



भारतीय लेखापरीक्षा और लेखा विभाग
क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, मुंबई

Indian Audit & Accounts Department
Regional Training Institute, Mumbai

निगमित वित्त व अभिशासन, स्वायत्त निकायों की लेखापरीक्षा और
वाणिज्यिक लेखापरीक्षा के लिए ज्ञान केंद्र

**Knowledge Centre for Corporate Finance and
Governance, Audit of Autonomous Bodies and Commercial Audit**



लोकहितार्थं सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

सूचनापत्र /Newsletter



ज्ञान और नवजीवन के सूर्योदय का सुप्रसंग

Celebration of the Sunrise of Knowledge and New Life

Issue 22

For October 2021- March 2022

Inside this issue

Click on the hyperlinks to go to the page:

Section	Title
1.	From the desk of Director General
2.	Summary of recent events and courses conducted in RTI
3.	Photo Gallery
4.	Gist of significant observations in CAG's reports relating to Knowledge Centre topics
5.	Developments of Interest on Knowledge Centre topics
6.	Implementation of Online payment through Bharat Kosh
7.	E-Learning Framework
8.	Crossword

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Section 1: From the desk of Director General.....

[Click here for going
back to cover page](#)



Dear Reader,

I am glad to release this newsletter for the half year ending March 2022. The newsletter, which commenced publication in March 2013 during my earlier tenure as Principal Director, has maintained its unbroken flow till date, with modifications in format and content from time to time.

The half year October 2021 – March 2022 has seen some great achievements from RTI Administration, implementation of the Bharat Kosh for collection of hostel rent receipts online being the most significant and a pioneering effort of RTI Mumbai. This has to a great extent solved the issue of cash handling as it has given RTI Mumbai the opportunity to directly get rental receipts deposited by hostel occupants online. A brief write up on the process is included in this Newsletter. With the continued active support of our user offices, RTI Mumbai could fully achieve its training calendar and we would like to place our sincere gratitude to all the user offices and also the Regional Advisory Committee Chairperson and members to steer the efforts of the Institute with their valuable guidance and directions.

I look forward to continue to communicate with you regarding the performance and achievements of RTI, Mumbai through the medium of this newsletter in future.

We welcome inputs from readers to improve the newsletter.

Regards,

Abdul Rauf
Director General
RTI, Mumbai

Section 2: Summary of courses conducted and events in RTI, Mumbai during the half-year ended 31 March 2022

[Click here for going back to cover page](#)

(i) Training Courses we conducted

(a) General Courses, including Knowledge Centre

SI No	Name of course	Number of participants including number of IA&AS participants given in brackets
1.	DRAAOs Induction training DRAAOs के लिए प्रेरण प्रशिक्षण	47
2.	आई.टी. विभाग के आयकर व्यवसाय अनुप्रयोग (आई.टी.बी.ए.) Income Tax Business Applications (ITBA) of IT Dept.	15
3.	विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक का आयोजन , पैनल, अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई का प्रभाव, रोस्टर और सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम Conduct of DPC meeting, panels, impact of Disciplinary Action thereon, Rosters and RTI Act	21
4.	सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी परियोजना की लेखापरीक्षा Audit of Public Private Partnerships Projects	15
5.	आईटी विभाग में फेसलेस असेसमेंट की योजना और आईटी विभाग में जांच और खुफिया जानकारी एकत्र करने की आधुनिक तकनीक Scheme of Faceless Assessment in the IT Department & Modern Techniques of investigation and intelligence gathering in the IT Department	15
6.	सामान्य प्रयोजन वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग (इप्सास) General Purpose Financial Reporting (IPSAS)	14
7.	संचार एवं अभिप्रेरण प्रशिक्षण तथा वार्षिक निष्पादन मूल्यांकन प्रतिवेदन Communication and Motivation & APARs	25
8.	सरकारी लेखा प्रणाली, गसब की भूमिका और प्रोद्भवन लेखा प्रणाली में संक्रमण Government Accounting System, Role of GASAB & Transition to Accrual Accounting System	13
9.	धोखाधड़ी और धोखाधड़ी पता लगाने की तकनीक का लेखापरीक्षा Audit of Fraud and Fraud Detection Techniques	18
10.	लेखापरीक्षा में सांख्यिकी और नमूनाकरण पर प्रशिक्षण Training on Statistics & Sampling in Audit	33
11.	ज्ञान केंद्र विषय - समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों का लेखापरीक्षा KC Topic - Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements of Companies	35
12.	निर्माण व्यय, संविदा और परियोजनाओं की लेखापरीक्षा Audit of Works expenditure, Contracts & Projects	13
13.	ज्ञान केंद्र विषय - भारतीय लेखा मानक, लेखापरीक्षा मानक, लेखा मानक और वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण पर अखिल भारतीय ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण KC topic - IndAS, Auditing Standards, Accounting Standards and Analysis of Financial Statements	60 (5)

