per Companies Act, 2013
 - includes partly paid up shares
 - 25% payment upfront, full payment in 12 months
- Preference shares
 - fully, compulsorily and mandatorily convertible into equity
- Convertible debentures
 - fully, compulsorily and mandatorily convertible into equity
- Share warrants
 - issued as per SEBI Regulations
 - 25% payment upfront, full payment within 18 months

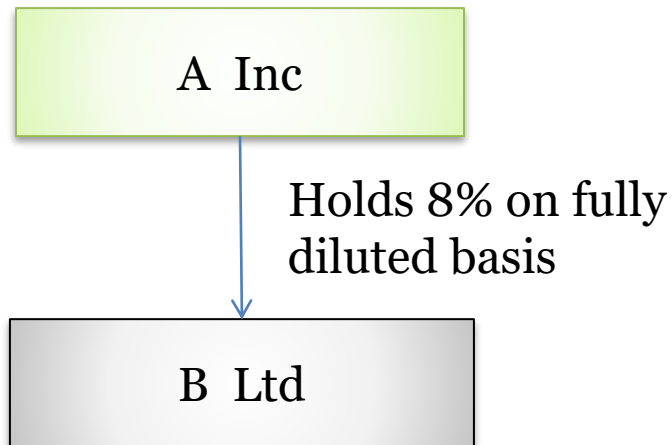
Definition of Person Resident Outside India (PROI)

- Section 2 (v) defines “*person resident in India*” as
 - “(i) *a person residing in India for more than one hundred and eighty two days during the course of the preceding financial year but does not include –*
 - (A) *a person who has gone out of India or who stays outside India, in either case –*
 - (a) *for or on taking up employment outside India, or*
 - (b) *for carrying on outside India a business or vocation outside India, or*
 - (c) *for any other purpose, in such circumstances as would indicate his intention to stay outside India for an uncertain period*
 - (B) *a person who has come to or stays in India, in either case, otherwise than –*
 - (a) *for or on taking up employment in India, or*
 - (b) *for carrying on outside India a business or vocation in India, or*
 - (c) *for any other purpose, in such circumstances as would indicate his intention to stay in India for an uncertain period*
 - (ii) *any person or body corporate registered or incorporated in India;*
 - (iii) *an office, branch or agency in India owned or controlled by a PROI,*
 - (iv) *an office, branch or agency outside India owned or controlled by a person resident in India”*

FDI v/s FPI

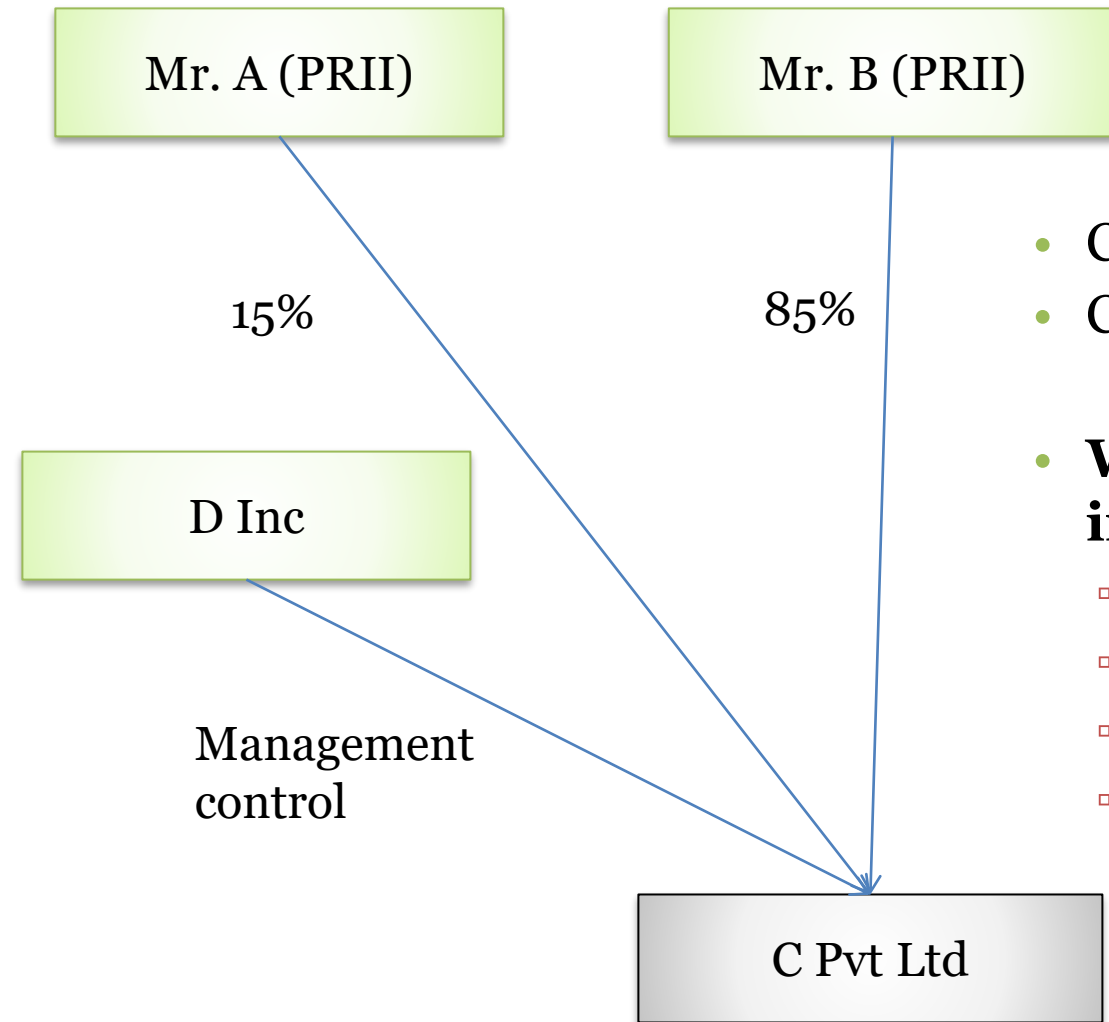


Example 1



- Case 1: A Inc invests on non-repatriation basis.
- Case 2: B Ltd is an unlisted Indian Company.
- Case 3: B Ltd is a Listed Indian Company.
- **Which of the aforesaid in a case of FDI?**
 - **Case 1;**
 - **Case 2;**
 - **Case 3;**
 - **All of above**

