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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
(2020-21)**

**SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2021-22)**

**TWENTY SEVENTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**March, 2021 / Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)**

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 16 March, 2021

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 16 March, 2021



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**March, 2021 / Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)**

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**COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (2020-21)**

**Shri Jayant Sinha - Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal
4. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
5. Shri Vallabhaneni Balashowry
6. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
7. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
8. Smt. Sunita Duggal
9. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
10. Shri Sudheer Gupta
11. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh
12. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
13. Shri Pinaki Misra
14. Shri P.V Midhun Reddy
15. Prof. Saugata Roy
16. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
17. Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki
18. Shri Manish Tewari
19. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma
20. Shri Rajesh Verma
21. Shri Giridhari Yadav

**RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
23. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
24. Shri Praful Patel
25. Dr. Amar Patnaik
26. Shri Mahesh Poddar
27. Shri C.M. Ramesh
28. Shri Bikash Ranjan
29. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao
30. Dr. Manmohan Singh
31. Smt. Ambika Soni

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri Vinod Kumar Tripathi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan - Director
3. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora - Additional Director
4. Ms. Melody Vungthiansiam - Assistant Committee Officer

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Twenty Seventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

2. The Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs were laid on the Table of the House on 13 February, 2021 under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 24 February, 2021. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2021-22).

4. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their Sitting held on 10 March, 2021.

5. For facility of reference, the Observations / Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold at the end of the Report.

New Delhi;  
10 March, 2021  
19 Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

SHRI JAYANT SINHA,  
Chairperson  
Standing Committee on Finance



## REPORT

### **I. INTRODUCTORY**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) provides regulatory and administrative framework for governance of corporates through the administration of the following statutes:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013/ The Companies Act, 1956
- (ii) The Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Act, 2008
- (iii) The Competition Act, 2002
- (iv) The Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016
- (v) The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949
- (vi) The Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959
- (vii) The Company Secretaries Act, 1980
- (viii) The Societies Registration Act, 1860 and Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (in centrally administered areas)
- (ix) The Companies (Donations to National Funds) Act, 1951

### **II. FUNCTIONS**

2. The main responsibilities of the Ministry are as follows:

- (i) Administration of the notified provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and those provisions of Companies Act, 1956 that are still in force.
- (ii) Notification of remaining sections of Companies Act 2013.
- (iii) Formulation of Rules and regulations under various Acts administered by the Ministry.
- (iv) Convergence of Indian Accounting Standards with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
- (v) Implementation of Competition Act through the Competition Commission of India (CCI).
- (vi) Implementation of e-Governance in MCA.
- (vii) Building systems for early detection of irregularities in corporate functioning.
- (viii) Conducting investor education and awareness programmes.
- (ix) Investigation of serious frauds through the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO).

- (x) Management of the cadre of Indian Corporate Law Service (ICLS).
- (xi) Administrative support to attached organisations, namely, IICA, SFIO, CCI, NCLT, NCLAT, IBBI.

3. The MCA implements these tasks successfully with the help of its attached and subordinate offices/autonomous organisations including Quasi-Judicial Bodies across the country. These include seven offices of Regional Directors, seventeen offices of Registrar of Companies(ROCs), nine offices of Registrar of Companies-cum-Official Liquidators (ROC-cum-OLs), fourteen offices of Official Liquidators(OLs), five statutory bodies viz. (i) Serious Fraud Investigation Office(ii) Competition Commission of India(CCI) (iii) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India(IBBI) (iv) National Financial Reporting Authority(NFRA) (v) Investor Education & Protection Fund(IEPF)Authority, two Quasi-Judicial Bodies viz. (i) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) (ii) National Company Law Appellate Tribunal(NCLAT), one Autonomous Body viz. Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) and two Central Sector Schemes viz., (i)Corporate Data Management(CDM) (ii) Champion Sector Scheme i.e. "GST Account Assistant".

### **III. BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS AND UTILISATION**

4. The grants of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in Demand No.16 provides for development, operation and maintenance of basic infrastructure including software development as well as meeting the salary and related expenditure of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and its attached, subordinate offices, quasi-judicial, statutory bodies and autonomous institutions. Total funds sought by the Ministry for BE 2021-22 was Rs. 808.19 crore against which Rs. 712.13 crore has been allocated in BE 2021-22. Out of the total BE allocation, Rs. 661.13 crore is under Revenue Head and Rs. 51 crore is under Capital Head.



5. A summary of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs from 2017-18 is as under:-

Year	Budget Estimates			Revised Estimates			Actual Expenditure			Surrender		
	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total
2017-18	29.50	478.54	508.04	29.00	551.84	580.84	20.79	445.63	466.42	8.10	52.27	60.37
2018-19	26.50	537.65	564.15	36.00	558.98	594.98	35.97	544.45	580.42	0.00	19.22	19.22
2019-20	41.00	545.34	586.34	12.50	563.50	576.00	12.45	549.66	562.11	28.50	15.52	44.02*
2020-21	52.00	675.62	727.62	35.22	644.78	680.00	33.16	427.77	552.35	-	-	-
2021-22	51.00	661.13	712.13	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	-	-

\*Out of total surrender amount of Rs. 44.02 crore, Rs. 38.84 crore was technical surrender in respect of Supplementary grants under first batch (Rs.12.85 crore), second batch (Rs.5.51 crore) and decrease of Budget at RE Stage (Rs. 10.34 crore). The surrender of fund of 2<sup>nd</sup> supplementary was due to non-availability of enough savings in the Capital Section (10.14). Hence, actual surrender (Total surrender amount (Rs.44.02 cr- technical surrender(Rs.38.84 cr. ) is Rs. 5.18 crore during 2019-20.  
#as on 02.03.2021

**2017-18:** Total B.E. was Rs.508.04 crore which was augmented to Rs.580.84 crore at R.E. stage. The actual expenditure was Rs.466.42 crore (i.e 80.3%) and Rs.60.37 crore (i.e. 10.4% of the R.E.) was surrendered.