14.	प्रबंधन कौशल का विकास Development of Management Skills	24
15.	विभागीय लेखा अधिकारी एवं विभागीय लेखाकारों के लिए ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण Online Training programme for DAOs/ DAs	16
16.	ज्ञान केंद्र विषय - कॉर्पोरेट अभिशासन KC Topic - Corporate governance	23 (2)
17.	ज्ञान केंद्र विषय - निगमित वित्त KC Topic - Corporate Finance	28 (2)
18.	एम. सी. टी. पी. (स्तर-II) MCTP (Level-II)	32
	कुल / Total	400 (9)

All-India online training on three Knowledge Centre topics were organised during the half-year, with participation of IA & AS officers.

(b) EDP Courses

SI No	Name of course	Number of participants including number of IA&AS participants given in brackets
1	उन्नत एमएस एक्सेस और एमएस एक्सेल Advanced MS Access and MS Excel	16
2	SQL के साथ Oracle बैकएंड Oracle backend with SQL	16
3	Audit in IT environment आईटी वातावरण में लेखा परीक्षा	17
4	Data Analytics डेटा विश्लेषण	23
5	Advanced Oracle with PL SQL पीएल एसक्यूएल के साथ उन्नत ओरेकल	16
6	IDEA आई डी ई ए	15
7	Advanced MS Excel with Power Pivot पावर पिवट के साथ उन्नत एमएस एक्सेल	18
	कुल / Total	121

(ii) Significant Events/ developments in RTI, Mumbai

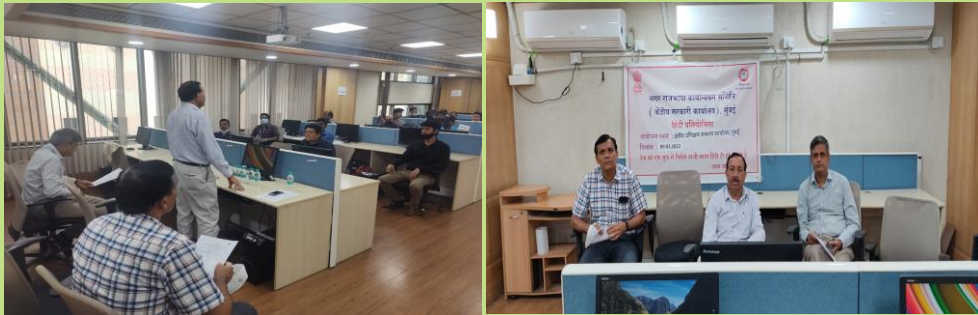
- a. RTI Mumbai administration successfully implemented Bharat Kosh activation for online receipt of hostel rent which has streamlined the process of collection, deposit and accounting of remittances on account of hostel rent. This is a pioneering effort of RTI Mumbai and has been appreciated by HQ and has also been nominated for CAG Award. Kudos to the RTI Administration for the same
- b. RTI Mumbai has installed a signage at the reception that would give the details of all ongoing training activities.
- c. On completion of his tenure in RTI Mumbai, Shri Sadashiv Ranade, Sr.AO(OIOS/FHD) was relieved on 18-12-2021. He provided admirable support and training to all user offices for implementation of OIOS. RTI Mumbai wishes him all the best for his future assignments.
- d. On his promotion to the post of Asst. Accounts Officer, Shri Mithun Gajbhiye, DEO (Gr. A) was relieved on 15-12-2021 and repatriated to his parent office. He was a very sincere and hardworking official who discharged his duties promptly and efficiently. RTI Mumbai congratulates him on his promotion and wishes him all the best for his future assignments.
- e. Shri Debmalya Lodh, AAO was repatriated to this parent office in Kolkata on 31-03-2022. RTI Mumbai places on record our deep appreciation of his services during his tenure in RTI Mumbai especially during the pandemic when he regularly attended office and discharged his duties diligently. RTI Mumbai wishes him all the best for his future assignments.
- f. Following the guidelines of the MoEF, RTI Mumbai disposed off e-waste in October 2021 by publishing the auction notice on the Central Public Procurement Portal.

Section 3: Photo Gallery

[Click here for going back to cover page](#)



Republic Day 2022



हिन्दी प्रतियोगिता



Felicitation of Shri Ranade, Sr.AO & Shri Mithun, Sr. Acctt on their repatriation



Dussera 2021

Section 4: Gist of significant observations in CAG's reports relating to Knowledge Centre topics

An adapted compendium of highlights of significant observations in CAG's reports relating to Knowledge Centre topics tabled in concerned Legislature during the half-year ended March 2022

Off-Budget borrowings of State Governments

Off-budget borrowing refers to use of those financial resources by the State Government for meeting expenditure requirements in a particular year or years, which are not reflected in the budget for that year or those years, for seeking grant/ appropriation. Hence, these off-budget borrowings remain outside Legislative control. They are financed through State Government owned or controlled public sector enterprises or departmental commercial undertakings, which raise the resources through market borrowings on behalf of the State Government. However, the State Government has to repay and service the debt from its budget.