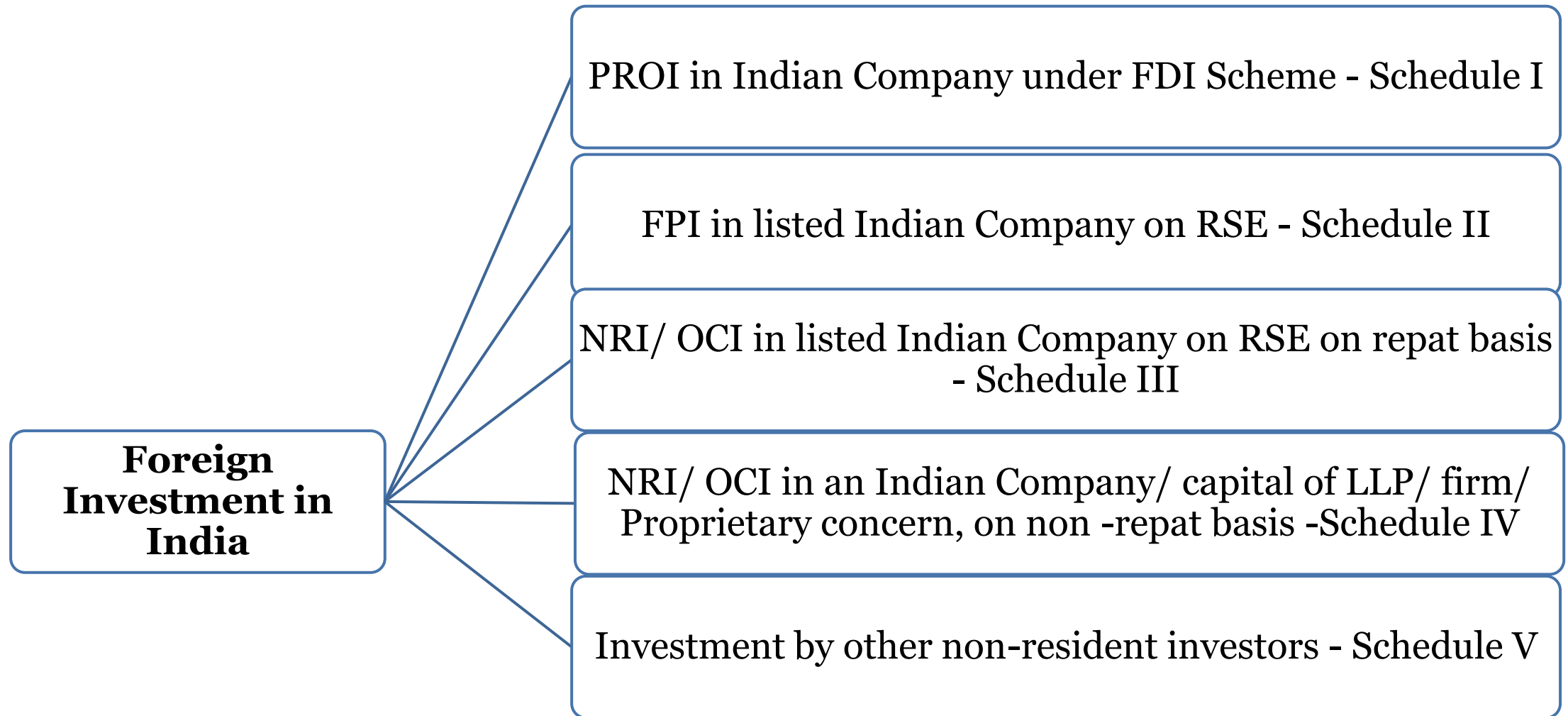
Example 2



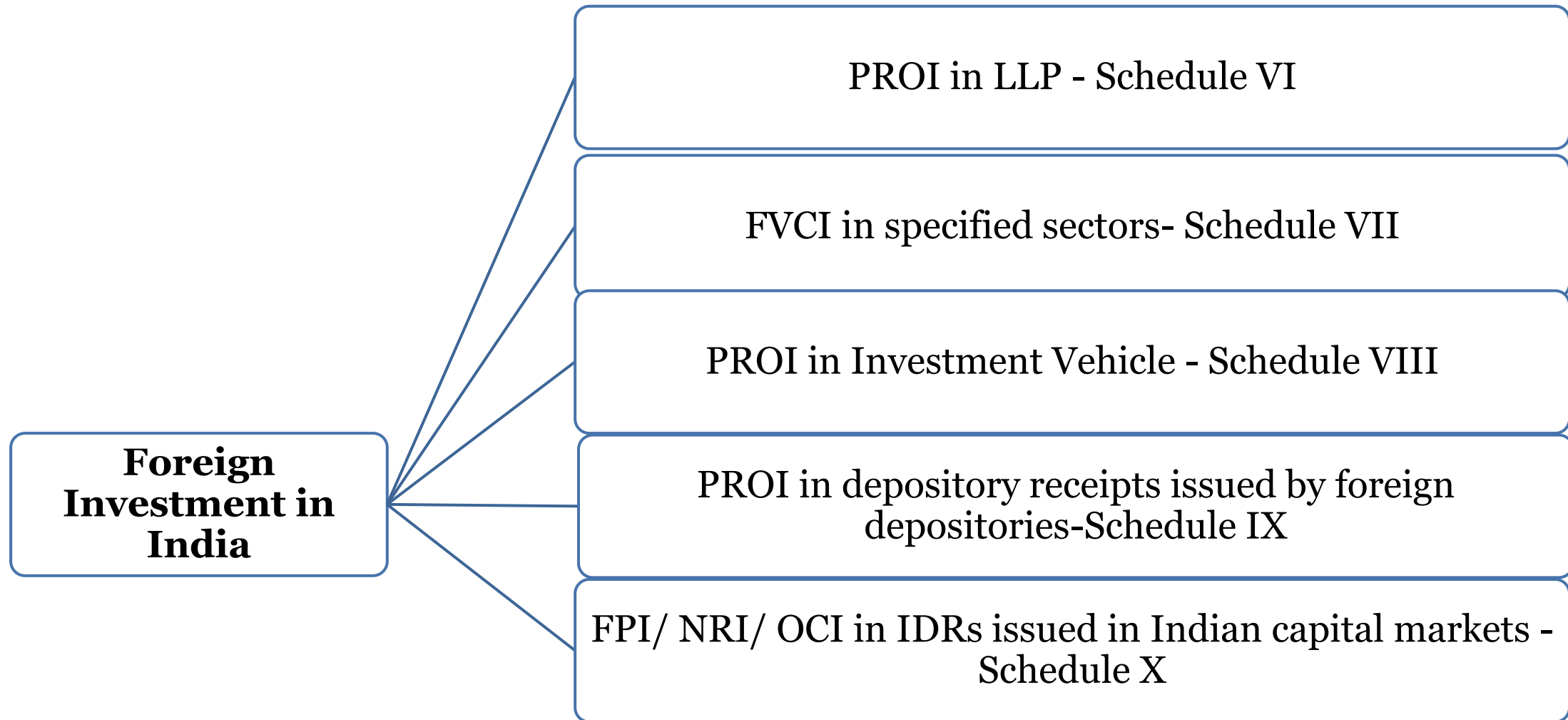
- Case 1: Mr. A and Mr. B holds in beneficial capacity.
- Case 2: Mr. A holds shares as nominee of D Inc.
- **Which of the aforesaid in a case of foreign investment?**
 - **Case 1;**
 - **Case 2;**
 - **None of above;**
 - **Both cases.**

Eligibility for Foreign Direct Investment

Who can invest?



Who can invest?



Who cannot invest?

- a person who is citizen of
 - Bangladesh
 - Pakistan
- Entity incorporated in Pakistan or Bangladesh
- Can invest in Indian Company only under Government route
 - in sectors other than defence, space, atomic energy and prohibited sectors (Rule. 6)
 - Lottery, gambling, betting, casino;
 - including foreign technology collaboration in any form.
 - to ensure foreign companies do not maintain their trade interests in India through the trademark or licensing route.
 - chit funds, nidhi company;
 - TDRs, real estate business or construction of farm house;
 - Manufacturing of Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes;
 - Activities/ sector not open for private investment
 - Atomic energy, Railways.