**2018-19:** Total budget was Rs.564.15 crore which was subsequently increased to Rs.594.98 crore at R.E. stage. The actual expenditure was Rs.580.42 crore (i.e. 97.76%) and the amount surrendered was Rs.19.22 crore (i.e. 3.23% of the R.E.).

**2019-20:** Total B.E. for the MCA is Rs. 586.34 crore which has been reduced to Rs.576.00 crore at R.E. stage. The actual expenditure was Rs. 562.11 crore (i.e. 97.58%). The amount surrendered was Rs. 44.02 crore including technical surrender of Rs.38.84 crore and the actual surrender was Rs. 5.18 crore as mentioned above.

6. The Ministry in a written note have informed that the amounts surrendered was due to delay in setting up of NFRA, filling up of vacant posts under the NCLT and NCLAT, etc and that utilisation of funds under each head/item is reviewed from time to time and funds are re-allocated through re-appropriation from one head to another for accomplishing the tasks. They further informed that lockdown on account of Covid-19 epidemic during the last quarter of FY 2019-20 has adversely affected utilization of funds by some offices.



7. With regard to reasons for the reasons for delay in utilisation of funds allocated and the reasons for increase in allocation of funds since 2020-21, the Ministry in a written reply stated:

"The actual expenditure of this Ministry as on 2.3.2021 is Rs. 552.35 crore (81.23 %), out of Rs. 680.00 crore allocated under RE 2020-21 by Ministry of Finance (MoF). Two main reasons for delay in utilization of funds are:- (i) This Ministry has been restricted to spend only 5% on a month and 15% on a quarter out of total BE 2020-21 (i.e. Rs. 727.62 crore) during 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter, 2021-22 as an austerity measures on account of Covid-19 pandemic (in terms the Expenditure Management Guidelines w.r.t. MEP/QEP), dated 8.4.2020, issued by the Ministry of Finance; (ii) Lock down of Covid-19 has adversely affected various activities. Hence, this Ministry was to spend only Rs.218.29 crore i.e. 30% of the total BE during first two quarters i.e. from April to September, 2020. Details of quarterly expenditure are given below:-

Budget utilisation during 2020-21						(Rs. in crore)		
Total BE/RE 2020-21		1st Qtr. (April-June, 2020)		2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr. (July-Sept, 2020)		Balance budget available as per RE, 2020-21	3 <sup>rd</sup> Qtr. (Oct.-Dec. 2020)	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr. Jan.-March, 2021 (as on 2.3.2021)
B.E	R.E	QEP (15% of BE)	Actual Exp.	QEP (15% of BE)	Actual Exp.		Actual Exp.	Actual Exp.
727.62	680.00	109.14	108.89	109.14	130.08*	441.03	180.48	132.90

\* Permission for higher expenditure was sought from the Secretary, Expenditure.

The expenditure ceiling was relaxed for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter, 2020-21 and the level of expenditure during these period has gone up considerably.

The budget this Ministry has been increased from Rs. 586.34 crore (BE 2019-20) to Rs. 727.62 crore (BE 2020-21) and Rs. 712.13 crore (BE 2021-22) for the following purposes:-

- (i) To meet additional expenditure for launching of upgraded/new version of MCA21i.e. from version 2 to version 3 and also for secure transaction of data from old service provider to new service provider.
- (ii) Enhanced allocation under Capital Section (OH-Major Works, Land & Buildings) for construction of Corporate Bhawan, Kolkata;
- (iii) Set-up new benches of NCLT and NCLAT, appointment of new members and fill-up of vacant /additional posts in these quasi-judicial bodies as well as various statutory bodies such as NFRA, SFIO, IBBI, etc.

Besides holding regular meetings at senior level, field visits are undertaken to expedite the works."

#### IV. ISSUES RELATED TO MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

##### A. Registrar of Companies (ROCs)

Budget Utilization:

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2019-20	59.47	63.44	59.69
2020-21	59.62	59.54	51.19*
2021-22	65.77	-	-

\*as on 27.02.2021

8. On being asked about the actual expenditure till date and the reasons for increase in allocation of funds, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

" Actual Expenditure under ROC as on 27.02.2021 is Rs. 51.19 crore. The fund allocation has been increased due to Strike off (STK) notices being issued/ published by office of ROCs. Besides this, in some offices vacant posts have been filled, thereby resulting in enhanced expenditure. Due to increase in the court cases after establishment of NCLT and NCLAT, fund allocation for the same has also been increased in these offices."

9. The Ministry in a written reply have given the following details regarding the number of companies registered and closed:

"The details of number of companies registered (including number of active companies) and number of companies closed, as on 24.02.2021 are furnished below:

(A).

Status	Number of companies
Active	13,27,155
Dormant under section 455	2,243
Under Liquidation	6,866
Under Process of Striking Off	39,318
Dissolved	9,919
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,85,501</b>

(B). Closed companies:

Status	Number of companies
Liquidated	1,121
Amalgamated	26,929
Strike Off	6,97,709
Converted to LLP	14,810
Converted to LLP and Dissolved	4,875
Not available for e-filing	8,976
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,54,420</b>

Total Number of companies registered including (A) and (B) comes to 21,39,921."



