



# The Forerunner

A Newsletter of RTI, Nagpur, Indian Audit & Accounts Department

Fighting Fraud thru' Training

Twentythird Issue

Apr. '18 - Sept. '18

2018

## From Director General's Desk

Forerunner is newsletter of RTI Nagpur which is nominated as knowledge centre for Audit of Fraud, Fraud detection Techniques and Forensic Audit and also Revenue Audit (including Transfer Pricing). During the period 2008-09 to 2017-18 the institute had developed and disseminated the material on the subject of Knowledge Resource Centre as well as other topics which is available on the institute's Web-site.

We have upgraded our infrastructure in labs and hostel besides training. Our efforts have resulted in this RTI's improved ranking from 5<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> in the country this year based on the PMF parameters prescribed by Headquarters. This is all time high!

During this half yearly period (April 2018 to September 2018) we have conducted two courses on Audit of Fraud, Fraud detection Techniques and Forensic Audit as well as two courses on Revenue Audit. We have also trained around 150 SOGE aspirants for PC-3 and PC-4 papers against scheduled 60 participants. Apart from the above mentioned courses and the scheduled courses as per Calendar of Training Programme we have also scheduled induction course for Direct Recruited AAOs in two batches during September to December 2018. We have also planned a course to train Divisional Accountants in October 2018.

As a special initiative, we have hosted eLearning site on our intranet server. This eLearning platform facilitates our participants to appear for course evaluation tests in online environment. It also hosts course materials, exercises, discussion forum etc which has resulted into better interaction with our participants. We have also brought up interesting articles on 'PFMS, Auditing Sustainable Development Goals and Money Bill and Finance Bill' in the current Newsletter.

Lastly, through this newsletter, I wish to convey my sincere thanks to all officers who have attended Mid-term RAC in September 2018 and provided us their valuable inputs towards the cause of strengthening RTI in each sphere. I would look forward to some more suggestions or feedback, if any, for further improvement.

Regards



Sanjay Kumar Jha

## In this Issue

- From Director General's Desk
- Memorable Moments Unfolded
- Evaluation of Training
- Impact of Training
- Our Toppers
- Continuing Professional Education
- Faculty Column
  - PFMS - An overview
  - Auditing Sustainable Development Goals
- Education Column
  - Money Bill and Finance Bill

## Our Products



Twentysecond Issue of News Letter

## The Mandate

Headquarter has declared this Institute as a Knowledge Resource Centre in 'Audit of Fraud, Fraud Detection Techniques & Forensic Audit' in October 2003 and "Central Revenue Audit including Transfer Pricing" in April 2015 with a mandate to act as a repository of information on the subject through developing quality reading material, case studies (National and International), research papers and database of expert faculty and media reports. Significant developments in the matter are also to be reported through a newsletter for information to the user offices and sister Institutes.



यादगार लम्हे MEMORABLE MOMENTS UNFOLDED



D.G. RTI, Nagpur with Mid-Term RAC members - August 2018



Shri D.R. Patil AG (A&E) - II Nagpur with the participants of All India Workshop on Anti-Fraud for Gr. A and Gr. B officers



D.G. RTI, Nagpur inaugurating the new Table Tennis installed at Hostel block



D.G. RTI, Nagpur planting saplings on Environment Day 2018



D.G. RTI, Nagpur with staff performing Yoga on World Yoga Day



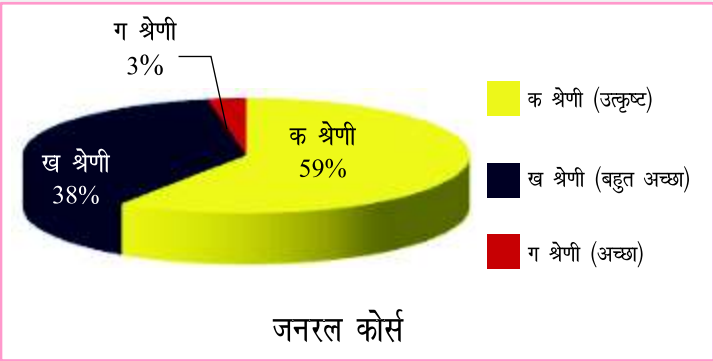
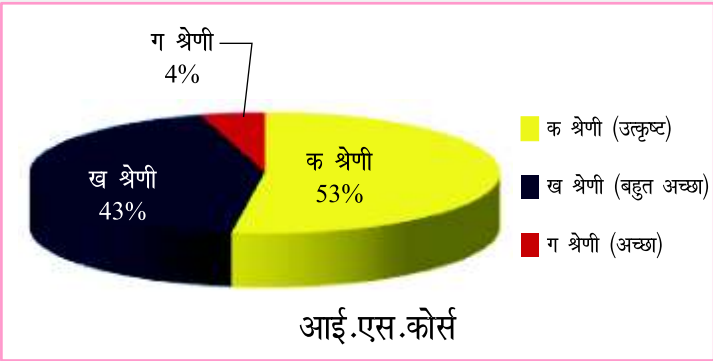
। ा लख , d vFkghu 'kCn g\$ vdkj .k dN ugha gkrkA