Measures taken by India to curb opportunistic acquisition on account of COVID-19

FEMA (NDI) Amendment Rules, 2020
Effective from April 22, 2020.

Restrictions on foreign investment by PROI - Rule 6 (a)

- Investments by PROI will be subject to conditions in Schedule I.
- Investments from certain countries, moved under approval route.
 - If made by entity of a country sharing land border with India; or
 - If beneficial owner (BO) of an investment is
 - Situated in; or
 - Citizen of
 - Country sharing land border with India.
- Direct/ indirect transfer of ownership, moved under approval route
 - If BO is an entity of a country sharing land border with India; or
 - If BO is situated in or is a citizen of country sharing land border.
- Measure to curb opportunistic acquisition, due to COVID-19
 - Ministry of Commerce & Industry issued [Press note 3 of 2020](#)
 - Effective from the date of FEMA notification.
 - Ministry of Finance issued [FEMA \(NDI\) Amendment Rules, 2020](#)
 - Effective from April 22, 2020.
 - Rule 6 (a) amended.
- Countries sharing land border with India
 - Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Rule 6 (a) of NDI Rules

(6) Investments by person resident outside India: - A person resident outside India may make investment as under:-

(a) may subscribe, purchase or sell equity instruments of an Indian company in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Schedule I:

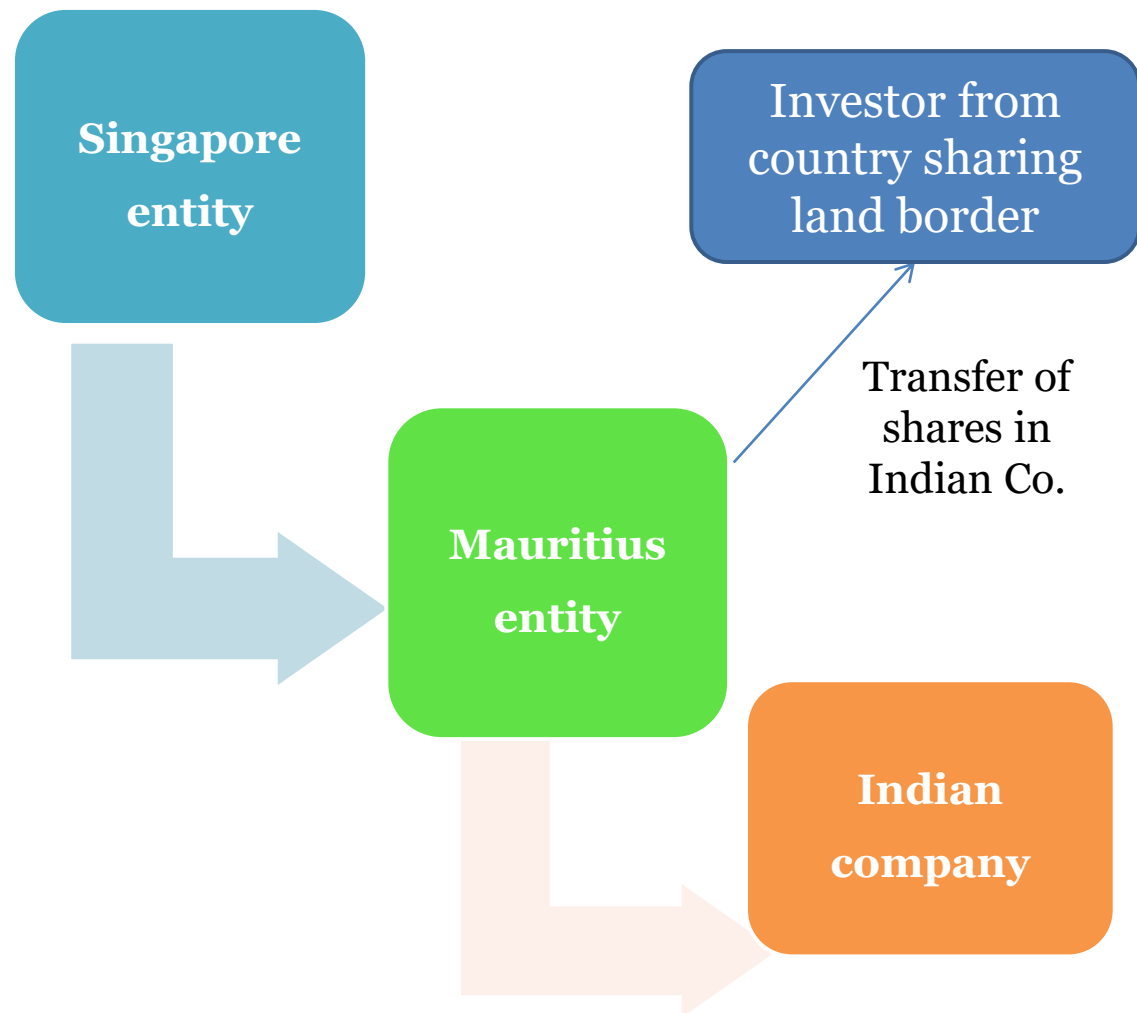
Provided that an entity of a country, which shares land border with India or the beneficial owner of an investment into India who is situated in or is a citizen of any such country, shall invest only with the Government approval:

Provided further that, a citizen of Pakistan or an entity incorporated in Pakistan shall invest only under the Government route, in sectors or activities other than defence, space, atomic energy and such other sectors or activities prohibited for foreign investment:

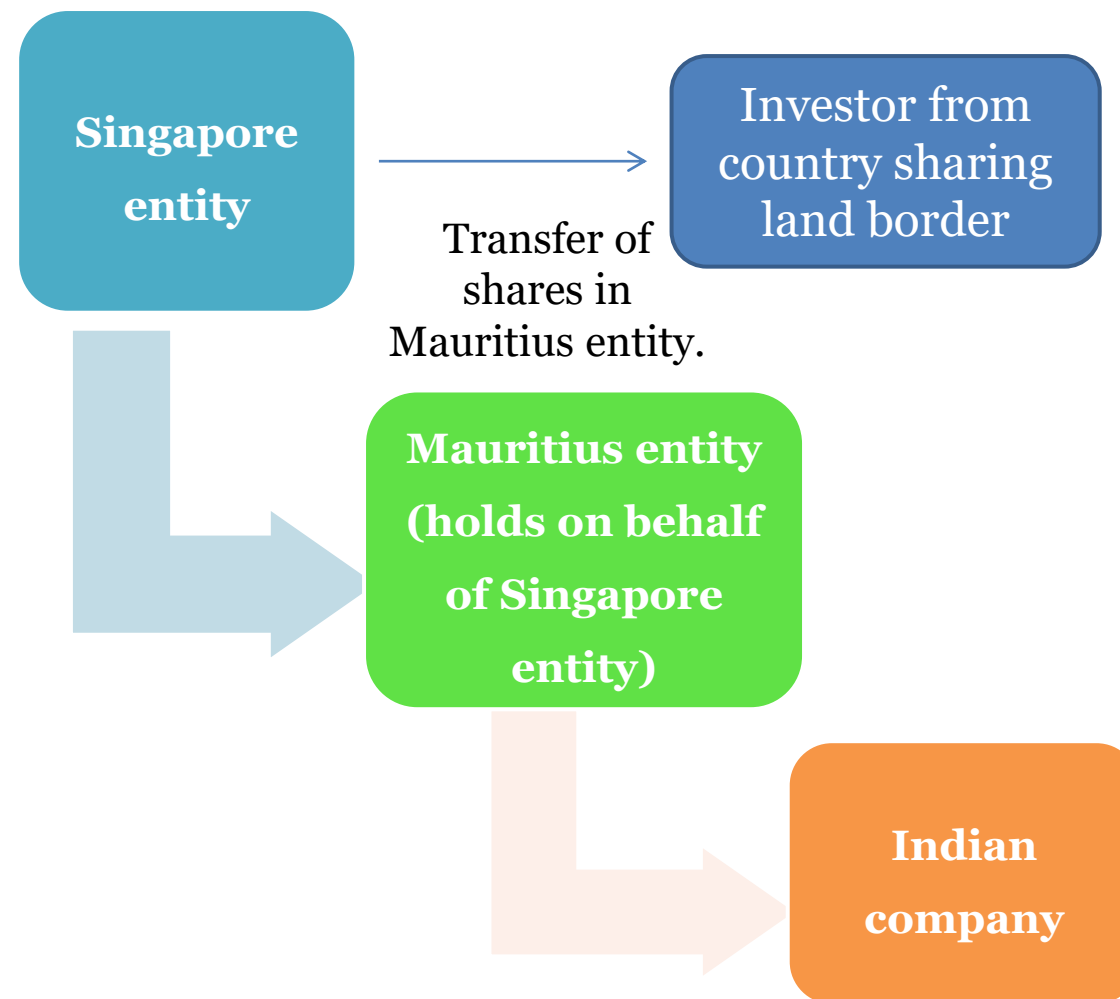
Provided also that in the event of the transfer of ownership of any existing or future FDI in an entity in India, directly or indirectly, resulting in the beneficial ownership falling within the restriction or purview of the above provisos, such subsequent change in beneficial ownership shall also require government approval:-