10. On the efforts made to ensure ease in registration and closure of companies and in digitizing these procedures, the Ministry stated:

"The Ministry rolled out SPICe+ web form for incorporation of companies on 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2020 integrating 10 services offered by 3 Central Government Ministries/ Departments of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Labour & Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance and the State Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The 10 services provided by SPICe+ and AGILE PRO are Name Reservation, Certificate of Incorporation, DIN, TAN, PAN, ESIC, EPFO Registration, Bank Account Number, PTEC & PTRC (State of Maharashtra and Karnataka) and GSTIN(Optional). The companies are incorporated centrally through Centralised Registration Centre (CRC), Manesar. Stakeholders are also sensitized through FAQs, Video demos & webinars. The entire process of registration is done electronically."

**B. Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)**

11. The Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) is a multi-disciplinary investigating agency set up in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through a resolution dated 02.07.2003 with the objective to investigate serious corporate frauds. The Companies Act, 2013, *inter alia*, has accorded statutory status to SFIO and its functions and powers have been enhanced substantially through enabling provisions in the Act. The Agency has experts from diverse fields like banking, capital markets, corporate law, forensic audit, taxation, information technology work together to unravel corporate frauds. It is headed by a Director, in the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India. The Director is assisted by Additional Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Senior Assistant Directors, Assistant Directors, Prosecutors and other secretarial staff. The Headquarter of SFIO is at New Delhi, with five Regional Offices at Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata.

12. Funds allocated under Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)

(in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2019-20	24.36	22.05	21.87
2020-21	23.05	27.14	22.24*
2021-22	29.23	-	-

\*as on 26.02.21



13. On the reasons for increase in allocation of funds for 2021-22, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

" The reasons for increase in allocation for 2021-22 are as under:

- a) It is expected that vacant posts would be filled up for during the year, requiring increased allocation under the head 'Salaries' 2021-22 warranted. Accordingly, commensurate increase under the head 'Office Expenses' is required;
- b) The increase in allocation under the head "Rent Rates & Taxes" is warranted due to rental premises acquired for RO Mumbai and Kolkata;

This office has also planned for engaging CA firms and Law firms to assist the investigation teams and the Prosecution Division and as such, increased allocation is warranted under the head "Professional Services"

**Status of Permanent Cadre & Deputation & Encadereed Posts**

TOTAL SANCTIONED POSTS -133		
Posts under direct recruitment (42)	Posts to be filled on encadereed basis(16)	Posts to be filled on deputation basis (75)
27 posts filled up	08 posts filled up	56 posts filled up
15 vacancies	08 vacancies	19 vacancies

14. On being asked about the progress made towards creation of permanent cadre in SFIO, the Ministry stated in a written reply as under:

"Almost one-third of the total sanctioned posts have been categorized as Permanent Cadre. As such, against a total of 42 posts under various categories in Permanent Cadre, recruitments are being done. Further, it is submitted that recently approval has been granted for creation of additional 105 posts for SFIO and the proportionate increase in the number of posts in the Permanent Cadre would be made."

**Status of investigations**

Year	Investigations assigned		Investigations completed	
	Cases	No. of companies	Cases	No. of companies
2017-18	22	297	05	132
2018-19	33	368	13	84
2019-20	26	326	14	361
2020-21 (as on 26.02.2021)	20	58	06	24

15. The Ministry have also submitted that as on date, there are 93 investigation cases in progress; involving 686 companies; 06 cases involving 23 companies are under stay orders of courts.

16. Regarding the details of cases taken up in SFIO, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

"This office has filed 1190 prosecutions in the 119 investigation cases completed by SFIO. Of these, 462 prosecution cases have been disposed of by the respective courts. The convictions secured out of the disposed of cases are in 325 cases. As such, the conviction rate is 70.35% of the disposed of cases. Further, the average time taken for disposal of prosecution cases is approximately 8-10 years."

17. On being asked whether any initiative has been taken to bring about transparency in the investigations under SFIO, the Director, SFIO during the course of evidence submitted as under:

"As rightly pointed out whether there has been any initiative to bring about transparency in the investigation, I would like to submit that we have brainstormed the issue. We have divided the entire investigation process. After consulting all the experts in this area, we divided the entire process of investigation into six steps. Every step has a tangible outcome, which can be reviewed by the Authority. The transparency, if that is to be brought about, then there has to be a mechanism of complete review; and that system has been put in place.

So, this is being implemented now; and the time duration for every stage has also been set. There could be some stray cases where there would be spill over. But this entire process has been implemented recently. We might see the outcome after a year or two when the entire mechanism gets into there."

18. Regarding the conviction rate in SFIO, the Director, SFIO further submitted:

"It is a new organisation and after the Companies Act 2013, the criminality part came into being. So far, we have filed 1187 complaints in different courts. Out of these, 462 have been disposed and out of 462, which have been disposed, 326 have been convicted. But these are compoundable cases only. We have yet to see any conviction in the non-compoundable cases so far."

### **C. National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)**

19. The constitution of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) have been notified on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2016. These bodies have



been constituted for faster resolution of corporate disputes and reducing the multiplicity of agencies thereby promoting 'ease of doing business' in the country. With the constitution of NCLT, the Company Law Board (CLB) stands dissolved and cases pending with CLB were transferred to NCLT. The Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT) has also ceased to exist and the appellate function under the Competition Act, 2002 is now conferred to the NCLAT.