## [ प्रशिक्षण का मूल्यांकन (EVALUATION OF TRAINING) ]

प्रतिभागियों की प्रतिक्रिया के आधार पर प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है एवं उस पाठ्यक्रम को ग्रेड दिया जाता है। नीचे दर्शाये गये चार्ट में IS Based एवं General में हुए पाठ्यक्रमों के ग्रेड को दर्शाया गया है।

### अप्रैल 2018 से सितंबर 2018 के दौरान आयोजित पाठ्यक्रमों की रेटिंग



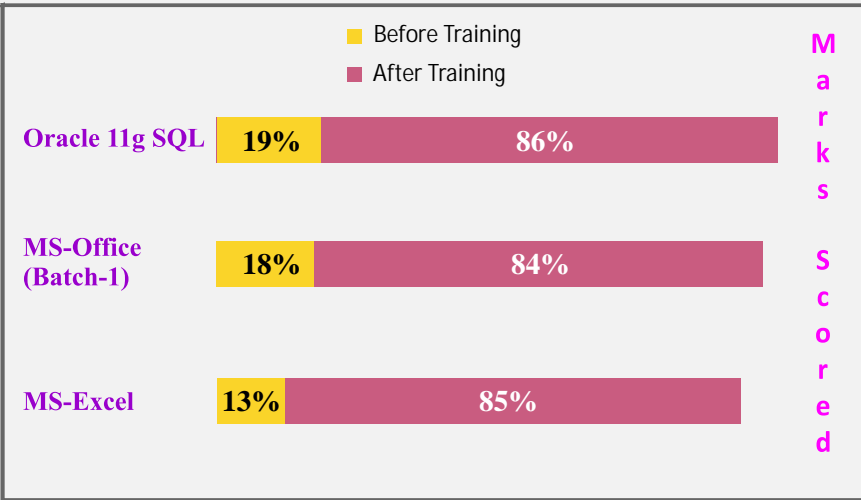
## प्रशिक्षण का प्रभाव (Impact of Training)

### प्रशिक्षण का प्रभाव

एंट्री व्यवहार परीक्षण (Entry Behavior Test - EBT), संबंधित विषयों में प्रतिभागियों के ज्ञान एवं कौशल के स्तर के मूल्यांकन हेतु IS-Based पाठ्यक्रमों की शुरूआत में आयोजित की जाती हैं। उसी पाठ्यक्रमों के आधार पर कोर्स समाप्ति टेस्ट End Course Test (ECT) का भी आयोजन किया जाता है। प्रत्येक प्रतिभागी के लिए उनके (EBT) एवं (ECT) के परिणामों की तुलना की जाती है जिससे उनपर 'प्रशिक्षण के प्रभाव' की गणना की जा सके। अप्रैल 2018 से सितंबर 2018 के बीच आयोजित पाठ्यक्रमों की संबंध में 'प्रशिक्षण के प्रभाव' को दर्शानेवाला चार्ट साथ में दिया जा रहा है।

### IS-Based Courses conducted from Apr. '18 to Sep. '18

Impact of Training IS-Based Courses from Apr.'18 to Sep. '18



Renovated Gymnasium

सामग्री हेतु हमें संपर्क करें :  
**Contact us for material**

e-mail : [rtinagpur@cag.gov.in](mailto:rtinagpur@cag.gov.in)  
Ph. (0712) 2545420, 2545816, 2545829  
Fax : 0712 - 2562577, Hostel - 2552252  
Web : <http://rtinagpur.cag.gov.in>