Illustrations

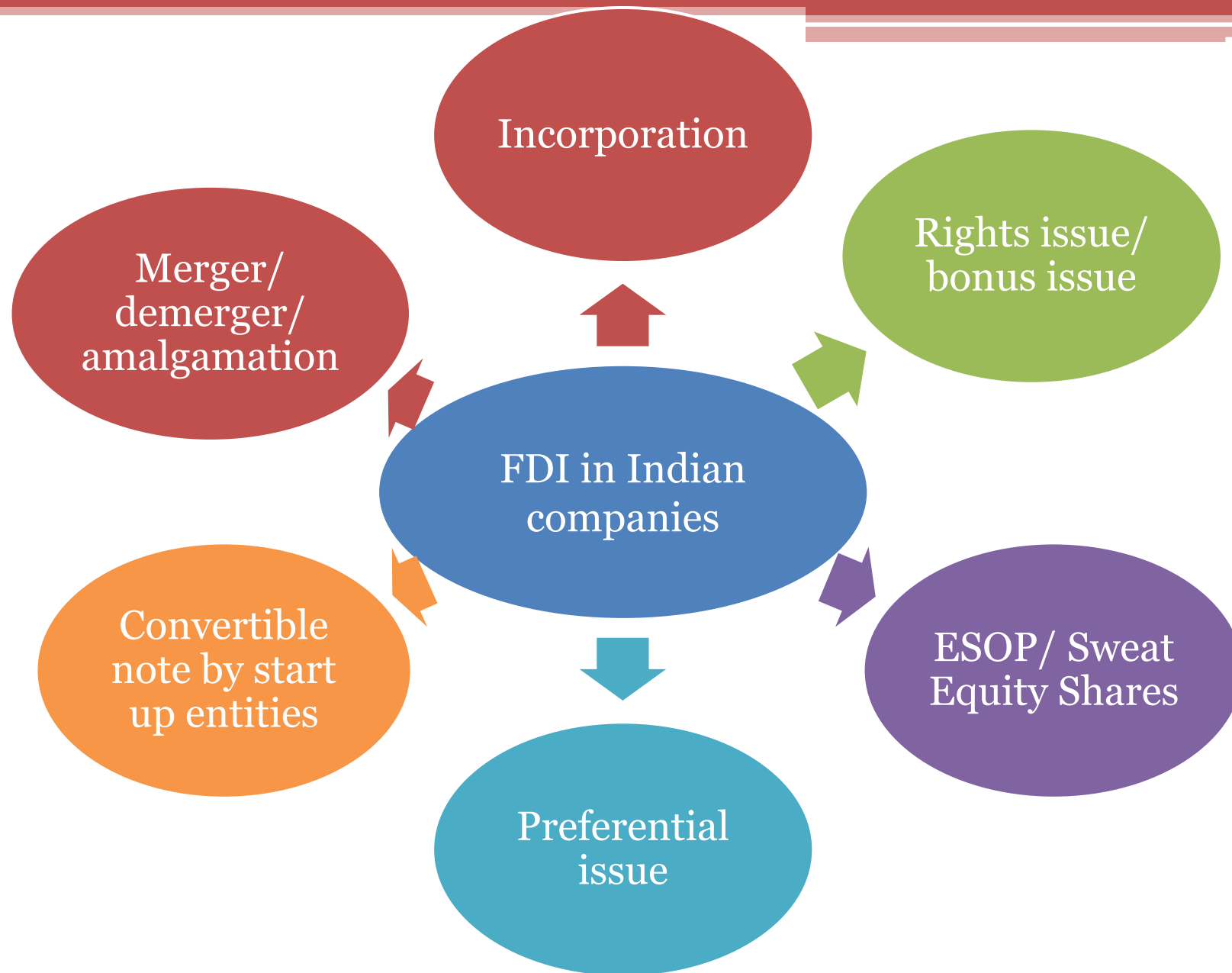
Case 1



Case 2



Modes of Investment



Specific conditions in relation to FDI

- Rights issue/ Bonus issue [Rule 7, 7-A]
 - Sectoral cap
 - Initial acquisition as per Rules
 - Pricing for rights issue
 - Listed company – price determined by company
 - Unlisted company – shall not be less than the price offered to PRII
 - rights issued when individual shareholder was PRII
 - shall hold equity instruments (other than share warrants) on non-repatriation basis
 - rights renounced by a resident shareholder in favor of PROI
 - shall hold equity instruments (other than share warrants) on non-repatriation basis
 - May acquire as per pricing guidelines under Rule 21.

Specific conditions in relation to FDI

- ESOP (Rule -8)
 - stock options/ sweat equity shares to employees/ directors resident outside India
 - of the company, holding company, JV, WOS, subsidiaries
 - Scheme as per CA, 2013, SHA Rules or regulations under SEBI Act
 - Sectoral cap
 - Government approval
 - if investment by PROI in company is under approval route
 - employee is citizen of Bangladesh/ Pakistan
 - employee was PRII at the time of grant
 - shares acquired on exercising shall be held on non-repatriation basis.

Specific conditions in relation to FDI

- Merger or demerger or amalgamation of Indian companies
 - Transferee or new company may issue equity instruments to existing holders of transferor company resident outside India subject to
 - scheme being approved by NCLT
 - Sectoral cap
 - New company or transferee company shall not be engaged in sectors prohibited for receiving foreign investment.