20. Allocation of funds under NCLT (in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2019-20	52.15	60.53	63.34
2020-21	69.13	78.92	64.37*
2021-22	84.01	-	-

\*(upto 26.02.2021)

21. Regarding the budget utilisation under NCLT, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

" Actual expenditure in 2020-21 as on 26.02.2021 is Rs. 64.37 crore. The increase in allocation of funds during the next years as well as upward revision of funds allocated in the previous two years has been on account of administrative expenditure including salaries and office expenses due to appointment of new members (28 members appointed in 2019-20), related staff, opening of new benches at Cuttack, Kochi, Amaravati and Indore during last two year, additional court room at Kolkata Bench and e-court implementation. NCLT is a quasi-judicial body and the only revenue comes to it in the form of court fee as per NCLT Rules, 2016 and Application to Adjudicating Authority Rules, 2016 and deposited with the Consolidated Fund of India."

22. On being asked about the latest status of institution, disposal and pendency of cases, the Ministry in a written reply furnished the following information:

"On formation of NCLT on 01.06.2016, 5,345 cases pending with CLB were transferred. Till 31.01.2021, 4,192 other cases were received on transfer and 64,487 cases were filed fresh, bringing the total cases with NCLT to 74,024. Out of these, 52,896 cases have been disposed and 21,128 cases are pending as on 31.01.2021."

23. Regarding the issue of staffing and manpower shortage in NCLT and NCLAT, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

" Government has approved posts of 62 Members (31 Judicial and 31 Technical) in NCLT. In 2019, Government appointed 28 new Members in NCLT (11 Judicial and 17 Technical), bringing the total number of Members from 24 to 52. Presently number of members is 40 (19 Judicial and 21 Technical Members) due to retirement/demitting of some members. Process to fill 21 vacancies is in advanced stage. Government has sanctioned 320 posts at various levels of officers and staff in NCLT. Recruitment Rules for these posts have been notified and regular appointment to the posts has been



initiated by NCLT. Although, the process for recruitment of officers/staff has been slow due to COVID-19 pandemic, appointment on deputation basis is in final stages, while Recruitment Agency for appointment on direct recruitment basis is being finalized by NCLT. The process is targeted to be completed in the ensuing financial year. Meanwhile, some of these posts have been filled up on deputation basis. 22 staff working in erstwhile CLB were transferred to NCLT. In addition, posts of 13 Account Officers/Senior Accountants have been encadred. Till the regular posts are filled up, approval has been granted to NCLT for engaging sufficient officers/staff on contractual basis to carry on their functions. The number of posts on contractual/outsourced basis has been increased from time to time. As of now, approval for 725 posts on contract/outsourcing basis has been given to NCLT. In addition approval to engage 3 Law Research Associates (LRA) for each court of two members (total 93 for 62 Members) has also been given, which are being engaged progressively upon joining of Members. Appointment of President of NCLT, is to be done in consultation with Chief Justice of India, who has been requested to recommend name of a suitable candidate. A Search-cum-Selection Committee to recommend the name of new Chairperson of NCLAT was constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Justice of India, as provided in the Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and Other Authorities (Qualifications, Experiences and Other Conditions of Service of Members) Rules, 2020. In view of the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court date 27th November, 2020 in WP (C) 804/2020 and subsequent clarifications dated 25th January, 2021 in MA No 111/2021 in the said WP (C), the Committee is to be reconstituted."

24. On the implementation of e-courts, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

"Most components of E- Courts have been implemented. E-filing application launched for public in all NCLT Benches. E-Courts go-live completed in all 16 NCLT Benches. Display Boards Deployment for real time information of cases for general public at all locations has been started. SMS and E-mails alerts to users, E-Cause list generation and MIS reports in e-filing has also been started. Remaining components of e-courts will be completed in the ensuing financial year. In next phase of e-court, proceedings will be paperless and MIS reports will be generated on real time basis."

25. When asked about the readiness of the NCLT framework to handle the huge backlog of cases post moratorium, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

" Increase in cases post-moratorium cannot be assessed in quantitate at this stage. However, in the event of sudden increase in the cases and in order to dispose off the backlog cases, Government and NCLT are taking all necessary steps. Appointment of 21 more members is under process which will be completed soon. Appointment of regular officers/staff on deputation and direct recruitment basis will be completed during the ensuing financial year. Required number contractual/outsourced staff will also be engaged."



#### D. Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority

26. Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority has been established under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 with the objective of promoting investor education, awareness, protection and to make refunds of shares, unclaimed dividends, matured deposits/debentures etc. The fund is maintained under the Consolidated Fund of India. As per Section 124 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013, all shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more shall be transferred by the company to IEPF Authority. The Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Second Amendment Rules, 2019 provides that if the online verification is not sent by the company within thirty days of filing of claim, the company may do so by paying additional fee of fifty rupees for every day subject to maximum of two thousand five hundred rupees.

#### 27. Allocation of funds under IEPF Authority (in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2019-20	4.72	6.04	5.66
2020-21	5.09	4.60	4.23*
2021-22	5.13	-	-

\*(upto 26.02.2021)

28. Regarding budget utilisation under IEPF Authority, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

" The IEPF Authority has been established under Sub-section (5) of Rule 125 of the Company Act., 2013 and notified on 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 for administration of fund for purposes under section 125 (3) of the Act. The utilization figure for current financial year is as below:

Head	BE/RE 2020-21 (Rupees in crore)	Expenditure as on 26.02.2021 (Rupees in crore)
Establishment	5.09	4.23

The Authority had projected Rs.13.08 Crores under BE 2020-21 considering the proposal for creation of 33 additional Posts. Since the Proposal could not be metalized timely, the allocation has been reduced. Domestic Travel Expenses also were lesser compared to last year. Printing expenses also were lesser due to Covid and austerity measures.