आज़ादी का कोई मतलब नहीं, यदि इस में गलती करने की आज़ादी शामिल न हो।

## [ हमारे अव्वल प्रशिक्षणार्थी (OUR TOPPERS) ]



इस संस्थान में प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षण के अंत में एक मूल्यांकन परीक्षा आयोजित की जाती है। परीक्षा में प्रथम एवं द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त करनेवाले परीक्षार्थियों की सूची नीचे दर्शायी गयी है। परीक्षार्थियों की रुची एवं प्रेरणा स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए उन्हें टोकन स्मृति चिन्ह और योग्यता प्रमाण पत्र के साथ सम्मानित किया गया। उन के कार्यालयों को भी इसके बारे में सूचित किया गया।

आई.एस. कोर्स (IS Courses)	माह एवं वर्ष	प्रथम स्थान	द्वितीय स्थान
एम एस - एक्सेल	अप्रैल-2018	श्री अश्वजित श्रीराम, डाटा एंट्री ऑपरेटर, महालेखाकार (ले व ह)-II, महाराष्ट्र, नागपुर	कु. स्नेहा, डाटा एंट्री ऑपरेटर, महालेखाकार (लेखापरीक्षा)-II, महाराष्ट्र, नागपुर श्री एम. स्टेलिन बाबू, लेखापरीक्षक, प्रधान महालेखाकार (लेखापरीक्षा) आंध्रप्रदेश, सैफाबाद, हैदराबाद
एम एस - ऑफिस (बैच -1)	मई-2018	श्री रवि विजय कृष्ण, लेखापरीक्षक, महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा, दक्षिण मध्य रेल्वे, सिकंदराबाद	श्री मोहित गुप्ता, डाटा एंट्री ऑपरेटर, महालेखाकार (ले व ह), छत्तीसगढ़, रायपुर श्री आशीष के., डाटा एंट्री ऑपरेटर, प्रधान महालेखाकार (ले व ह) आंध्रप्रदेश, सैफाबाद, हैदराबाद
ओरेंकल 11g एसक्यूएल (बैच -1)	जून-2018	श्री रोहित सिंह राणा लेखा लिपिक महालेखाकार (ले व ह), छत्तीसगढ़, रायपुर	श्री लव कुमार पाठक, लेखापरीक्षक उप निदेशक, निदेशक वाणिज्यिक लेखापरीक्षा, केर भेल, भोपाल
जनरल कोर्स (General Courses)	माह एवं वर्ष	प्रथम स्थान	द्वितीय स्थान
परफॉर्मेंस ऑडिट (बैच -1)	मई-2018	श्री हरेन्द्र चतुर्वेदी, स. लेखापरीक्षा अधिकारी, महालेखाकार, (E&RSA), मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल	श्री रवीन्द्र बी. कुकडे, लेखा अधिकारी, महालेखाकार (लेखापरीक्षा)-II, महाराष्ट्र, नागपुर
वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (बैच -1)	मई-2018	श्री कैलाश कुमार, स. लेखापरीक्षा अधिकारी, महालेखाकार, (E&RSA), मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल	श्री गौरव कशिव, स. लेखापरीक्षा अधिकारी, निदेशक, डाक व दूरसंचार, लेखापरीक्षा, नागपुर श्री सुशील कुमार यादव, स. लेखापरीक्षा अधिकारी, प्र.नि.ते.प., पश्चिम मध्य रेल, जबलपुर
ऑडिट ऑफ फ्रॉड, फ्रॉड डिटेक्शन टेकनिक्स अंड फॉरेंसिक ऑडिट (मॉड्यूल-1)	जून-2018	श्री डी. श्रीकांत वैद्यनाथ, स. लेखापरीक्षा अधिकारी, प्रधान महालेखाकार, (लेखापरीक्षा), तेलंगाना, हैदराबाद	श्रीमती पल्लवी गोस्वामी, स. लेखापरीक्षा अधिकारी, निदेशक, डाक व दूरसंचार, लेखापरीक्षा, नागपुर
वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (बैच -1)	जुलाई-2018	श्री चंद्रेश अग्रवाल, स. लेखापरीक्षा अधिकारी, निदेशक, डाक व दूरसंचार लेखापरीक्षा, भोपाल	श्री राम मनोहर गुप्ता, लेखापरीक्षा अधिकारी, महालेखाकार, (E&RSA), मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल
ट्रेझरी इन्सपेक्शन	अगस्त-2018	श्री एच.टी. गोंडोले, वरिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी, महालेखाकार (ले व ह)-II, महाराष्ट्र, नागपुर	श्री प्रशांत कुमार, स. लेखा अधिकारी, महालेखाकार (ले व ह)-II, महाराष्ट्र, नागपुर

