

Blacklist and Look Out Circular

Why in news?

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Jaspal Atwal, an earlier blacklisted Khalistani militant, was invited to a dinner honouring Canadian PM Trudeau.

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What is a blacklist?

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• It is a list of persons against whom a "look out circular" (LOC) has been issued.

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- It could contain the names of both Indian citizens and foreigners.
- The blacklist is maintained by the Foreigners Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

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- It is sent to all Indian diplomatic missions across the world, as well as to immigration checkposts within the country.
- The list is reviewed from time to time, with name of individuals being added or deleted.

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• This is done on the recommendations made by central agencies or state police.

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 \bullet At present, there are nearly 30,000 individuals, including foreign nationals, in the blacklist database, pruned from 38,000 in 2016. \n

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What is an LOC?

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• A "look out circular" (LOC) is a coercive measure used by the investigating agencies and the courts.

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 \bullet It is used to compel the suspects who are awaiting trial to surrender.

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What is the procedure?

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• Authorities - The authorities on whose request an LOC can be issued include the:

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i. Ministry of External Affairs

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ii. Customs and Income-Tax departments

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iii. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)

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iv. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

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v. regional passport officers

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vi. police authorities in various states

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vii. International Criminal Police Organisation, commonly known as Interpol.

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• **Procedure** - The agencies are supposed to follow a process before requesting an LOC.

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 The investigators must submit a written request to an officer notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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• The request should provide details regarding the individual's involvement in a crime.

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 \bullet The officer, among others, should not be below the rank of: $\ensuremath{^{\backslash n}}$

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i. deputy secretary to the Government of India

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ii. joint secretary in a state government

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 $\scriptstyle{ ext{iii.}}$ superintendent of police at the district level or in CBI/NIA

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iv. zonal director in NCB

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v. deputy commissioner in DRI

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vi. assistant director of Intelligence Bureau or bureau of immigration

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vii. deputy secretary in R&AW

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viii. assistant director of Enforcement Directorate

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- LOCs can also be issued on the direction of any **criminal court** in India.
- In a 2010 Delhi High Court verdict, it was observed that a **request** for issuance of LOC **cannot emanate from a statutory body.**
- Validity Unless specified, an LOC is valid for one year.
- \bullet However, agencies concerned are allowed to make a request to immigration authorities for the extension of an LOC before its expiry. \n

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What are the cases eligible for LOC?

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• Investigating agencies can approach immigration authorities for issuance of an LOC in certain cases.

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• These include offences recognised by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or other penal provisions.

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• Also, when the accused/suspect is deliberately evading arrest or not

appearing for trial in court.

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• The evasion should be in spite of a non-bailable warrant and similar coercive measures.

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- LOC can also be issued when there is a likelihood of the suspect leaving the country to evade trial or arrest.
- However, in cases where the offence is not recognised by the IPC, LOC cannot be issued to prevent the individual from leaving the country.
- \bullet In such cases, the agencies can only ask to be informed about the arrival or departure of these individuals. $\mbox{\sc h}$

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What are the legal remedies?

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• The blacklisted individuals can approach a court or the competent officer, who issued the LOC, for its withdrawal.

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- However, according to legal experts, it is more advisable to cooperate with investigating agencies.
- Role of a subordinate court An LOC can be issued on the basis of a non-bailable warrant by a subordinate court.
- \bullet In this case, a cancellation of that warrant by the court will make it invalid. $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$

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Source: The Indian Express

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