A few instances of such off-budget borrowings are given below:

<p>Uttar Pradesh Report No. 4 of 2021 (2019-20) Para 4.2</p>	<p>The State Government resorted to extra-budget borrowings through State owned PSUs/Authorities, which were not being credited to the Consolidated Fund, for meeting expenditure having implication on debt parameter of the State. Debt-Stock was higher by ₹ 5,107.58 crore in 2019-20 after taking into account extra-budget borrowing as on 31 March 2020. Accordingly, the debt-stock to GSDP ratio including extra-budget borrowings was 28.28 <i>per cent</i> as on 31.03.2020 against the reported ratio of 28 per cent without taking into account the extra-budget borrowings</p>
<p>Telangana Report No. 1 of 2022 (2020-21) Para 2.7.1</p>	<p>For the year, 2020-21, the Fifteenth Finance Commission recommended that the Debt to Gross State Domestic Product ratio should be less than 29.50 <i>per cent</i> for Telangana. Thus, a comparison of achievement for Debt-Gross State Domestic Product is being made as per the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission for the year 2020-21. As per the Accounts, the State has achieved the target as prescribed by Fifteenth Finance Commission restricting the Debt – Gross State Domestic Ratio to 28.11 <i>per cent</i>. The State Government, however, did not make a full disclosure of such Extra-Budgetary/ Off-Budget Borrowings in the budget documents 2020-21. Considering the Off-Budget Borrowings (₹ 97,940.45 crore), as at the end of March 2021, the Debt-Gross State Domestic Product ratio would be 38.10 <i>per cent</i> (i.e., ₹ 3,73,578.45 crore on GSDP of ₹ 9,80,407 crore). This is much higher than both the targets fixed by Fifteenth Finance Commission in its Report and by the State Government in its Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement.</p>
<p>Kerala Report No. of 2021 (2019-20) Para 2.6.2</p>	<p>Audit noticed instances where the State Government of Kerala resorted to off-budget borrowing through statutory body/ State Government Company viz. Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB) and Kerala Social Security Pension Limited (KSSPL) amounting to ₹ 1,930.04 crore and ₹ 6,843.65 crore respectively for financing its capital as well as revenue spending during the year 2019-20.</p>
<p>Goa Report No. 1 of 2021 (2019-20) Para 1.6.2</p>	<p>The off-budget fiscal operations amounting to ₹ 919 crore during the financial year 2019-20 resulted in understating of the overall debt by 1.14 <i>per cent</i> of GSDP. Further, taking into account the off-budget borrowings of the State, the</p>

	total outstanding debt at the end of March 2020 worked out to ₹ 23,473 crore against ₹ 22,554 crore shown in the Finance accounts
Andhra Pradesh Report No. 3 of 2021 (2019-20) Para 1.8.5	Various Government entities have obtained loans to the extent of ₹ 26,096.98 crore as of end of March 2020 on behalf of the State Government. These are in the nature of off budget borrowings (OBB) by the Government and the latter has provided guarantees for these loans. Since these borrowings did not form part of the borrowings of the Government directly, these were not included in the Public Debt of the State Government in the Finance Accounts; nor did these figure in calculation of Fiscal Deficit of the State. To that extent, the Public Debt of the State and consequently, its Fiscal Deficit for the year stands understated. Fiscal Deficit of the State would increase to ₹ 65,784 crore if the OBBs of ₹ 26,096.98 crore are taken in to consideration, and FD would constitute 6.76 per cent of GSDP.
Rajasthan Report No. 3 of 2021 (2019-20) Para 4.1.1	The Finance Department, GoR informed (July 2020) that since 2011-12, the State Government had given guarantees with respect to loans of ₹ 3,948.66 crore obtained by Zilla Parishads (ZPs) from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for construction of dwelling units for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) families in rural areas under Chief Minister Below Poverty Line (CMBPL) Awas Yojana. The State Government has been repaying the principal and interest against these loans. Audit scrutiny revealed that during 2019-20, ₹ 433.36 crore (₹ 235.88 crore on account of principal and ₹ 197.48 crore as interest) was transferred by GoR in Personal Deposit (PD) accounts of 31 ZPs, for payment of principal and interest on loans raised by them from HUDCO for CMBPL Awas Yojana. The clearance of guarantees of ₹ 235.88 crore during the year left the balance of outstanding guarantees at ₹ 1,901.54 crore at the end of 2019-20 against ₹ 2,137.42 crore balance at the start of 2019-20.
Gujarat Report No. 1 of 2022 (2020-21) Para 1.6.2	The State of Gujarat defines “total outstanding debt/ liabilities” to include only liabilities upon the Consolidated Fund and Public Account of the State. On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Haryana define “total liabilities” to include borrowings by the public sector undertakings and the special purpose vehicles and other equivalent instruments including guarantees where the principal and/or interest are to be serviced out of the State budgets, apart from the liabilities under the Consolidated Fund of the State and the Public Account of the State. It was observed that Gujarat State Investments Limited (GSIL) has taken overlisted Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC) amounting to ₹ 6,000 crore as per the directions (July 2018) of the State Government. Further the State Government has resolved to support GSIL for payment towards interest and principal repayment on these NCDs. Accordingly, during 2019-20 and 2020-21, an expenditure of ₹ 564.69 crore and ₹ 533.55 crore, respectively, was booked by Energy and Petrochemicals Department for payment towards interest on these NCDs. Thus payment of annual interest on these NCDs has increased the committed revenue expenditure of the State.