It is to add here that at present 12 Additional posts have been sanctioned recently. Though 4.6 Crores has been allocated during RE 2020-21, to meet the expenditure, additional Funds to the extent of Rs.0.70 Crore have been allocated to the Authority. For BE 2021-22 requirement of Rs.6.45 Crore was proposed by the Authority. It is possible that with return of normalcy and filling up of extra posts, more allocations may be required at RE 2021-22 stage."

29. On the number of claims filed with IEPF Authority and the efforts made to increase manpower required, the Ministry in a written note submitted as under:

" The claim settlement statistics is as below:

S No.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21(As on 19.02.21 )	Total
1.	No. of applications (e-form IEPF 5) filed on MCA -21 System	343	4,026	19,188	16,141	9,939	49,637
2.	No. of applications for which verification report received in the Authority during the period	73	1,324	8,255	16,024	13,320*	38,996*
3.	No. of applications settled	18	623	1,037	7,689	13,371	22,738
(i)	Approved	10	155	712	6,989	5,858	13,724
(ii)	Rejected	8	468	325	700	7,513*	9,014*
4.	No. of shares refunded	--	--	5,00,771	58,47,067	26,32,740	94,94,021 (Approx. 609 Cr)
5.	Amount refunded (in Rs.)	47,44,679	72,88,429	1,77,66,816	6,68,55,675	4,86,39,755	14,52,95,354

\* 6500 of these are rejection recommendation of companies under rule 7(3) for notices issued during last Financial year

There are 49,637 claims filed, 13,724 claims approved and 9,014 claim rejected. Out of remaining 26,899 claims, 10,641 claims are pending for report from Company while 10,718 claims are pending for rectification of documents by Companies and claimants while 5,540 claims are pending with authority for approval at various stages. Efforts have been taken with regular follow up with companies and claimants so that the claims can be settled expeditiously. As may be seen from the above table, more than 94 Lakh shares having current market value of Rs. 609 crore in last three years. Dividend of more than Rs. 14.50 crore have been refunded till date.

Efforts have been taken for filling up of vacant posts in the IEPF Authority. In this connection, Authority has given wide publicity for filling up of these vacant posts by advertisement. In absence of regular permanent staff, For managing the work load of the Authority, 40 professional Company Secretaries have been engaged from



ICSI for processing the claims. Six Retired Govt. officers have also been engaged as Consultants."

30. On being asked whether the timeline of 60 days for settlement of claims as provided in "The Investor Education & Protection Fund (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules 2016" has been adhered to, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

" The claims to IEPF Authority, prior to 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2019 were made with verification report and related documents in physical mode. The Authority has subsequently moved to complete online processing in MCA 21 and follows automatic electronic allocation of claims in FIFO (First is first out method) for disposal. Although, data is not maintained about exact time of disposal of each of the claims, efforts have been taken to settle the claims filed in IEPF Authority within stipulated time period of 60 days and with the help of existing regular staff as and when entire documentation as required is submitted by the claimants and the Company. In some cases, issues like ones relating to succession and inheritance, process of transmission may require additional clarifications and documentation. Further, due to non-availability of requisite documents as required under the IEPF Rules, in some cases, claims could not have been settled within the time period and in this regard the concerned companies and claimants are being communicated about the discrepancies observed in these claims. As and when the required documents are submitted by the claimants through the respective Companies, such claims are being settled immediately and within prescribed timelines. Internal guidelines have been issued to settle claims within prescribed timelines. It is expected that with more regular permanent staff in place, claims can be settled more expeditiously."

31. Regarding the R.S.Sahoo Committee proposal for creation of additional posts in IEPF Authority, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

" A proposal for creation of 33 additional posts in the Authority based on the recommendation of Committee under Shri R.S. Sahoo was submitted to Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, out of which 12 additional posts has been sanctioned in the Authority in December, 2020. Action has been initiated for filling up of these posts and advertisement has been issued."

#### **E. Competition Commission of India (CCI)**

32. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established in March, 2009 under the Competition Act, 2002 for the administration, implementation and enforcement of the Act. The objectives of the CCI are:

(a) To prevent practices having adverse effect on competition;



(b) To promote and sustain competition in markets;

(c) To protect the interests of consumers; and

(d) To ensure freedom of trade.

33. CCI has powers to regulate mergers or combinations, and to reverse mergers or combinations, if it is of the opinion that such mergers or combinations have, or is likely, to have an 'appreciable adverse effect' on competition in India.

34. Allocation of funds for Competition Commission of India (CCI)

Year	(in crores)		
	BE	RE	Actuals
2019-20	79.89	55.49	55.49
2020-21	67.54	54.78	31.50*
2021-22	47.66	-	-

\*(upto 26.02.2021)

35. On the utilisation of funds under CCI, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

" Actual expenditure under CCI for 2020-21 as on 26.02.2021 is Rs. 31.50 crore.

The Competition Commission of India (CCI) receives Grants-in-Aid from the Central Government through the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the following heads:

(a) Grants-in-Aid Salaries

(b) Grants-in-Aid General

(c) Grants for Creation of Capital Assets

The reasons for reduction in allocation of grants-in-aid to CCI is mainly due to reduction in the requirement of funds under the head "Grants for Creation of Capital Assets". CCI has shifted to the new office premises at East Kidwai Nagar in August 2018, and the payments for the said office premises has already been completed in the year 2018-19.

