

**Table 1 – Recent Regulations or Current Proposals Addressing Civil Society Organization in G20 Countries**

Country	Legislative Action	Description
Argentina	None	
Australia	None	
Brazil	None	
Canada	None	
China	The Overseas NGO Law	The 2017 Overseas NGO Law raises the barriers for international NGOs seeking to work in China. Chinese organizations are sometimes required to report international contacts to authorities and sometimes to seek approval for visits, international cooperation, foreign donations, etc. Chinese organizations, particularly NGOs that collaborate or receive funding from foreign organizations are monitored closely.
France	None	
Germany	None	
India	Audits	On January 11, 2017, the Supreme Court of India ordered an audit of 3 million NGOs and penal action against those not submitting their records on time in accordance with General Financial Rules 2005. It is mandated by March 31, 2017. The targeted NGOs are those receiving funds from the government or foreign sources under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA). According to the Supreme Court bench members, "mere blacklisting of NGOs who do not file annual statements will not suffice but also action must be initiated like criminal proceedings for misappropriation and civil action for recovery of given funds." The order came after a finding was cited that only 10% of NGOs filed annual income and expenditure statements.
	Foreign Contributions Regulation Act 2010 (FCRA)	The government has blacklisted dozens of NGOs for failing to adhere to different aspects of the FCRA, including 69 NGOs in March 2015 alone. In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs cancelled the FCRA registration of 1,142 NGOs that received funding from foreign sources in one state (Andhra Pradesh) for failure to file annual returns for 2009 to 2012.
	Foreign Contribution Regulation Rules	The Ministry of Home Affairs issued a revised version of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Amendment Rules in December 2015. The application process for registration under the FCRA is now completely online and reporting requirements on foreign contributions have increased significantly.
	Finance Bill / Union Budget 2016-17	Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitley presented the Finance Bill / Union Budget 2016-17 to the Parliament on February 29, 2016. The budget presents three main issues for the voluntary sector in India: 1) Levy of tax where a charitable institution ceases to exist or converts into a non-charitable organization, 2) Phasing out of Deductions and Exemptions, 3) Service Tax.
Indonesia	Electronic Information and Transactions Law (EIT Law or Cyber Law)	The proposed amendments to the Electronic Information and Transactions Law aim to protect children by criminalizing "cyberbullying." Since it was enacted in 2008, the government has used the EIT Law to detain activists by charging the state's critics with defamation. In 2015, the Indonesian branch of the Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SafeNet) documented 11 such online defamation cases against activists. The EIT Law has also been reported to have been used to prosecute dozens of people using Facebook, Twitter, and mobile applications such as WhatsApp and Blackberry Messenger.
Italy	None	
Japan	None	
Korea	None	

Mexico	Income Tax Law Reform	The provisions modified in the Income Tax Law from November 30, 2016, state that CSOs will be subject to forced liquidation if they lose the authorization to receive tax deductible receipts and they are not able to regain the authorization within three months after it has been revoked. CSOs will have to be certified by private organizations that will classify them as one of three types of organization (A, AA, AAA). This certification process is voluntary, but will have different tax incentives for certified CSOs, creating disparate treatment and dissuading donors from supporting the neediest organizations located. However, there will be fewer authorizations required to receive tax deductible receipts for CSOs dedicated to scientific or technological research.
Russia	Federal Law on Public Associations / Federal Law on Noncommercial Organizations	The Amendments to Article 8 of the Federal Law on Public Associations and Article 2 of the Federal Law on Noncommercial Organizations contain a problematic definition of “political activity”, which is relevant because “conducting political activity” is one of the criteria for an NCO to be qualified as an organization carrying out the functions of a foreign agent under Russia’s Law on NCOs. The new definition remains vague and may make it even easier for the government to label almost any activity as “political.”
	“Yarovaya Package”	The two federal laws known as the “Yarovaya Package” introduced changes to 21 laws. They were officially designed to provide additional measures to counter terrorism and ensure public safety. However, this package makes it easier to apply criminal and administrative penalties against a broad range of people, while increasing penalties for many crimes and offenses, some of which are loosely defined. In addition, the package requires mobile phone and internet service providers to record and store all communications and activities of all users and make stored records available to authorized government bodies at their request. It also imposes undue restrictions on the missionary activities of religious organizations and their members.
Saudi Arabia	Law on Associations and Foundations	The law and regulations attempt to cut processing time by obliging the Ministry of Labor and Social Development to complete licensing within 60 days, reduce the minimum number of association founders to ten, widen the scope of permissible activities for associations and foundations to undertake, and clarify “public benefit status.” It also limits CSO registration, including all violations to Islamic Sharia, contradictions to public morals, and breaches of national unity. Further, it prohibits foreign foundations and associations from establishing branches inside Saudi Arabia, and places constraints on the contact of domestic associations and foundations with foreign organizations.
South Africa	None	
Turkey	Multiple new laws after the 2016 coup attempt	According to the decree published in the Official Gazette on July 23, 2016, 35 health institutions and organizations as well as 1,043 private education institutions, organizations, dormitories, and hostels were closed for having links with Gülen. A total of 1,125 associations, 104 foundations, 19 unions, federations and confederations, and 15 foundation schools were also closed. Under a decree issued in the State of Emergency, a total of 102 media outlets and 29 publishing houses/distribution firms were closed down. The prosecutor also issued arrest warrants for journalists, media workers and executives. Several dozens of them were placed in police custody.
		In 2016, the minimum endowment amount for foundations was increased to 60,000 TRY (approx. \$20,000).
UK	None	
USA	None but likely	Heritage Foundation initiates a comprehensive review of all federal funding directed to non-profit organizations, including universities, to assess whether they pursue partisan goals or advance the common good. President Trump suggests lifting limitations on political activities by religious (Christian) congregations.