Learning point: Various reports tabled in the State Legislatures during the half year ending 31-03-2022 have pointed out off-budget borrowings resorted to by the State Governments. Since the loans are not directly raised by the government they will not be reflected in the fiscal deficit so that the deficit can be kept within the acceptable limits.

<p>Rajasthan Report No. 4 of 2021 (2019-20) Para 2.11</p>	<p>Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (2019-20) Non-adjustment of premium receivable from Adani Transmission (Rajasthan) Limited against unitary charges resulted in overstatement of Administrative and Other Expenses and understatement of Current Assets by ₹ 3.73 crore.</p>
	<p>Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (2019-20) Tangible Assets do not include operationally accepted and already handed over IT equipment of ₹ 21.76 crore. This resulted in overstatement of Capital Work in Progress by ₹ 18.17 crore, overstatement of Long Terms Loans & Advances by ₹ 3.59 crore, understatement of Tangible Assets under Property, Plant & Equipment by ₹ 21.76 crore. This also resulted in understatement of Depreciation and overstatement of Profit by ₹ 2.43 crore</p>
<p>Para 2.13</p>	<p>Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (2018-19) After 12 years from the date of commercial operation (31 March 2017), the Company charged depreciation of ₹ 28.18 crore for the period 2017-19 on remaining depreciable value of Property, Plant and Equipment of Kota Thermal Power Station, stage IV as per straight line method instead of spreading it over the balance useful life (13 years) of the assets as provided in Clause 22(4) of RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulation 2014. This has resulted in overstatement of Depreciation and Amortization Expenses by ₹ 14.09 crore (depreciation for the year 2018-19) and Other Equity by ₹ 14.09 crore (depreciation for the year 2017-18). Consequently, Property, Plant & Equipment and Profit has been understated by ₹ 28.18 crore and ₹ 14.09 crore respectively.</p>
	<p>Non-compliance with provisions of Accounting Standards/IND AS</p>
	<p>AS 5 - Net profit or Loss for the period, prior period items and changes in accounting policies</p>
	<p>Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation Limited (2018-19)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rectification of error made in the previous years should have been rectified by adjusting the prior period item, however adjustment was made in the current year expenses. ii. Income and expenses related to previous years have been adjusted directly through Reserve and Surplus instead of through prior period items under Profit and Loss Statement.
	<p>Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (2019-20) & Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (2019-20) The Statutory auditor pointed out that the rejection of the subsidy claims should be classified in current year as well as prior period income. However, the same is incorrect as the rejection of the subsidy is not an error or omission to be adjusted through prior period items</p>