### Continuing Professional Education (CPE)

(अप्रैल 2018 और सितंबर 2018 के बीच संस्थान के द्वारा प्राप्त प्रशिक्षण)

नाम	विषय	प्रशिक्षण का स्थान
श्री एस. के. झा, महानिदेशक	Emerging Risks in IT	iCISA, Noida
श्री जी.के. ओमी, स.ले.प.अ./संकाय	Emerging Risks in IT	iCISA, Noida

## **PFMS- An Overview**

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) was initially started by the Central Govt. (Planning Commission) as a Plan scheme by the name CPSMS (Central Plan Scheme Monitoring Scheme) in 2008-09. The scheme was included in 12th Plan initiative of Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance to monitor fund flow of four planned schemes by the Controller General of Accounts (CGA) since 2008. Initially it covered four States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Mizoram for four Flagship schemes e.g. MGNREGS, NRHM, SSA and PMGSY. After the initial phase of establishing a network across Ministries/ Departments, it has been decided to undertake National rollout of PFMS to link the financial networks of Central, State Governments and other agencies of State Governments.

It is being implemented by the Office of the Controller General of Accounts in partnership with National Informatics Centre (NIC). The scheme has established a common transaction-based on-line fund management and payment system and MIS for Plan Schemes of Government of India. The platform has now been extended to State Governments for effecting payments of plan funds received directly at the State Treasuries. The scheme is being implemented through a web based application developed and deployed by the O/o the Controller General of Accounts which leverages its well established accounting and financial reporting application viz. COMPACT & e-Lekha and the interfaces developed with the banking system.

All Ministries / Departments are required to register the details of agencies / individual beneficiaries receiving grants from Government of India on the CPSMS application along with their bank account details. PFMS support fund management and e-payment through a secure integration with Core Banking Solution (CBS) of 90 banks (26 Public Sector Banks, 59 Regional Rural Banks and 5 major Private Sector Banks).

### **Advantages of PFMS:**

1. Provides a robust system for ensuring 'Just in Time' releases in respect of Central Sector (CS) and Central Assistance to State Plan (CASP) schemes.

2. Complete monitoring of utilization of funds under these two categories upto the end beneficiaries including information on end use of funds.
3. The MIS generated through PFMS can track availability of funds, unspent balances (live balance in account of the implementing Agency), which will lead to better financial management.
3. CPSMS for the first time in the area of public financial management is geared to generate a transaction-based, robust, reliable and transparent Financial Management Information System (FMIS). Unlike other MIS applications where financial MIS relies on post-facto data feeding, the fund utilization data in CPSMS has one to one correlation with the banking transactions effected by the implementing agencies. Thus, the FMIS available from the system has bank reconciled data on financial transactions on a real time basis.
4. The PFMS system has been configured to facilitate all payments on creation of sanctions through PFMS.
5. PFMS establishes a common transaction-based on-line fund management and payment system.
6. PFMS can provide MIS for all the expenditure of Schemes of Government of India.

### **PFMS is four tier structure approved by Cabinet:**

- Project Implementation Committee (PIC) – Strategic Planning & Decision Making
- Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU)- At Centre for Project Coordination & Development.
- State Project Monitoring Unit (SPMU) – For customization & implementation in States.
- District Project Monitoring Units (DPMU) – Capacity Building & Implementation at District/Block/Gram Panchayat level

