ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001

No. ECI/PN/02/2022

PRESS NOTE

Dated: Jan 06, 2022

Limits of candidate's expenses Enhanced

Last major revision in the election expenditure limit for candidates was carried out in 2014, which was further increased by 10% in 2020. Simultaneously, the Election Commission formed a committee comprised of Sri Harish Kumar, retd. IRS Officer, Sri Umesh Sinha, Secretary General and Sri Chandra Bhushan Kumar, Sr. Deputy Election Commissioner in Election Commission of India to study the cost factors and other related issues, and make suitable recommendations. The Committee invited suggestions from political parties, Chief Electoral Officers and Election Observers. Committee found that there has been increase in number of electors and Cost Inflation Index since 2014 substantially. It also factored into the changing modes of campaigning, which is gradually shifting to virtual campaign.

Having regard to demand from political parties to raise existing election expenditure limit for candidates and increase in electors from 2014 to 2021 from 834 million to 936 million (up by 12.23 %) and rise in Cost Inflation Index from 2014-15 to 2021-22 from 240 to 317 (up by 32.08%), the Committee furnished its recommendations to enhance the ceiling limit. The Commission has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and has decided to enhance the existing election expenditure limit for candidates. Accordingly, revised limits have now been notified by M/O Law, Justice and Legislative Department, which are as under:

For Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)						
Earlier expenditure limit (2014)	Enhanced expenditure limit now					
Rs. 70 Lakh	Rs. 95 Lakh					
Rs. 54 Lakh	Rs. 75 Lakh					

For Assembly Constituencies (ACs)					
Earlier expenditure limit (2014)	Enhanced expenditure limit now				
Rs. 28 Lakh	Rs. 40 Lakh				
Rs. 20 Lakh	Rs. 28 Lakh				

These limits will be applicable in all upcoming elections.

Anuj Chandak . . Joint Director (Media)

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

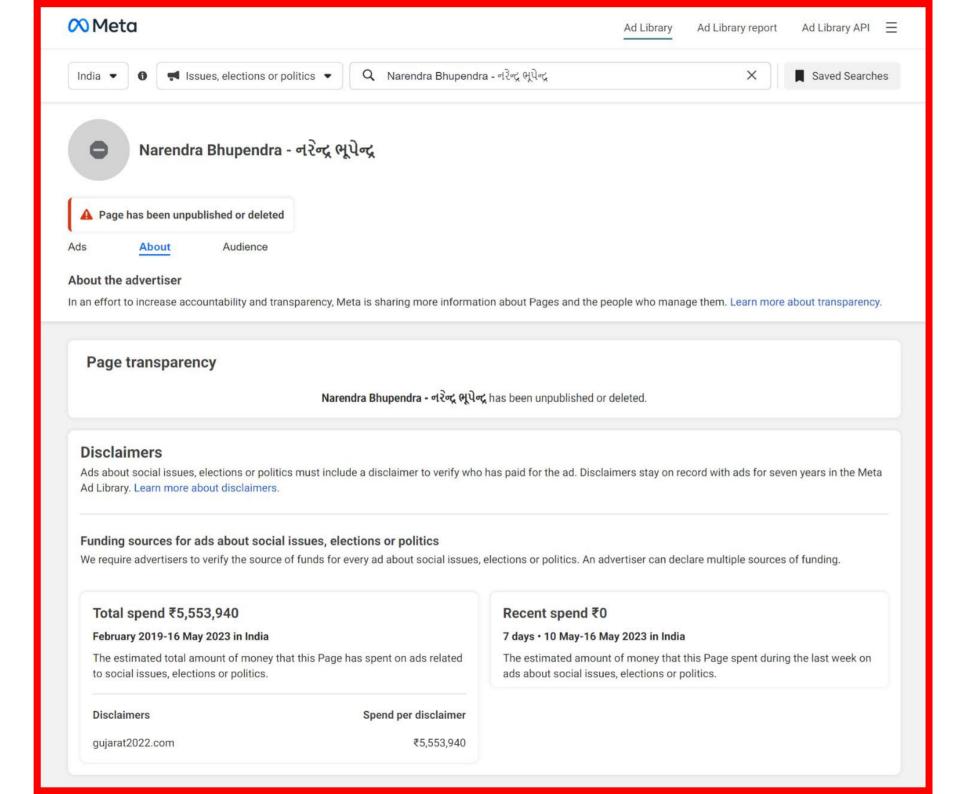
NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2022

- S.O. 72(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 77 read with section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the Central Government, after consulting the Election Commission of India, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, namely:—
 - 1. (1) These rules may be called the Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 2022.
 - (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. In the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, in rule 90, for the existing Table and entries relating thereto, the following Table and the entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"TABLE