However, the registration of the said premises is under process and likely to be completed by the end of FY 2020-21. Hence, there is no requirement of funds under the head "Grants for Creation of Capital Assets" for the FY 2021-22. And therefore, there has been reduction in the requirement of funds.

For the FY 2020-21, CCI has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 39.22 crore upto 20.2.2021, against a total release of Grants-in-Aid of Rs. 30.05 crore. The proper utilisation of Funds are being ensured as the Funds are administered by a Fund Administering Committee (FAC) constituted in terms Section 51 (3) of the



Competition Act and the accounts of the Commission are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor- General of India."

36. Regarding the overall pendency of cases with CCI in the last three years, the Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, during the course of evidence submitted as under:

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (as on 31.01.2021)
Cases pending at beginning of year	230	217	200	168
Cases received during Year	136	162	142	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>291</b>
Cases decided during the Year	149	179	174	133
Cases pending at end of the Year	217	200	168	158

37. On being asked about the status regarding filling of vacant posts in CCI and the revision of existing Recruitment Rules:

"The sanctioned strength of CCI is 154 posts which are filled by promotion, deputation and direct recruitment. At present there are 54 vacant posts. Selection process for filling up 20 no. of posts on deputation basis is in process. Since comprehensive review of existing Recruitment Rules and restructuring of CCI is in process, Direct Recruitment has been kept in abeyance.

The sanctioned strength of DG CCI is 41 posts, out of which 24 posts are vacant. Selection process to fill up 13 vacant posts in the office of Director General, CCI on deputation basis is in the process. The Office of DG, CCI is established with the purpose of assisting the Competition Commission of India in conducting inquiry into contravention of any of the provision of Competition Act. As specified in section 16 of the Act, (Appointment of Director General etc.) the Director General and Additional, Joint, Deputy and Assistant Director General shall be appointed from amongst persons of integrity and outstanding ability and who have experience in investigation and knowledge of accountancy, management, business, public administration, international trade, law or economics and such other qualifications as may be prescribed. Considering the nature of skill set required to perform the duties envisaged under the Act, the mode of recruitment for the office of DG is kept as deputation.

However, taking into account the experience gained and difficulties faced during over last 10 years of existence, revision of the existing Recruitment Rules (RRs) as well as comprehensive cadre restructuring of CCI and DG's office is under consideration to augment the Commission and to have a permanent cadre for the office of DG by merging it with the Commission for having better synergy in the functioning of the Commission. Once this merger takes place, the issue of vacancy in DG office will be permanently resolved. Moreover, once the comprehensive review of the existing



RRs as well as the cadre restructuring is made, the problem of shortage of staff in the Commission will be addressed to a great extent."

#### F. INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY BOARD OF INDIA (IBBI)

38. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI), established on 1st October, 2016 in accordance with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code), is a body corporate having perpetual succession. It is a key pillar of the ecosystem responsible for implementation of the Code. It is a unique regulator; regulates service providers as well as transactions. It has regulatory oversight over Insolvency Professionals, Insolvency Professional Agencies, Information Utilities, Registered Valuers, and Registered Valuer Organisations. It lays down regulations to govern transactions, namely, Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process, Corporate Liquidation, Individual Insolvency, and Individual Bankruptcy under the Code and enforces the Code, rules and regulations made thereunder.

#### 39. Allocation of funds under IBBI

Year	(in crores)		
	BE	RE	Actuals
2019-20	21.90	21.50	21.50
2020-21	44.60	26.58	26.58
2021-22	39.00	-	-

#### 40. On the utilisation of budget in IBBI, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

" Out of the total demand of Rs.44.60Cr. for the financial year 2020-21, the budget of Rs.44.6Cr was sanctioned to IBBI. However, the expenditure was restricted to 15% per quarter of sanctioned BE ie 60% for the whole year by MoF during 2020-21. Further, due to suspension of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code upto 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2021 and because of nationwide outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, grants were further restricted to Rs.26.58Cr in the revised Estimates in view of reduction in expenditure due to non execution of activities. The actual expenditure in 2020-21 as on 26.02.2021 is Rs. 26.58 crore.

Out of the total demand of Rs.67.42Cr. during 2021-22, budgetary grants were restricted to and sanctioned Rs.39Cr. It is expected that the suspension of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code will likely to be revoked after 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2021 and accordingly activities of IBBI will be increased manifold in the next financial year."

## PART II

### Observations/Recommendations

1. The Committee note that in 2020-21, the budget allocation of the Ministry was enhanced by 28 percent at Rs. 727.62 crore which was revised downwards to Rs. 680 crore and the actual expenditure as on 02.03.2021 is Rs. 552.35 crore. The Committee also note that the budget estimates of the Ministry were revised downwards consecutively in 2019-20 and 2020-21. Despite the enhancement of funds in 2020-21 and the downward revision of funds, the actual expenditure is still lower than the Revised Estimates at the end of the financial year. An analysis of the B.E., R.E. and actual expenditure for the past four years reveals an ongoing trend of underutilisation of funds where the actual expenditure is constantly lower than the Revised Estimates. The Committee in their earlier reports have pointed out the wide disparity between the projection of funds required by the Ministry and the actual ability to absorb the funds allocated. The Committee, while expressing their displeasure over this trend of under-utilization of budgeted funds, would now expect that the Ministry would make serious efforts towards efficacious utilisation of funds. The Committee desire that the B.E. allocation of Rs. 712.13 crore for the fiscal 2021-22 which is 4.8 per cent more than the previous years' R.E. would be utilised effectively especially in enhancing the infrastructural capacities of its quasi judicial bodies which will be dealing with the deluge of cases post moratorium. With increasing significance of online and digital transactions and the pandemic yet to subside, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should move towards full digitisation of its functions, particularly its statutory bodies.