Pricing guidelines, reporting requirements
in case of issue and transfer

Pricing Guidelines in case of Issue

- Swap of equity instruments
 - valuation by SEBI registered Merchant Banker; or
 - Investment Banker outside India
- Shares by way of subscription to MOA
 - at face value
 - subject to entry route & sectoral caps.
- Share warrants
 - pricing and price/conversion formula shall be determined upfront.
- Pricing guidelines not applicable for investment in equity instruments by PROI on non-repatriation basis.

Pricing Guidelines in case of Issue

- Listed company
 - as per SEBI Guidelines
- Unlisted company
 - as per valuation
 - done as per any internationally accepted pricing methodology for valuation on an arm's length basis;
 - duly certified by
 - Chartered Accountant;
 - SEBI registered Merchant Banker
 - Practising Cost Accountant
- Company going through delisting process
 - as per SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009.

Pricing guidelines for Transfer

- **FROM PRII TO PROI, price shall not be less than**
- Listed company
 - as per SEBI Guidelines
 - price at which preferential allotment of shares can be made.
 - in case of a company going through a delisting process;
 - as per the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009;
- Unlisted company
 - as per valuation
 - done as per any internationally accepted pricing methodology for valuation on an arm's length basis;
 - duly certified by
 - Chartered Accountant;
 - SEBI registered Merchant Banker
 - Practising Cost Accountant

Pricing guidelines for Transfer

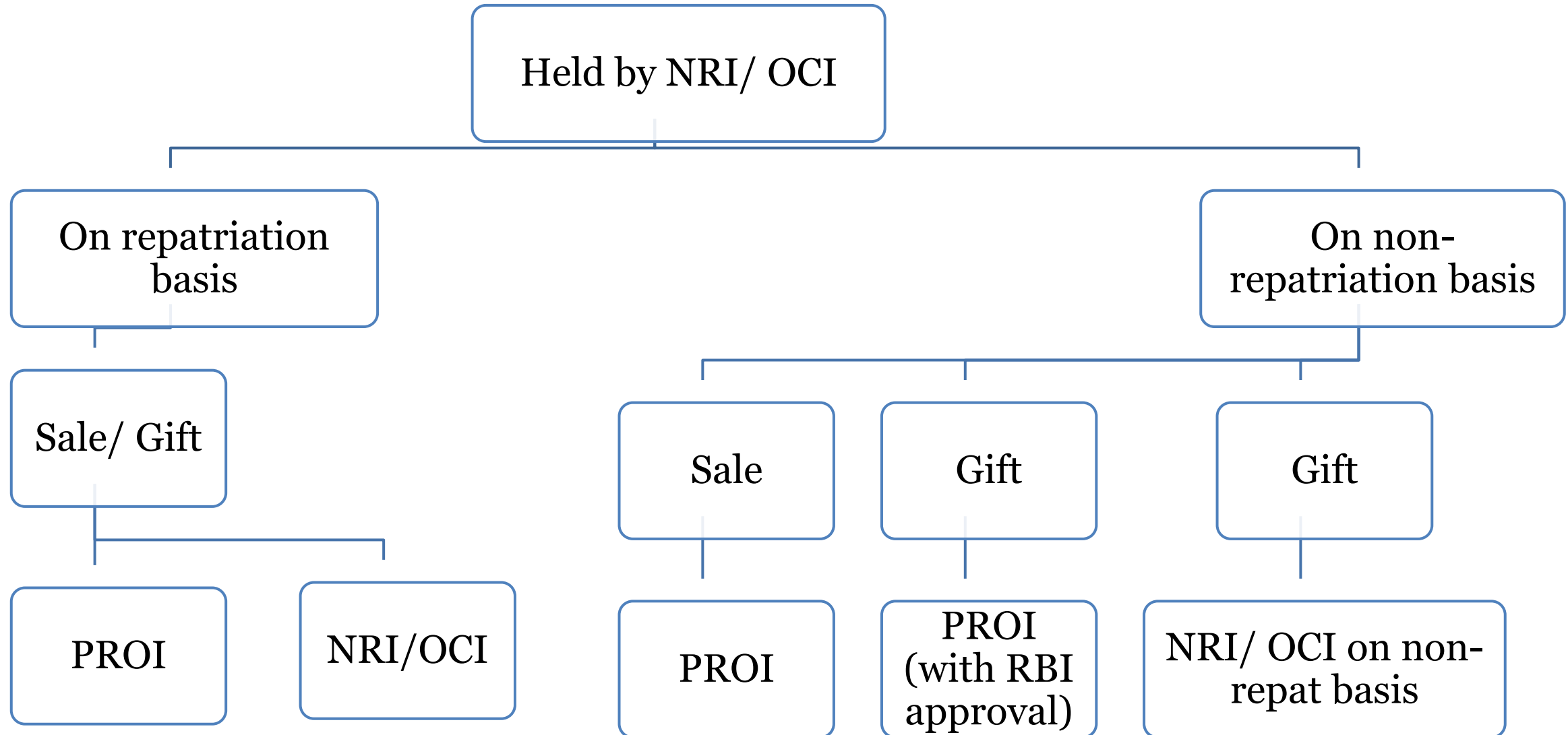
- **FROM PROI to PRII, Price shall not exceed**
- Listed company
 - as per relevant SEBI Guidelines
 - price at which preferential allotment of shares can be made.
 - Date of purchase/ sale shall be relevant date.
- Unlisted company
 - as per valuation
 - done as per any internationally accepted pricing methodology for valuation on an arm's length basis;
 - duly certified by
 - Chartered Accountant;
 - SEBI registered Merchant Banker
 - Practising Cost Accountant

Modes of transfer, pricing guidelines and reporting requirements

Modes of transfer of equity instruments - PROI



Modes of transfer of equity instruments – NRI/OCI



Reporting Requirements in case of Transfer

- FC-TRS shall be filed for transfer in following cases:
 - PROI (R) and PROI (NR);
 - PROI (R) and PRII;
 - Transfer of 'participating interest/ rights' in oil fields
 - in respect of each Party constituting the Contractor, the undivided share expressed as a percentage of such Party's participation in the rights and obligations under this Contract
 - Indian company buying back shares
 - in a scheme of merger/ de-merger/ amalgamation of Indian companies approved by NCLT/ competent authority.
- Onus on
 - resident transferor/ transferee
 - consideration payable on deferred basis
 - reporting on receipt of every tranche of payment.
 - PROI (acquiring on non-repatriation basis)
 - PROI
 - in case of sale on recognised stock exchange
- within 60 days of
 - transfer of equity instruments;
 - Receipt/remittance of funds
 - whichever is earlier.

Form	Purpose	To be filed with	Timeline
Form Foreign Currency- Gross Provisional Return (FC-GPR):	Reporting of equity instruments issued to a person resident outside India and where such issue is reckoned as Foreign Direct Investment. Issue of ‘participating interest/ rights’ in oil fields shall be reported Form FC-GPR	Single Master Form	Within 30 days from date of issue of equity instruments/ participating interest/ rights’ in oil fields
Form Employees’ Stock Option (ESOP):	An Indian company issuing employees’ stock option to persons resident outside India. Note: All FIRCs and KYC shall be filed as necessary documents along with the form.	On SMF	within 30 days from the date of issue of employees’ stock option.
Form LLP (I):	LLP receiving amount of consideration for capital contribution and acquisition of profit shares. Note: All FIRCs and KYC shall be filed as necessary documents along with the form.	On SMF	within 30 days from the date of receipt of the amount of consideration
Form LLP (II):	Disinvestment/ transfer of capital contribution or profit share between a resident and a non-resident (or vice versa)	On SMF	within 60 days from the date of receipt of funds
Form Convertible Notes (CN):	Issue of CN to a PROI by an Indian startup company; or Transfer of CN to or from PROI.	On SMF	within 30 days of such issue/ transfer

Downstream Investment: concept, regulatory framework

Indirect Foreign Investment



- Indirect foreign investment means downstream investment
 - Investment in the equity instruments of another Indian company
 - by an Indian entity (*“Indian entity” shall mean an Indian company or a LLP*)
 - which has received foreign investment; and
 - is not owned and not controlled by resident Indian citizens; or
 - is owned or controlled by persons resident outside India.
 - Or by an Investment Vehicle
 - whose sponsor or manager or investment manager
 - is not owned and not controlled by resident Indian citizens; or
 - is owned or controlled by persons resident outside India.