S. No.	Name of State or Union territory	Maximum limit of election expense in any one						
		Parliamentary constituency	Assembly constituence					
1	2	3	4					
		Rs.	Rs.					
	I. STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95,00,000	40,00,000					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75,00,000	28,00,000					
3.	Assam	95,00,000	40,00,000					
4.	Bihar	95,00,000	40,00,000					
5.	Chhattisgarh	95,00,000	40,00,000					
6.	Goa	75,00,000	28,00,000					
7.	Gujarat	95,00,000	40,00,000					
8.	Haryana	95,00,000	40,00,000					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	95,00,000	40,00,000					
10.	Jharkhand	95,00,000	40,00,000					
11.	Karnataka	95,00,000	40,00,000					
12.	Kerala	95,00,000	40,00,000					
13.	Madhya Pradesh	95,00,000	40,00,000					
14.	Maharashtra	95,00,000	40,00,000					
15.	Manipur	95,00,000	28,00,000					
16.	Meghalaya	95,00,000	28,00,000					
17.	Mizoram	95,00,000	28,00,000					
18.	Nagaland	95,00,000	28,00,000					
19.	Odisha	95,00,000	40,00,000					
20.	Punjab	95,00,000	40,00,000					
21.	Rajasthan	95,00,000	40,00,000					
22.	Sikkim	75,00,000	28,00,000					
23.	Tamil Nadu	95,00,000	40,00,000					



अनुसूचि-४ Schedule- 4

મુમ્યોએમસી દ્વારા નક્કી કરાયેલ અથવા ઉમેદવાર દ્વારા સ્વૈચ્છિક ગીતે સ્વીકારેલ પેઈડ ન્યૂઝ સહિતના કેબલ નેટવર્ક, બલ્ક પ્રેમએમએસ અથવા ઈન્ટરનેટ અથવા સોશિયલ મિડિયા, ન્યૂઝ બાબતો/ ટીવી/ રેડિયો ચનલ વગેરે સહિત પ્રિન્ટ અને તારે કે મિડિયા મારફતની ઝુંબેશ અંગેના ખર્ચની વિગતો. વિગતોમાં ખાનગી માલિકીના સમાચારપત્રો/ ટીલી/ રેડિયોમાં પ્રાંવાતી આવી તમામ બાબતો અંગે કરેલા ખર્ચનો સમાવેશ કરવાનો રહેશે. MSS or internet or social media news items/TV/radio channel etc., including the paid news so decided by MCMC or voluntarily admitted by the candidate. The details should include the expenditure incurred by the candidate. network, bulk setails of expenditure on campaign through print and electronic media including cable all such news items appearing in privately owned newspapers/TV/radio channels etc.

						-		-	-		-	-				-	-	1
iture	Amt. By others अन्य धारा इस्यामां अयुद्ध एक्स्नी	80	1.2													1		Niv.
es of Expend	Amt. By Pol. Party शश्र्त्रीय पक्ष अश्र्ता	7	Nir													-	-	11.7
Sources of Expenditure	Amt. By candidate/ agent (इमेहचार्-/ ओજन्टे डरेखा भयनी रडम	9	2205							-								2205
	Total Amount in Rs. Col. (3) +(4) get 254 3(4) set 254 (3)+ (7)	0	2205															3705
Name and address of agency, reporter,	or any person to whom charges / commission etc. paid/ payable, if any % ओन महे नताशा ही महिना वर्गेर यह वदामां आव्यं ही महिना वर्गेर यह वदामां आव्यं ही महिना महिना से महिना महिना माम अन्य व्यक्तिना नाम		1															Total सरवाणी
of of	media provider (print electronic /sms /voice/ cable TV, social media etc.) सेवा आपनाश्ता भाध्यभोता नाम अने सरनामा) प्रिन्ट/ ईर्वेड्ड्र्योनिड असअमभ्यस्। वोधिस्रोडेशब्द दीवी, साश्युव	3	25 CL 21 25 N	N. C. C.														
	Nature of medium (electronic / print) and duration भाध्यभीती प्रश्नर (ईवेड्ड्रोनिड/ प्रिन्ट) अने समयशाणी	2	द्राप्टर मीक	100														
	S. S. ±.+.	-	-	7	3	4	5	9	7	∞	6	10	=	12	13	14	15	91