	<p>AS 12 Accounting for Government Grants Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation Limited (2018-19) Grants related to revenue should be shown separately in Profit and Loss Statement, however it was added in revenue from operation</p>
<p>Tripura Report No. 1 of 2021 – Para 4.1.13.1</p>	<p>Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited (2017-18) Incorrect accounting of completed works as Capital work in progress The company incorrectly considered the completed works (August 2016) relating to (i) Infrastructure Development Project at IIDC Dewanpassa, Dharmanagar (₹ 2.28 crore) and (ii) establishment of Bamboo Park at Bodhjungle (₹ 27.17 crore) as ‘Capital work in progress’ instead of ‘Tangible Assets’ resulting in understatement of ‘Depreciation’ by ₹ 8.61 crore with corresponding overstatement of ‘Profit for the year’ to the same extent.</p> <p>Non-compliance to RBI guidelines for asset classification and provisioning The company had not been following the norms for asset classification and provisioning as prescribed in ‘Income Recognition and Asset Classification Norms’ 2015 issued by RBI, contrary to its declared accounting policy. This resulted in understatement of provision for doubtful advances by ₹ 2.40 crore (net) with corresponding overstatement of ‘profit for the year’ by an equal amount.</p> <p>Tripura Small Industries Corporation Limited (2016-17) Non-provisioning for closed and non-existent cash and bank investments Under the ‘Current Assets’ (Cash & Cash Equivalents), the Company had included cash and bank investments in different banks, which had been closed down and non-existent as on 31 March 2017 and thus, chance of realising these investments was remote. Non-provisioning against these doubtful assets resulted in overstatement of ‘Current Assets’ and understatement of ‘loss for the year’ by ₹ 18.79 lakh each.</p> <p>Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (2016-17) Wrong accounting of grant The company received purpose specific capital grants of ₹ 14.44 crore from different authorities and wrongly accounted the same under ‘Other long term liabilities’ instead of accounting it under ‘Capital reserve’ under the broad heading ‘Reserve & Surplus’</p> <p>Accounting without proper description/justification and/or records The company has been carrying forward the ‘Other current Liabilities’ (Note No.10) of ₹ 6.77 crore (after adjusting debit balance of ₹ 0.55 crore) for years together without proper description/justification.</p>
<p>Tripura Report No. 3 of 2021 Para 5.20</p>	<p>Significant comments on the accounts of the SPSEs</p> <p>Tripura Jute Mills Limited (Year of Accounts: 2018-19) Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDC) (another State PSE) constructed 20 Nos. of Staff Quarters on the Land owned by the Company and handed them over to the Company for resettlement of the occupants of the Dormitories, which were demolished by TIDC for construction of ‘Agartala International Fair Ground and Exhibition Centre’. The above transaction, which</p>

	<p>was effected between TIDC and the Company without any financial consideration, remained unaccounted in the books of the Company and TIDC. The monetary impact of this transaction on the value of the Fixed Assets of the Company could not be quantified in absence of proper documentation and non-maintenance of Fixed Assets Register by the Company</p> <p><i>Learning Point: The process of demolition and constructions being significant financial events needing property accounting treatment/disclosure. This finding could not have come out only from the audit of accounting records and as auditors we need to be alert in our scrutiny of other records that can throw up issues related to accounting as was done in this case.</i></p> <p>Tripura Urban Transport Company Limited (Year of Accounts: 2018-19)</p> <p>The Company has not accounted the outstanding bills of ₹ 1.98 crore payable against the supply orders (June 2014) placed on Suppliers for delivery of 100 Buses under JNNURM. The bills remained unpaid due to shortage of JNNURM funds and non-release of Additional Central Assistance from the Government. This has resulted in understatement of ‘Other Current Liabilities’ and ‘Fixed Assets’ by ₹ 1.98 crore each.</p> <p><i>Learning Point: Accounting of outstanding liabilities is not contingent upon receipt of grants and need to be done promptly on accrual of the liabilities. There is another issue of depreciation since the assets were first put to use.</i></p>
<p>Assam Report No. 2 of 2021 Para 1.2.16.1</p>	<p>Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (2018-19) Incorrect accounting of advance paid for supply of spares</p> <p>The Company had paid advance of ₹ 5.01 crore against supply of spares (cost: ₹ 16.69 crore) for major overhauling of its hydroelectric project. During the year, the Supplier made partial delivery of the ‘spares’ (cost: ₹ 7.30 crore) and Company passed bills for payment (₹ 5.11 crore) after adjusting the proportionate advance of ₹ 2.19 crore. The overhauling work was not started during 2018-19. The Company instead of accounting the ‘advance payment’ (₹ 5.01 crore) as ‘current assets’ booked it as ‘repair and maintenance expenses’ in profit and loss account and also omitted to account the cost of the spares received (₹ 7.30 crore) and proportionate advance (₹ 2.19 crore) adjusted there against. This has resulted in understatement of Current Assets by ₹ 10.12 crore (₹ 7.30 crore being value of spares (inventories) plus ₹ 2.82 crore being unadjusted advance) with corresponding understatement of Profit for the year by ₹ 5.01 crore and Current Liabilities by ₹ 5.11 crore respectively.</p>

Commercial Audit – Comments on Auditors Report

<p>Rajasthan Report No. 4 of 2021 (2019-20) Para 2.11</p>	<p>Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (2016-17)</p> <p>The Auditor’s statements in Independent Auditor’s Report as regards to (i) excess credit of Subsidy Income, (ii) treatment of liquidated damages recovered by the company, (iii) ‘fraud’ reported to claim of subsidy in excess of purchase cost of sugar and Non ISS Grade of Sugar, (iv) quarterly claims furnished on false data</p>
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of distribution (v) excess accountal of subsidy in the Books as compared to actual claims and (vi) not providing liability of expenses claimed by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation were found incorrect/ deficient. Further, the Statutory Auditor also not disclosed that by giving impact of its qualifications, the Profit before tax would have resulted in loss of ₹ 14.49 crore as against profit of ₹ 6.57 crore (profit before tax) shown in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation Limited (2018-19)

The Statutory Auditor did not comment properly on the directions issued (June 2019) under section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 as regards to adequate disclosure of each subsidy/grant. Further, the Statutory Auditors reported that the sale of seeds as grain by the Company was on the basis of certification of State Testing Laboratories and with declaration from the buyer that it is not for human consumption. This statement is incorrect as the Company auctioned 80,932 quintal seeds as grain between March 2018 and September 2018 without certification of the State Testing Laboratories.