### **Key Functionalities:**

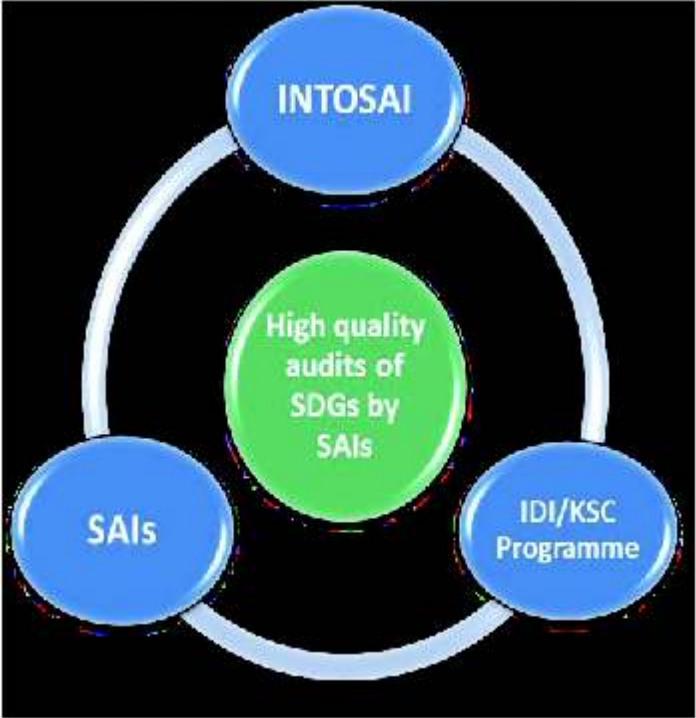
1. Configuring of schemes on the portal for fund transfer
2. Enabling fund management for Implementing Agencies through EAT (Expenditure-Advance-Transfer) Module
3. Facilitating (Direct Benefit Transfer) DBT/non-DBT payments to beneficiaries & others

*Contd. on page ... 8*

**Auditing Sustainable Development Goals**



**Programme Objective and Co-operation Partners:**



**Background:**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which the United Nations Members States jointly committed to in September 2015, provide an ambitious and long-term agenda on a broad range of vital issues.

The UN Members State declaration on the SDGs, “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” noted that “Our Governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the goals and targets over the coming fifteen years”.

Supreme Audit Institutions (SAI) can, through their audits and consistent with their mandates and priorities, make valuable contributions to national efforts to track progress, monitor implementation and identify improvement opportunities across the full set of the SDGs.

INTOSAI has decided to include SDGs quite centrally in its strategic plan 2017-2022 as a cross cutting theme. In its current discussions building up to the International Congress of Supreme Audit Institutions (INCOSAI) in December 2016, INTOSAI also identified four approaches through which INTOSAI and SAIs can contribute to the implementation of SDGs.

As a contribution to the INTOSAI efforts and SAI efforts in supporting implementation of SDGs the Intercultural Development Inventory (IDI), in cooperation with INTOSAI Knowledge Sharing Committee (KSC), launched a programme on 'Auditing Sustainable Development Goals' in 2015. A team of key stakeholders gathered in Vienna, Austria to plan this programme and draw links between this programme and the overall efforts happening at the INTOSAI level.

**INTOSAI, SAIs & SDGs**

The INTOSAI believes that SAIs can contribute to SDGs by providing advice, through assurance engagements and by conducting performance audits and reviews. The SAIs can also contribute by leading by example in being models of transparency and accountability.

INTOSAI plans to support and encourage its member SAIs in this regard by:

- Awareness raising and advocacy
- Aggregating results of SAI work done in this area
- Providing methodological support

In order to provide support to its member, INTOSAI will consider the following support processes and tools:

- ✓ Guidance and standards
- ✓ Community of practice
- ✓ Think Tank on SDGs
- ✓ Cooperative Audits
- ✓ Lessons Learned documentation
- ✓ Regular product review

*Contd. on page ... 7*



### Guidance on audit of preparedness for implementation of SDGs

The guidance on audit of preparedness for implementation of SDGs will provide detailed advice on 'how to' use the **auditing complexity** model through a **ISSAI based performance audit** process. The audit model will look at systemic preparedness in terms of policy framework, institutional mechanisms, follow-up and reporting systems and capacity. The audit model will include key high level issues based on common reporting guidelines for Voluntary National Reviews at the UN High Level Political Forum (HPLF). The audit model will also integrate and look at 'equity' as a cross cutting theme. This will be aligned to the HPLF 2016 theme – **Ensuring that no one is left behind**.

### Cooperative audit of preparedness for implementation of SDGs

As a part of this programme 40 SAIs from different INTOSAI regions will be provided blended support in conducting an ISSAI based performance audit on preparedness for implementation of SDGs. Agree on commitments will be the critical first step. The guidance developed in 2016 will be used to train SAI teams, support and quality assure audits. SAIs of 21 countries undergoing the HPLF reviews will be invited to participate. Besides these, other SAIs will be invited based on the following criteria – SAI commitment, readiness at SAI and country level, ability to influence others and create impact in their environments. The audits will be carried during 2017 and 2018

### India's' role in implementation of SDGs programme:

India has played an important role in shaping the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This has meant that the country's national development goals are mirrored in the SDGs. As such, India has been effectively committed to achieving the SDGs even before they were fully crystallized. As one of the countries that has volunteered to take part in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2017, India appreciates the focus on 'Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world'.