Table 2 – Recent CSO Regulation in Other Countries		
Country	Law	Description
Hungary	No formal law	Multiple attacks on NGOs that are allegedly involved in sponsoring political activity (like any Soros institutions - "Viktor Orban's government has denounced NGOs funded by George Soros for trying to "illegitimately" influence political life.")
		On September 8th, 2016 Hungarian police raided the offices of two nonprofits, Ökotárs Foundation and DemNet Hungary, as well as the homes of their leaders, seizing documents and data. While no charges have been filed, they are accused of distributing foreign grant money to leftist political parties, which is against Hungarian law.
Poland	New proposed (or adopted already - not clear) law on public protests	Poland's conservative parliament has passed a law restricting public meetings. The legislation introduces the concept of "periodic meetings" for rallies organized repeatedly in the same place and on the same date, giving such gatherings priority over other meetings. Under the new law, unrelated meetings must take place at least 100 meters away from any meeting designated "periodic".
Malaysia	2016 National Security Act	The Act allows the National Security Council to designate "security areas" in the country, in which security forces can carry out warrantless searches, seizures of property, and arrests. Deaths caused by security forces in these areas would not need to be judicially investigated. The government states that this law is meant to prevent terrorism, while the international community considers the law to be a threat to democracy and human rights.
Zimbabwe	Computer Crime Bill, Cyber Crime Bill - proposed	The government is developing a Computer Crime and Cyber Crime Bill that would limit citizens' access to information. The legislation would allow authorities to arbitrarily seize mobile phones, tablets and laptops; monitor private communications; interrupt broadband service; and sentence violators to imprisonment. The legislation comes at a time when the government is responding to anti-government protests that have largely been organized and shared via social media.
Jordan	Amendments to Law No. 51 on Societies - not approved (yet)	In March 2016, Jordan's Ministry of Social Development released draft amendments to the 2008 Law No. 51 on Societies. If enacted, the draft amendments would significantly restrict the legal environment for civil society organizations in Jordan. Among other constraints, the amendments require at least 50 founders to establish a CSO, provide the government with broad discretion to dissolve a CSO, impose new requirements on branch offices of international organizations, and place new restrictions on the foreign funding of Jordanian CSOs.
Nigeria	Cybercrime (Prohibition Prevention) Act 2015	The Cybercrime Act 2015 creates a legal, regulatory and institutional framework for the prohibition, prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of cybercrimes and for other related matters. However, it is said to be "a serious threat" to CSOs and media houses, according to an April 2016 report from African Media Barometer. Three journalists have been jailed since its passing for what they wrote on the Internet, including criticisms of corruption in the banking sector.
Colombia	Law 1801 (National Police Code and Coexistence)	On June 20, 2016, the Senate passed the National Police Code and Coexistence Law. It requires people to receive approval from authorities at least 48 hours before a protest, and the request can be denied. Permits to hold an assembly can be rejected and authorities can prevent assemblies by requiring excessive paperwork from applicants.
Cambodia	No new law, but attacks on civil society	The first half of 2016 saw numerous prominent opposition politicians and civil society leaders arrested on spurious charges. There have also been calls for NGOs to be suspended or shut down due to allegedly violating the "political neutrality" clause of the Law on Associations and NGOs (LANGO). There have been reports that protests have consistently been shut down and protesters detained without legal justification.
Ethiopia	Cyber Crime Law	In June 2016, Ethiopia's parliament passed a Cybercrimes Law, known as Computer Crime Proclamation. The law provides for serious penalties for a wide range of online activities and gives authorities greater surveillance and censorship powers that will limit access to information on digital platforms. The adoption of this law followed a shutdown of Facebook, Viber, and WhatsApp in parts of the Oromia region. In addition, more than 1,000 people

		considered "ringleaders/bandits" were reportedly arrested for participating in anti-government protests in Ethiopia.
Ecuador	Ministerial Agreement No. 12	The Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion published Ministerial Agreement No. 12 on October 25, 2016. It stipulates that social organizations will only have their statutes approved and obtain legal personality if their aims and objectives are framed as defense of groups of priority attention or populations that are in a state of poverty and vulnerability; promotion of development and social mobility; and strengthening the economy.
Pakistan	Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA)	NGOs expressed concern that their recommendations to bring the Act into a human rights framework were ignored by the government and legislative bodies. Through this Act, the government can force Internet companies to remove or block access to any "speech, sound, data, writing, image, or video," without court approval. The government could also acquire legal powers to censor and track Internet users, criminalize computer security researchers and hand over personal data to foreign powers.