Learning Point: A careful study of the financial statements with the accounting records and supporting documents can also help point out areas where the Statutory Auditors falter in their comments on the accounts as can be seen from the above points.

Section 5: Developments of Interest on Knowledge Centre topics

[Click here for going back to cover page](#)

Latest Circulars/Notifications

Ministry/Dept/Authority	Subject	No. of Date
Department of Public Enterprises	MoU Guidelines for 2020-21 – Amendment to Para 16	M-03/0017/2016-DPE (MoU) dated 01-11-2021/29-10-2021
	Guidelines for Implementation of New Public Sector Enterprises (PSE) Policy for CPSEs in Non-Strategic Sector' regarding	DPE/3(1)/2021-DD dated 17-12-2021 / 13-12-2021
	Guidelines for Implementation of New Public Sector Enterprises (PSE) Policy for CPSEs in Non-Strategic Sector - Committee of Group of Officers (CGO)-regarding	DPE/3(1)/2021-DD dated 28-12-2021
	Consolidated MoU Guidelines for the year 2021-22 and onwards-reg.	No.M-03/0003/2020-DPE (MoU) dated 10-03-2022

In line with instructions of Department of Expenditure (DoE) including Insurance Surety Bonds as Security Instrument for accepting Bid Security and Performance Security, all CPSEs were requested to consider using Insurance Surety Bonds for Bid and Performance Security in addition to the existing available instruments. (February 2022)

Based on the recommendations of Apex Committee and approval of Hon'ble Minister (Finance), Power Finance Corporation Ltd. was granted Maharatna Status on 12th October, 2021.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs	General Circular No.19/2021-Clarification of holding of Annual General Meeting (AGM) through Video Conference (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)-reg.	Policy-17/57/2021-CL-MCA dated 08-12-2021 & 14-12-2021 (Circulars 19 & 21 of 2021)
	General Circular No.20/2021-Clarification on passing of Ordinary and Special resolutions by the companies under the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made thereunder on account of COVID-19-Extention of timeline-reg.	Policy-17/57/2021-CL-MCA dated 08-12-2021 (Circular 20 of 2021)
	General Circular No.01/2022-Relaxation on levy of additional fees in filing of e-forms AOC-4, AOC-4 (CFS), AOC-4 XBRL, AOC-4 Non-XBRL and MGT-7/MGT-7A for the financial year ended on 31.03.2021 under the Companies Act, 2013 - reg.	01/34/2013 CL-V-Part III dated 17-01-2022 (Circulars 22 of 2021 & 1 of 2022)

- The 7th Annual Report on the Working & Administration of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ending on 31-03-2021 was prepared and laid before each House of Parliament in pursuance of Section 461 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- According to the Report, during the year 2020-21, 80 government companies were registered comprising of 75 companies limited by shares, four companies limited by guarantee and one company with unlimited liability.

SEBI	Format of compliance report On Corporate Governance by Listed Entities	Circular No. S EBI/HO/CFD/CMD 2/P/CIR/2021/567
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Section 6:

Implementation of Online payment through Bharat Kosh

[Click here for going back to cover page](#)

Regional Training Institute, Mumbai collects rent from the occupants of its Hostel facility available in Tower-2 of the building. Earlier, the rent was collected in cash and a manual receipt was issued by the office in lieu of the same. Prompt remittance of the hostel rent receipts into the accredited bank has been one of the biggest logistical challenges of the RTI Administration in view of the distance between the RTI premises and the accredited bank situated 25 kms away. In the absence of a sanctioned post of cashier, the cash was carried by one of the employees in the staff car involving expenses on fuel which at times used to more than the rent collected. Also the distance between RTI and the accredited bank made it difficult to remit the proceeds of hostel rent on a daily basis despite near full occupancy of hostel rooms and the resultant substantial daily collection of hostel rent receipts. Non-remittance of collections promptly was thus a cause of concern for a very long time in view of the logistic challenges. The efforts of RTI to explore various other options like engaging agencies for collection of money from RTI and remitting the same in the accredited bank could also not fructify owing to technical issues.

Even as RTI Mumbai was engaged in finding a solution to the long standing issue, RTI administration explored the possibility of making use of the online remittance facility offered by NTRP – Bharat Kosh portal. RTI Administration overcame the initial apprehensions of the officials concerned in the department about the workability of this proposal and their resultant hesitancy, by convincing them that the practice was prevalent in other ministries whose Pr.PAOs are also registered in the portal for collection of the non-tax receipts of their respective departments. The matter was taken up with the Principal PAO, O/o the AG (Audit), Delhi and after a bit of persuasion, the Pr.PAO created an account in the portal with the approval of the CGA. Thereafter the accounts of the PAO, Mumbai and the DDO i.e RTI Mumbai were mapped with the main account of the Pr.PAO New Delhi, paving the way for introduction of the facility of online payments of hostel rent by participants and guests of RTI Mumbai.