The memorable phrase Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas, translated as “Collective Effort, Inclusive Development” and enunciated by the Prime Minister, forms the cornerstone of India's national development agenda. To fast-track this agenda, NITI Aayog, the premier think tank of the Government of India, has recently released a draft Three-Year Action Agenda covering years 2017-18 to 2019-20. In parallel, work on a 15-Year Vision and 7-year strategy document is in advanced stages. Reflecting the country's long-standing federal tradition, these documents are being prepared with active participation of the sub-national governments.

While targeting economic growth, infrastructure development and industrialisation, the country's war against poverty has become fundamentally focussed on social inclusion and empowerment of the poor. Even as it combats poverty, India remains committed to protecting the environment. Under its Nationally Determined Contributions, India has committed to minimising the emission's intensity of GDP as well as creating an additional carbon sink.

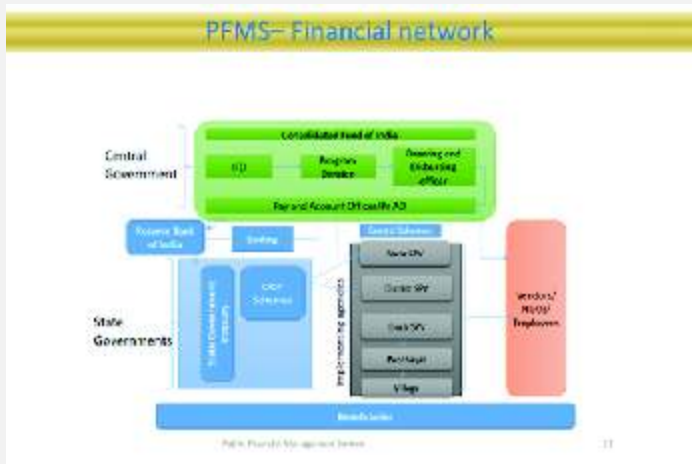
Reinforcing India's commitment to the national development agenda and SDGs, the country's Parliament has organized several forums to develop policy and action perspectives on elimination of poverty, promoting gender equality and addressing climate change. The NITI Aayog, with the Prime Minister as its chairperson, is to provide the overall coordination and leadership. The institution has carried out a detailed mapping of the 17 Goals and 169 targets to Nodal Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and major government initiatives. Most sub-national governments have carried out a similar mapping of the SDGs and targets to the departments and programmes in their respective states. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has developed a list of draft national indicators in light of the global SDG indicators. This draft has been placed in the public domain for wider consultation.

Several of the Government's programmes would directly contribute to advancement of the SDG agenda. A noteworthy example is the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) which is the world's largest financial inclusion programme. By leveraging PMJDY, Aadhaar (biometric identity system) and mobile telephony, the Government has disbursed a cumulative amount of INR 1.6 trillion (USD 25 billion) to 329 million

## [ I dk; Lrk (FACULTY COLUMN) ]

Contd. from page ... 5

4. Linking PFMS with State Treasury systems
5. Bank Interface for effective payments, reconciliation and reporting to scheme/ Program Managers.
6. PAO/DDO computerisation in each Civil Ministry
7. Enabling e-collection of Non Tax Receipts



**PFMS is designed as a network-of-networks**, as such it is able to interface and integrate with existing MIS applications of different schemes.

### Integration with:

- MCTS of National Health Mission,
- NSAP-MIS of Rural development,
- Scholarship System of Canara Bank for UGC,
- UP Scholarship Portal,
- Ethibak Application of Maharashtra for subsidy payment,
- Kanyashree Online Portal of West Bengal,
- Integrated with MGNREGSoft and Awas Soft of Rural development department
- Integrated with Food Subsidy MIS

## [ I dk; Lrk (FACULTY COLUMN) ]

Contd. from page ... 6

beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfers (Converted at the exchange rate of INR 64 per USD; all subsequent conversions to USD have used this exchange rate). This has helped to significantly enhance the efficiency of Government programmes. While the central government has sponsored schemes to provide employment, connect villages to cities through roads, build houses for the poor and offer education in the states, various sub-groups of Chief Ministers have come forward to give valuable advice to the central government on such important matters as digital payments, skill development and the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan (Clean India Campaign).