Important concepts for downstream investment – 1/2

- ‘Ownership of an Indian company’ shall mean
 - beneficial holding of more than 50 percent
 - of the equity instruments of such company.
- ‘Ownership of an LLP’ shall mean
 - contribution of more than 50 percent in its capital and having majority profit share.
- ‘Company owned by resident Indian citizens’ shall mean an Indian company
 - where ownership is vested in resident Indian citizens and/ or
 - Indian companies, which are ultimately owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens.
- An ‘LLP owned by resident Indian citizens’ shall mean an LLP
 - where ownership is vested in resident Indian citizens and/ or
 - Indian entities, which are ultimately owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens.
- ‘Company owned by persons resident outside India’
 - shall mean an Indian company that is owned by persons resident outside India.
- An ‘LLP owned by persons resident outside India’
 - shall mean an LLP that is owned by persons resident outside India.

Important concepts for downstream investment – 2/2

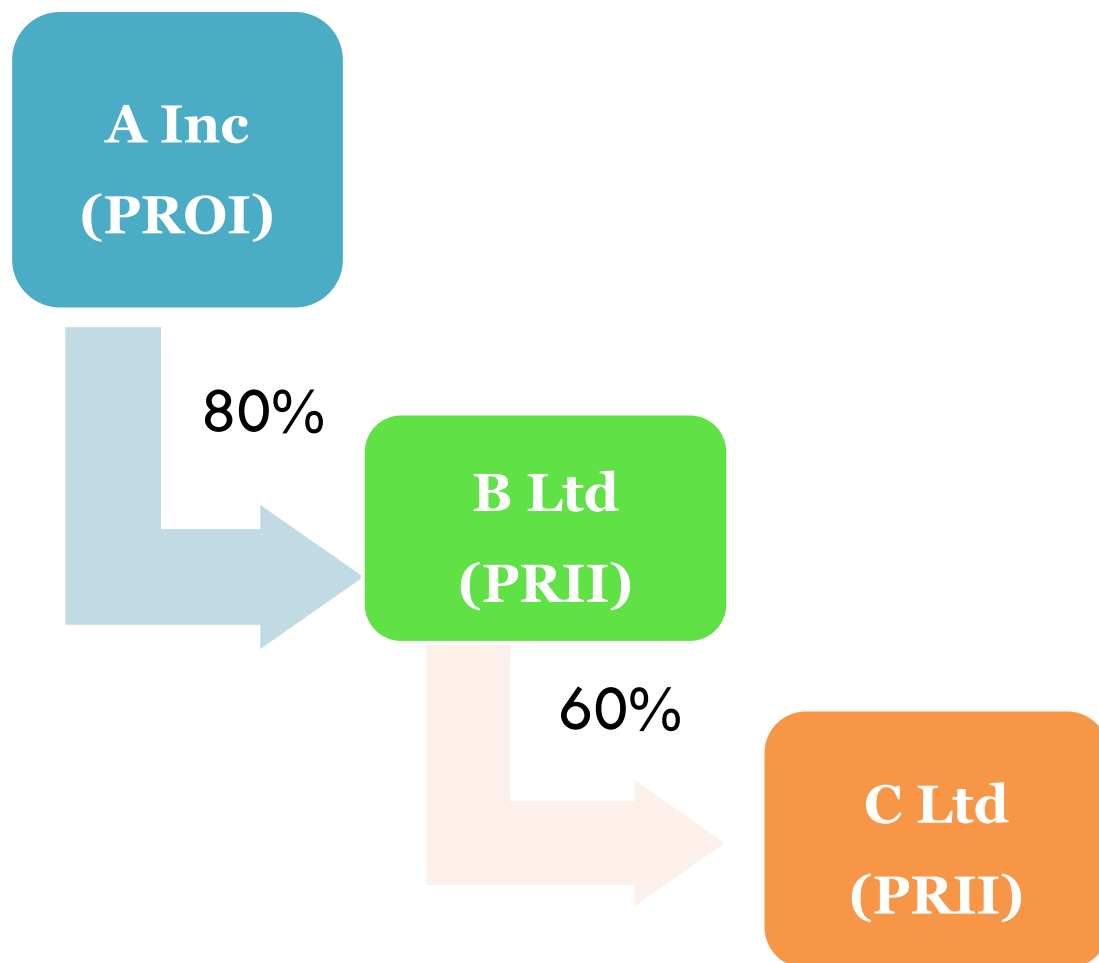
- ‘Control’ shall mean
 - the right to appoint majority of the directors or
 - to control the management or policy decisions
 - including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreement or voting agreement.
- For the purpose of LLP, ‘Control’ shall mean
 - the right to appoint majority of the designated partners,
 - where such designated partners, with specific exclusion to others, have control over all the policies of an LLP.
- ‘Company controlled by persons resident outside India’
 - shall mean an Indian company that is controlled by persons resident outside India.
- An ‘LLP controlled by persons resident outside India’
 - shall mean an LLP that is controlled by persons resident outside India.