PART III : ABSTRACT OF SOURCE OF FUNDS RAISED BY CANDIDATE

भाग-उ उमेहवारे उधरावेक्षा (भंडोणना स्त्रोतनी तारील पत्रक

	Wist-2 adams					
S. No.	Particulars Quell					
		. 3				
1	2 (Coologe as per Schedule-7)					
1	Amount of own fund used for the election eampaign (Enclose as per Schedule-7) ચુંટથી પ્રચાર માટે વપરાયેલા સ્વ ભંડોળની ૨૭મ (અનુસૂચિ-૭ મુજબ જોડો)	24.000/-				
n	Lump sum amount received from the party (ies) in cash or cheque etc. (Enclose as per Schedule -8) પશ્લો) પાસેથી રોકડ અથવા ચેક વગેરેથી મળેલી ઉચક રકમ (અનુસ્ચિ-૮ મુજબ જોડો)	30.00.000)				
Ш	Lump sum amount received from any person/ company/ firm/ associations / body of persons etc. as loan, gift or donation etc. (Enclose as per Schedule -9) કોઇપણ વ્યક્તિ/કંપની/પેઢી/સંસ્થાઓ/ વ્યક્તિઓના જૂથ વગેરે પાસેથી લોન, ભેટ અથવા દાન વગેરે તરીકે મથેલી ઉચ્ચક રકમ (અનુસૂચિ-૯ મુજબ જોડો)	NIL				
	Total सरवाणो	30,4000				
	2011					

Political Parties

The Supreme Court, in its judgment in *Kanwar Lal Gupta* Vs. *Amar Nath Chawla* (A.I.R. 1975 SC 308), dated 10-04-1974 has held that the expenditure incurred by a political party which can be identified with the election of a given candidate, as distinguished from the expenditure on general party propaganda, would be liable to be added to the expenditure of that candidate as being impliedly authorized by the candidate. The expenditure incurred by a political party on advertisements, in connection with any election could be categorized into the following:

- (i) Expenditure on general party propaganda seeking support for the party and its candidates in general, but, without any reference to any particular candidate or any particular class/group of candidates.
- (ii) Expenditure incurred by the party, in advertisements etc., directly seeking support and / or vote for any particular candidate or group of candidates.
- (iii) Expenditure incurred by the party, which can be related to the expenditure for promoting the prospects of any particular candidate or group of candidates.

Applying the ratio of the judgment in Kanwarlal Gupta's case, it is clarified that in the case of any advertisement by political parties, whether in print or electronic or any other media, falling in category (i) above, which is not relatable to the election of any particular candidate or a given group of candidates, the expenditure may be treated as expenditure of the political party on general party propaganda. In the cases of expenditure falling in categories (ii) and (iii) above which is relatable to a particular candidate or group of candidates, the expenditure shall be treated as expenditure authorized by the candidate concerned and such expenditure shall be accounted for in the election expenditure of the said candidate or group of candidates.

OBJECTIVE OF ELECTION EXPENDITURE MONITORING

Election expenditure can broadly be divided into two categories. The first category of election expenditure is the legal expenditure, which is allowed under the law for electioneering, subject to it being within the permissible limit. This would include expenditure connected with campaigning, which is spent on public meetings, public rallies posters, banners, vehicles, advertisements in print or electronic media etc. The second category of the election expenditure is on items which are not permitted under the law, e.g., distribution of money, liquor, or any other item disbursed and given to the electors with the intent to influence them. This expenditure comes under the definition of "bribery" which is an offence both under IPC and under R.P. Act, 1951 (The Act). The expenditure on such items is illegal. Yet another form of expenditure which is coming to the fore in recent times is on Surrogate Advertisements, Paid News and Social Media etc. The purpose of election expenditure monitoring is, therefore, twofold. For the first category of expenditure, it must be ensured that all election expenditure on permitted items is truthfully reported and considered while scrutinizing the expenditure account submitted by the candidates. As far as the second category of expenditure including surrogate advertisements, paid news etc., is concerned, it is obvious that it will never be reported by the political parties/ candidates. Expenditure on campaigning through Social Media tends to be underreported, if at all, especially by candidates. The systems should be robust enough to catch such expenditure as well, and not only include it in the account of election expenditure, but also take action against the wrongdoers under the relevant provisions of the law, including lodging of complaints before the police/ competent magistrate, if required.

Section 77(1) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 makes it mandatory for every candidate to the House of the People or a State Legislative Assembly, to keep a separate and correct account of all expenditure incurred or authorized by him or by his election agent, between the date on which he was nominated and the date of declaration of the result of election, both dates inclusive. The total of the said expenditure shall not exceed such amount as may be prescribed under Section 77(3) of R.P. Act, 1951. Under Section 77(2), the account shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed. Rule 90 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 (The Rules) prescribes varying limits of election expenditure for Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in each of the States and Union Territories. The particulars, which have to be shown in the election account of the candidates are prescribed in Rule 86 of the Rules. The ceilings on expenditure as prescribed are enclosed at **Annexure-A1**. Failure to maintain the account is an electoral offence under

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Summary Data

6 ad versions

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Narendra Bhupendra - નરેન્દ્ર



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આવનારી પેઢીઓ મોદી સાહેબના જીવનમાંથી પ્રેરણા લેશે કે દેશને ગૌરવ અપાવવા માટે રાત-દિવસ, સતત કર્મયોગ કરવો જોઈએ.