## **SERIOUS FRAUD INVESTIGATION OFFICE**

2. The Committee note that the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) is a multi-disciplinary investigating agency set up with an objective to investigate serious corporate frauds and has been accorded statutory status through the Companies Act, 2013. A brief review of SFIO's allocation of funds vis-a-vis its spending reveals an under-utilisation of funds allotted, as its actual expenditure of Rs. 22.24 crore as on 26.02.2021 is lower than the Revised Estimates of Rs. 27.12 crore despite an upward revision from B.E. of Rs. 23.05 crore. The actual expenditure of Rs. 21.87 crore in 2019-20 is also lower than the R.E. of Rs. 22.05 crore. In spite of such under-utilisation of funds, for the year 2021-22, the B.E. has seen an 8 per cent increase over the previous years' R.E. The Committee hope that the enhancement in funds would be well justified and would translate to better infrastructural and manpower capacities, with 32% of its posts still lying vacant and 93 investigation cases involving 686 companies remaining under progress. The Committee are surprised and concerned to learn that since its inception, SFIO has not seen any conviction in non-compoundable cases so far and that the average time taken for disposal of prosecution cases is approximately 8-10 years. The Committee would expect the SFIO to equip itself for higher standards of performance. The Committee while recognising that the SFIO functions within the purview of the Companies Act find that its initial objective of single-handedly tackling complex corporate frauds remains a far cry, with multiple law enforcement agencies conducting investigations into the same financial crime resulting in prolonged litigation. The Committee recommend that the SFIO may be armed with sufficient teeth to exclusively investigate and

prosecute cases relating to complex corporate frauds that have huge impact on the economy and various stakeholders. The Committee also reiterate their earlier recommendation of involving certified fraud examiners to fill the specialised investigative skill requirements in SFIO.

### NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL (NCLT)

3. The Committee note that the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) has been constituted for faster resolution of corporate disputes and to reduce multiplicity of agencies thereby promoting 'ease of doing business' in the country. With the enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), the NCLT has become the Adjudicating Authority for all insolvency resolution processes resulting in huge pendency of cases. The onset of the Covid 19 pandemic has added to the woes of the already burdened Tribunal, that is reeling with understaffing and huge backlog of cases. As many as 20,542 cases were pending with NCLT on 31.12.2019 which still stood at 21,259 one year later as on 31.12.2020. Out of the total sanctioned strength of 62 Members and one President, the NCLT is currently operating with 40 Members without a permanent President. Only 42 regular staff members out of 320 sanctioned are in position a year after finalisation of its Recruitment Rules. The Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) presents a similar picture with only 38 out of a total sanctioned strength of 59 staff in position. While all 11 Members of NCLAT are in position, it is currently functioning without a permanent Chairperson. The Ministry have submitted that the appointment of 21 Members in NCLT is under process and the appointment of regular officers/staff on deputation and direct recruitment basis will be completed during the ensuing



financial year. The Committee are apprehensive about the wave of cases that would come in post moratorium and the capacity of the NCLT to deal with it. The Committee desire that the Ministry should immediately take steps to fill its manpower capacity to promptly clear the huge backlog of cases that would most likely be multiplied post moratorium.

#### **INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF) AUTHORITY**

4. The Committee note that the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority has been established under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 with the objective of promoting investor education, awareness, protection and to make refunds of shares, unclaimed dividends, matured deposits/debentures etc. All shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more are required to be transferred by the company to IEPF Authority. The Ministry have submitted that a total of 49,637 claims have been filed in IEPF Authority since 2016 and 26,899 claims are pending, out of which 10,641 claims are pending for report from Company, while 10,718 claims are pending for rectification of documents by Companies and claimants, while 5,540 claims are pending with authority for approval at various stages. The Committee find that "The Investor Education & Protection Fund (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules 2016" which provides a timeline of 60 days for settlement of claims has not been adhered to, for which the Ministry have cited various reasons like requirement of additional clarifications and documentation for cases relating to succession and inheritance and non-availability of requisite documents as required under the IEPF Rules. With regard to staffing, the Committee note that

out of the 33 additional posts recommended by R.S.Sahoo Committee, 12 additional posts have been sanctioned in the Authority in December, 2020 and the process of filling up these posts has been initiated. With as many as 26,899 claims pending, the Committee desire that the Authority should make every effort to expedite the settlement of claims in a time-bound manner by simplifying the online procedure and increasing their regular permanent staff to clear the huge backlog of pending claims. The Committee further recommend that a hefty penalty (more than the current maximum penalty of Rs. 2500) may be imposed upon Companies for exceeding the number of days for verification report in order to expedite the process, as claims as high as 21,359 remain pending with Companies. The Committee desire that the number of pending claims should be cleared within the coming financial year and the unclaimed dividends of investors returned to the rightful persons without further delay.

