



MOIL LIMITED
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VIGILANCE VANI

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CVO's Desk:

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is a landmark, international anti-corruption treaty adopted by the UN General Assembly in October 2003. It represents a remarkable achievement: a global response to a global problem. With 183 countries bound by UNCAC so far (as of October 2017, which includes 178 UN Member states, the Cook Islands, the Holy See, the State of Palestine and the European Union), it is unique not only in its worldwide coverage but also in the extent of its provisions, recognizing the importance of both preventive and punitive measures. It also addresses the cross-border nature of corruption with provisions on international cooperation and on the return of the proceeds of corruption. States Parties (countries that have ratified the Convention) are also obliged to help each other to prevent and combat corruption through technical assistance (defined broadly to include financial and human resources, training and research). The Convention further calls for the participation of citizens and civil society organisations in accountability processes and underlines the importance of citizens' access to information. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Vienna serves as secretariat for the UNCAC. UNCAC does not define corruption, it rather defines specific acts of corruption that should be considered in every jurisdiction. These include bribery and embezzlement, but also money laundering, concealment and obstruction of justice. Also, in defining who might be considered as possible participants in corruption, UNCAC uses a functional approach to the term 'public servant': it covers anyone who holds a legislative, administrative, or executive office or provides a public service, including employees of private companies under government contract.

Sharat

Sharat Chandra Tiwari, ITS

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Illustrative Check Points for Various Stages Of Public Procurement - Part 10

13.0 Site Records

13.1 Records connected with the execution of the work should be maintained in a proper manner. The registers/files, wherein important data such as record of the mandatory test, record of hindrances, record of receipt and supply of materials, record of issue of drawings/design etc. are kept should be properly bound and page numbered. These records should be maintained under the signature of designated senior officials. This will guard against the possibility of manipulation/tempering of these records at any stage.

13.2 Following check-points are suggested:

- i. Whether the registers are properly bound and having machine numbered pages?
- ii. Whether the registers to keep record of important data like mandatory test, hindrances etc are being issued under the signature of designated senior officer?
- iii. Whether these records are being maintained properly with signatures and attestation of the designated officers?
- iv. Whether any tampering/manipulation is noticed in these records?

14.0 Site Inspection

14.1 Site inspection is basically to assess the quality of work being carried out. All the stages discussed previously are the means, whereas the quality/quantity is the end product. One of the cardinal principles of public procurement is to procure works or goods or services of specified quality. For this purpose, detailed quality standards are stipulated in the contracts. Any compromise in the quality will not only defeat the very purpose of stipulating such elaborate quality standards, but also cause irreversible loss to public exchequer.

contd...

To maintain the quality of the work, testing of the material at various stages of the work is required. The contract documents stipulate mandatory tests to be carried out for ensuring that the materials represented by the sample conform to desired quality standards. It has been observed that at times, aspect of testing at specified frequency & interval is ignored. This not only defeats the objective of mandatory testing of input materials/products, but also gives opportunity to the contractors/manufactures/vendors to supply sub-standard materials and save on the testing charges.

It needs to be examined whether the work is being carried out with the specified quality standards? Site inspection should highlight the specific quality compromises w.r.t. the bench-mark i.e. specified standards/specifications rather than general observation.

- As Per CTE's Organization



“Vigilance Awareness” workshop at Ukwa Mine



Inspection at EMD Plant, Dongri Buzurg



Inspection at Dongri Buzurg Mine



Underground inspection at Kandri Mine



“Vigilance Awareness” workshop at Munsar Mine



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