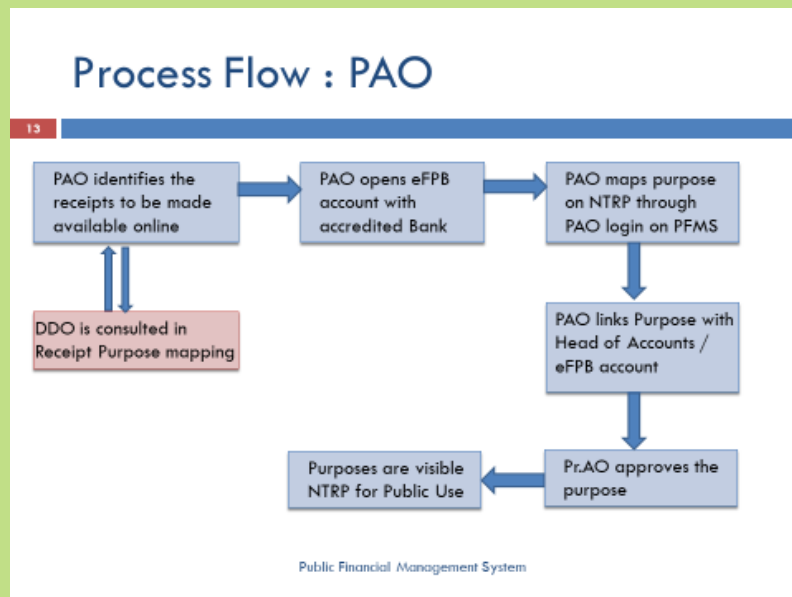
Implementation of online payment facility in RTI Mumbai, has significantly impacted its functioning as it dawned an era of cash-less working of RTI Administration. Deployment of cashier for maintenance of cash book, daily verification by DDO, periodical verification of cash balance has now become a thing of the past. Instantaneous generation of receipt on payment has consigned manual preparation of GAR Receipts to history. Online receipt also ensures real time reconciliation of the same and also generation of report of receipts from the PFMS portal. RTI Mumbai has also added a head for receipt on account of sale of scrap and miscellaneous items thereby saving the time for encashment of cheques/drafts and their reconciliation. Post implementation of the online facility in December 2021, RTI Mumbai has received all payments towards hostel rent and receipts from sale of scrap and miscellaneous items through this portal.

As the Pr.PAO of IAAD has created an account in the Bharat Kosh portal, it is now easy for all the DDOs of IA&AD to make use of this facility by following a few simple steps as detailed below:

On Boarding of the NTRP will be initiated by the PAO and finally it would be approved by the PR. PAO. Some of the ground activities to be completed by the ministry before on-boarding on NTRP are:

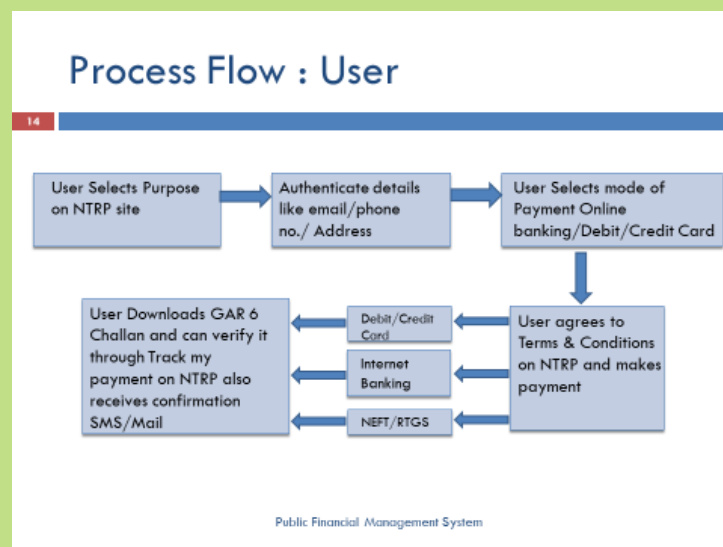
- (i) Identification of the unique non-tax receipts of the ministry and their corresponding account heads,

- (ii) Mapping of receipts and heads on NTRP and
- (iii) Opening of electronic focal point bank (eFPB) accounts in the respective accredited banks.