Manner of computing indirect foreign investment

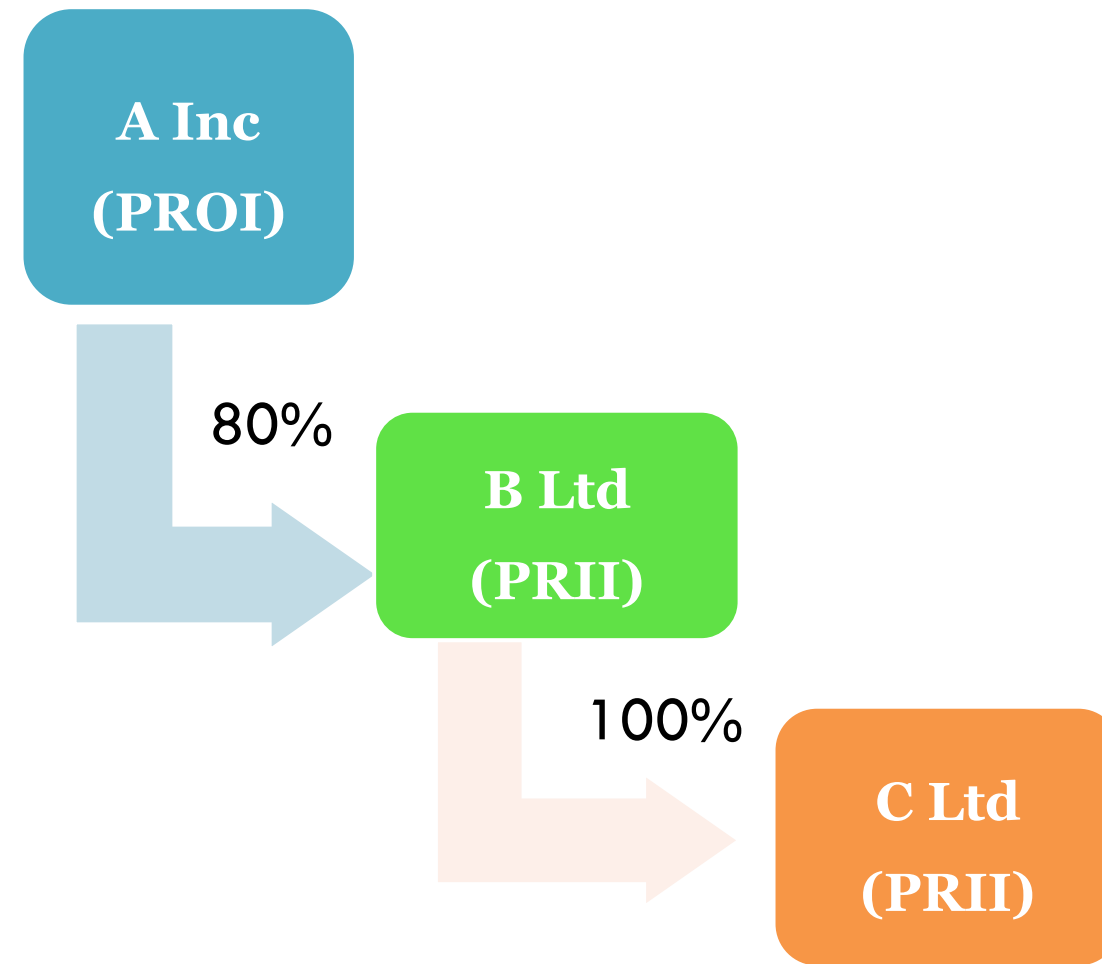
- Foreign investment in investing entity less than 50%
 - Downstream investment will not be regarded as indirect foreign invst.
- Foreign investment in investing entity 50% or more
 - Entire downstream investment will be regarded as indirect foreign invst.
- Foreign investment in investing entity is 50% or more
 - Investing entity has WOS;
 - Indirect foreign invst received by a WOS of an Indian company shall be limited to the total foreign investment received by the company making the downstream investment.

Illustrations of indirect foreign investment

Case 1



Case 2



Conditions of Downstream Investments (DI)

- Approval of Board and also shareholder's agreement, if any.
- Funds for making DI
 - From abroad;
 - Through internal accruals
 - Profits transferred to reserves account after payment of taxes.
 - Not use funds borrowed in domestic markets
- Transfer of equity instruments held by Indian company as DI may be transferred to
 - PROI, subject to reporting specified by RBI;
 - PRII, subject to pricing guidelines adherence;
 - Another FOCC Indian entity.