#### COMPETITION COMMISSION OF INDIA (CCI)

5. The Committee note that the Competition Commission of India was established in 2009 to prevent practices having adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition in markets and regulate mergers or combinations. The Committee find that the Budget Estimates for the Commission has been going down consistently from Rs. 78.89 crore in 2019-20 to Rs. 67.54 crore in 2020-21 and Rs. 47.66 crore in 2021-22. These were subsequently revised downwards in 2019-20 and 2020-21 to Rs. 55.49 crore and Rs. 54.78 crore respectively. The actual expenditure as on 26.02.2021 was Rs. 31.50 crore which is 57.5% of the R.E. The Committee feel that the outlay is meagre relative to the impact the



Commission has on the economy and the market. Regarding the overall pendency of cases, the Committee find that out of 291 cases in 2020-21, only 133 cases were decided during the year resulting in more than 50 per cent of cases pending at the end of the year. The Committee desire that the practice of carrying forward pending cases year after year should be discontinued. On the issue of staffing, the Committee note that 54 out of 154 sanctioned posts are vacant and 24 out of 41 posts in the DG's office are lying vacant. The Committee further note that the existing Recruitment Rules are being revised and merger of the office of DG with the Commission is under consideration. The Committee in their earlier report had recommended the merger of the DG office with CCI as per international practice. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Recruitment Rules should be finalised promptly and hope that the merger would resolve the issue of vacancy in the Commission and the DG's office and also ensure a level - playing field for big and small competitors alike.

6. CCI's lack of staffing and resources inhibit it from examining matters on a proactive and *suo moto* basis. Also, CCI is not able to build up ongoing domain expertise in various economic sectors by hiring economists, lawyers and other experts. CCI should be benchmarked against competition authorities in major economies to evaluate whether it is adequately equipped and resourced.

New Delhi;  
10 March, 2020  
19 Phalgun, 1942 (Saka)

SHRI JAYANT SINHA,  
Chairperson  
Standing Committee on Finance

Minutes of the Eighth sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2020-21) The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 from 1100hrs. to 1400 hrs in Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Jayant Sinha – Chairperson**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
3. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
4. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
5. Shri Manish Tewari
6. Shri Rajesh Verma

**RAJYA SABHA**

7. Shri Praful Patel
8. Dr. Amar Patnaik
9. Shri C.M. Ramesh
10. Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                              |   |                     |
|----|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri V.K Tripathi            | - | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Director            |
| 3. | Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora    | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Kh. Ginlal Chung        | - | Under Secretary     |



				<u>PART I</u>		
2.	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

PART II  
(1200 hrs - 1400 hrs)

WITNESSES

Ministry of Corporate Affairs

1. Shri Rajesh Verma, Secretary
2. Smt. Anjali Bhawra, Special Secretary
3. Shri Rajesh Aggarwal, AS & FA
4. Shri Manmohan Juneja, OSD in O/o, DCGoA
5. Shri K.V.R Murty, Joint Secretary
6. Shri Gyaneshwar Kumar Singh, Joint Secretary
7. Shri Manoj Pandey, Joint Secretary

Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)

8. Shri Keshav Chandra, Director

Competition Commission of India (CCI)

9. Ms. Jyoti Jindgar, Adviser (Economics)

Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA)

10. Shri Navneet Chauhan, G.M

National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA)

11. Shri Vivek Narayan, Secretary

National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)

12. Shri Shiv Ram Bairwa, Registrar

National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT)

13. Shri Peeush Pandey, Registrar

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)

14. Shri Sudhaker Shukla, Member

3. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Witnesses to the sitting of the Committee. After the customary introduction of the Witnesses and their introductory remarks, the Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs made a Power Point Presentation (PPT) before the Committee in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry and issues connected therewith. The major issues discussed included the Ease of Doing Business for companies particularly with reference to the time taken for registration of companies by the Registrar of Companies (RoCs), the interface between Ministries and Departments for sharing information on malpractices, the steps taken to increase the transparency in investigations under SFIO, the huge backlog of cases and the budgetary and infrastructural capacity to handle these cases by NCLT, CCI, IBBI etc., amendments recommended by NFRA in the accounting and auditing standards, the market studies conducted by CCI and action taken on cases of abuse of market dominance etc. The witnesses responded to the queries raised by the Members on the subjects. The Committee directed the witnesses to furnish written replies to the queries which could not be readily replied by them during the sitting.

The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.





**Minutes of the Ninth sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2020-21)**  
**The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2021 from 1530hrs. to 1745 hrs.**  
**in Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.**

**PRESENT**

**Shri Jayant Sinha – Chairperson**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
4. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
5. Smt. Sunita Duggal
6. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh
7. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
8. Shri P.V Midhun Reddy
9. Shri Manish Tewari
10. Shri Rajesh Verma

**RAJYA SABHA**

11. Shri A. Navaneethkrishnan
12. Shri Praful Patel
13. Dr. Amar Patnaik
14. Shri Mahesh Poddar
15. Shri Bikash Ranjan
16. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                                 |   |                     |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Shri Vinod Kumar Tripathi    | - | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | - | Director            |
| 3. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora    | - | Additional Director |
| 4. Shri Kh. Ginlal Chung        | - | Under Secretary     |



PART I

2.   XX           XX           XX           XX           XX           XX  
      XX           XX           XX           XX           XX           XX.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

PART II

3.   The Committee, thereafter, took up the following draft Reports for consideration and adoption :

- (i)   Twenty-Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Investment & Public Asset Management).
- (ii)   Twenty-Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).
- (iii)   Twenty-Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- (iv)   Twenty-Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Planning.
- (v)    Twenty-Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- (vi)   Thirtieth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Seventy-First Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Central Assistance for Disaster Management and Relief'.
- (vii)   Thirty-First Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Seventy-Second Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Strengthening of the Credit Rating Framework in the Country'.

After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the above draft Reports and authorised the Chairperson to finalise them and present the Report to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.