Once the purpose is visible on NTRP for public use, the user can select:-

- (i) the Ministry which in RTI, Mumbai case is 039 AG Audit Delhi and
- (ii) Purpose, which is Hostel Rent.
- (iii) User will then authenticate the details like e-mail, phone number, Address etc,
- (iv) User selects mode of payment online banking, debit/ credit card, user agrees to terms and conditions on the NTRP
- (v) User makes the payment and downloads the receipt which is in GAR 6 challan



Section 7: E-Learning Framework

[Click here for going back to cover page](#)

The conventional mode of training is gradually becoming a thing of the past. The advent and internet and mobiles has changed the way people learn with most of the training material and support being made available virtually, thereby making accessibility to uploaded sessions on social and educational platforms easier. The ever shortening attention span of trainees is making it very difficult for classroom trainers to hold the attention of the audience for more than 30-45 minutes resulting in learning lag. The e-learning platform thus makes it easier for trainees to learn at their own leisurely pace thereby breaking the monotony of a classroom training. Of course classroom training is still very effective especially for EDP oriented programs where the presence of the trainer and the trainees under one roof helps the trainer assess the progress of learning and make timely course corrections and builds up trainer-trainee bonding and rapport. Nevertheless, the e-learning platform can supplement the classroom training in various ways where the impact of classroom training can be assessed through a continuous process of monitoring and mentorship. The principal components for a simple and easy-to-perceive-and-design framework for an impactful e-learning platform can be as given below:

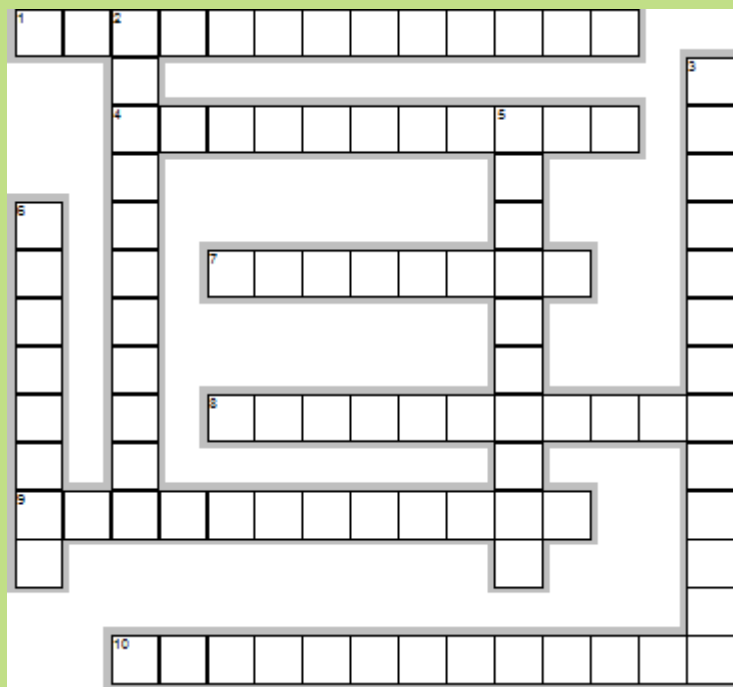
1. A web based cloud storage access through a portal akin to the SAI Training Portal where the trainers and trainees can log in and create and access training material through a central database with the active support of an e-learning administrator
2. Trainees can login and enroll to any course of their choice and connect with the trainer or e-learning specialist
3. The trainer or e-learning specialist can create and customize courses by uploading the training content and other assessments. Here the trainer should be able to access a host of e-learning features such as facility to create and upload audio visuals, mind-maps, quiz, routines, discussion forums, chat box etc.
4. The e-learning administrator should be able to provide support through various tools in the portal to facilitate student management, course management, trainer management and web security management.
5. India, being a multilingual country, it would be worthwhile to explore systems that support live translation of multilingual sessions into captions overlaid on participants' videos since most of the sessions are bilingual with a mix of Hindi & English.

Section 8: Newsletter Crossword (September 2021)

[Click here for going back to cover page](#)

Across

1. Presentation of any items of income or expense as _____ is prohibited as per Ind AS 1
4. An entity shall account for each business combination by applying the _____ method (Ind AS 103)
7. _____ Dividend will no longer be recognised as liability but a mere disclosure of the same in the financial statement will be sufficient
8. _____ obligation is any good or service that contract promises to transfer to the customer (Ind AS 32)
9. Liability for dividends declared to holders of equity instruments are _____ events
10. Compound financial instrument is a _____ financial instrument that, from the issuer's perspective, contains both liability and an equity component (Ind AS 32)



Down

2. The _____ price is the amount of consideration than an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties
3. Ind AS 8 requires _____ application of changes in accounting policies
5. _____ properties are measured using the cost model
6. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their _____ value and fair value less costs to sell (Ind AS 105)

Answers:

Across

1. Extraordinary 4. Acquisition 7. Proposed 8. Performance 9. Non adjusting 10. Non derivative

Down

2. Transaction 3. Retrospective 5. Investment 6. Carrying