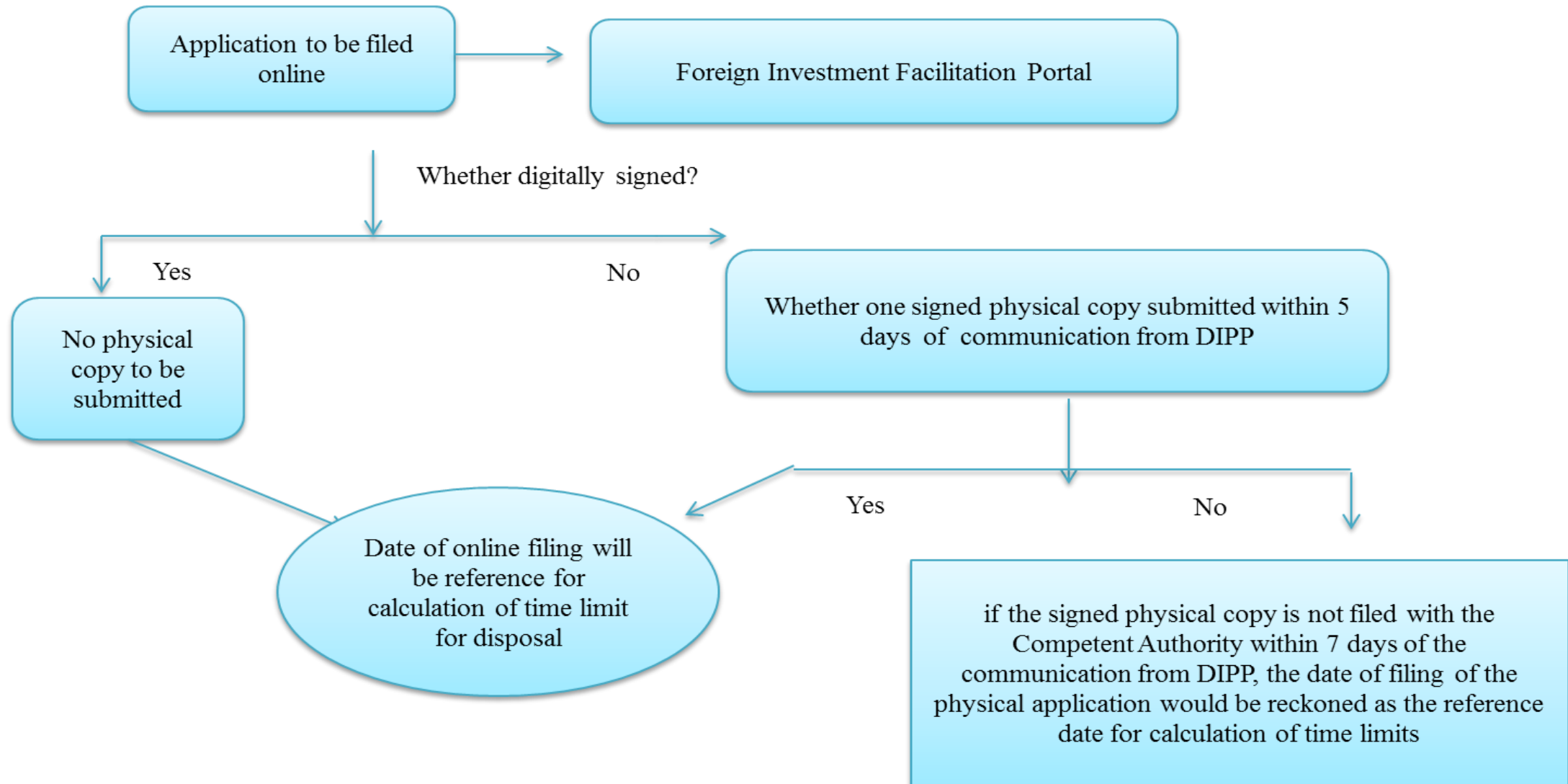
Reporting in case of DI

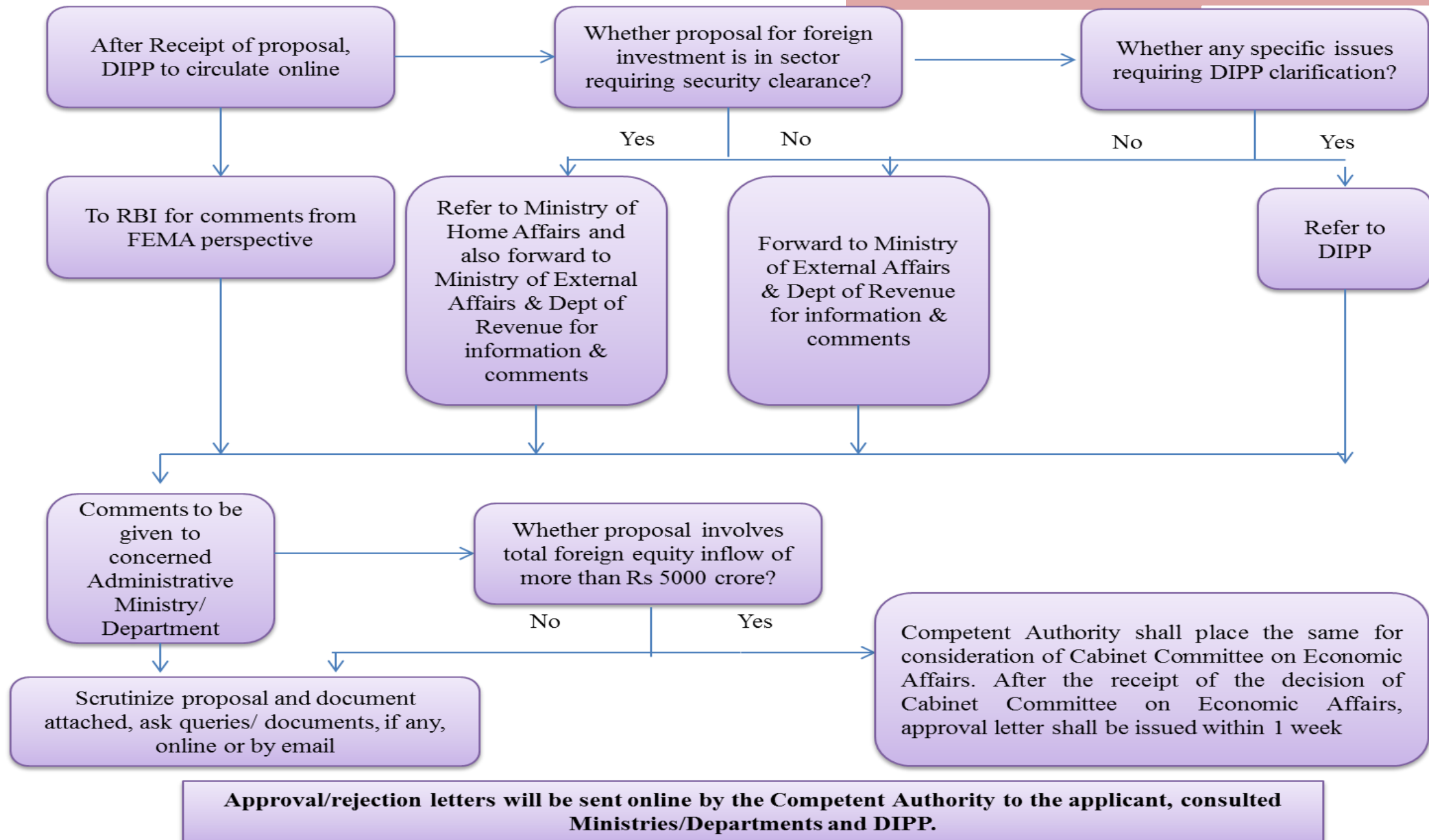
- As per Regulations & Consolidated FDI Policy
 - file Form DI within 30 days of such investment on Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal
 - To notify Secretariat for Industrial Assistance, DIPP
 - Within 30 days of investment;
 - In form available on www.fifp.gov.in
 - even if equity instruments have not been allotted
 - along with the modality of investment in new/existing ventures
 - Submit form DI on SMF portal
 - Within 30 days of investment.
- Onus of compliance
 - First level Indian company making DI
- Annual compliance
 - Certificate from statutory auditors;
 - In case of qualified report, information to be reported to regional office of RBI
 - Acknowledgement to be obtained from RBI.
 - Same to be stated in the Director's Report.

FDI under Approval Route

Process, competent authorities, timelines

Procedure under Approval Route





Competent Authorities

S. No.	Activity/ sector	Administrative Ministry/ Department
(i)	Mining	Ministry of Mines
(ii)	Defence	
	a) Items requiring Industrial Licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, and/or Arms Act, 1959 for which the powers have been delegated by Ministry of Home Affairs to DIPP	Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence
	b) Manufacturing of Small Arms and Ammunitions covered under Arms Act 1959	Ministry of Home Affairs
(iii)	Broadcasting	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
(iv)	Print Media	
(v)	Civil Aviation	Ministry of Civil Aviation

Competent Authorities

(vi)	Satellites	Department of Space
(vii)	Telecommunication	Department of Telecommunications
(viii)	Private Security Agencies	Ministry of Home Affairs
(ix)	Applications involving investments from <i>Countries of Concern</i> which presently include Pakistan and Bangladesh, requiring security clearance as per the extant FEMA 20, FDI Policy and security guidelines, amended from time to time	
(x)	Trading (Single, Multi brand and Food Product Retail Trading)	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
(xi)	FDI proposals by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)/ Export Oriented Units (EOUs) requiring approval of the Government	

Amended vide P.N. 01/ 2018
(not effective yet)

Investment under
automatic route –
DPIIT(formerly
DIPP)

Cases pertaining to
Govt approval route
– Nodal
Administrative
Ministries/
Departments

Proposals requiring security clearance

- Investments in
 - Broadcasting
 - Telecommunication
 - Satellites - establishment and operation
 - Private Security Agencies
 - Defence,
 - Civil Aviation and
 - Mining & mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities.
- Investments from Pakistan and Bangladesh;
- Security clearance and comments from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
 - within 6 weeks of online receipt of the proposal
 - If not in position to revert in 6 weeks, will inform concerned administrative Ministry/Department of the expected time frame

Timelines for approval

S.No	Action Points	Time Period	Cum. Time Period
1	Dissemination of Investment Proposal by DIPP to Concerned Ministry/Department	2 days	1 Week
2	Time for submission of signed physical copy of the proposal to the Competent Authority, if needed	5 days	
3	Initial scrutiny of the proposal and documents attached therewith, and seeking relevant additional information/documents from the applicant	1 Week	2 Weeks
4	Submission of clarification by DIPP on specific issues of FDI policy	2 Weeks	4 Weeks
5	Submission of comments by Consulted Ministry/ Department/ RBI/ Any Other Stakeholder	4 Weeks	6 Weeks
6	Submission of Comments by Ministry of Home Affairs on proposals requiring security clearance	6 Weeks	8 Weeks
7	Approval on proposals by Competent Authority for grant of approval	2 Weeks	
	Proposals not requiring security clearance		8 Weeks
	Proposal Requiring security clearance		10 Weeks
<p>Note:</p> <p>i. Additional time of 2 weeks will be given to DIPP for consideration of those proposals which are proposed for rejection or where additional conditions which are not provided in the FDI policy are proposed to be imposed by the Competent Authority.</p> <p>ii. Time limits allocated exclude the time taken by applicants in removing deficiencies in the proposals/supplying additional information as may be required by the Competent Authority.</p>			

Refer other resources

- FEMA: Click [here](#)
- Companies Act: Click [here](#)
- SEBI: Click [here](#)
- RBI: Click [here](#)