As a part of its oversight responsibility, NITI Aayog has led the process of VNR preparation. A multidisciplinary Task Force was constituted to coordinate the review and process documentation. From the subnational level, state and union territory governments reported their progress on the various programmes and initiatives. While reporting about the various facets of the SDGs, this VNR focuses on the progress made towards achieving Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14 and 17. These Goals have been agreed upon in the HLPF as focus areas for this year. The nature of SDGs, however, is such that the advancement of one global goal may lead to progress in other goals as well.



## शिक्षण स्तंभ (EDUCATION COLUMN)

### धन विधेयक एवं वित्त विधेयक Money Bill and Finance Bill

#### धन विधेयक (Money Bill)

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 110 में धन विधेयक की परिभाषा दी गई है। इस अनुच्छेद के अनुसार कोई विधेयक तब समझा जायेगा यदि उसमें केवल निम्नलिखित सभी या किन्हीं विषयों से संबंधित प्रावधान हो -

- अधिरोध, उन्मूलन, छूट, परिवर्तन या किसी भी कर का अधिरोध, उन्मूलन, छूट, परिवर्तन या नियमन करना हो;
- भारत सरकार की ओर से ऋण लेने या कोई प्रत्येक देने का विनियमन करना या किसी आर्थिक बाध्यताओं में कोई परिवर्तन करने से संबंधित कानून में संशोधन करना हो;
- भारत की संचित निधि या आकस्मिक निधि में कुछ धन जमा करना हो या निकालना हो;
- भारत की संचित निधि में से किसी व्यय के संबंध में धन का विनियोग किया जाना हो;
- किसी भी व्यय को भारत की संचित निधि पर भारित किए जाने की घोषणा करना या ऐसे किसी व्यय को बढ़ाना हो;
- भारत की संचित निधि तथा सार्वजनिक लेखों में धन जमा करना, अभिरक्षा, या धन निकालना या केंद्र एवं राज्यों के लेखों की लेखापरीक्षा करना।
- उपरोक्त a से f में उल्लिखित विषयों से संबंधित विषय।

यदि प्रश्न उठता है कि कोई विधेयक धन विधेयक है या नहीं तो उस पर लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष का निर्णय अंतिम होता है। इस निर्णय को न्यायालय या सदन या राष्ट्रपति अस्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। जब राष्ट्रपति के पास विधेयक को भेजा जाता है तब उस पर लोकसभा अध्यक्ष द्वारा धन विधेयक लिखा होता है। संसद में धन विधेयक की वैधानिक विधि निम्नलिखित हैं -

लोकसभा अध्यक्ष द्वारा प्रमाणित धन विधेयक लोकसभा से पास होने के बाद राज्यसभा में भेजा जाता है। धन विधेयक राज्यसभा में पेश नहीं किया जा सकता है। राज्यसभा धन विधेयक को न तो अस्वीकार कर सकती है और न ही उसमें कोई संशोधन कर सकती है। वह विधेयक की प्राप्ति की तारीख से 14 दिन के भीतर विधेयक को लोकसभा को लौटा देती है। यदि धन विधेयक को राज्यसभा द्वारा 14 दिन के भीतर लोकसभा को नहीं लौटाया जाता है तो वह दोनों सदनों द्वारा पारित समझा जाता है। राज्यसभा द्वारा सिफारिशों के साथ लोकसभा को लौटाए गए धन विधेयक के संदर्भ में लोकसभा उक्त सिफारिशों को स्वीकार या अस्वीकार कर सकती है।

#### वित्त विधेयक (Finance Bill)

वित्त विधेयक साधारणतया ऐसे किसी भी विधेयक को संदर्भित करता है जिसमें देश के राजस्व और व्यय से संबंधित मामले शामिल हैं। वित्त विधेयक में अगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में किसी नए प्रकार के कर लगाने या कर में संशोधन आदि से संबंधित विषय शामिल होते हैं। कभी-कभी, कोई विधेयक धन विधेयक होने के अलावा उसमें अन्य प्रावधान भी हो सकते हैं। ऐसे विधेयक को वित्त विधेयक - श्रेणी 1 कहा जाता है। श्रेणी 1 का वित्तीय विधेयक एक वित्त विधेयक के समान ही माना जाता है और राष्ट्रपति के सिफारिश पर लोकसभा में पेश किया जाता है। हालांकि लोकसभा द्वारा इसे पारित करने के बाद, यह एक सामान्य विधेयक के समान है और इस तरह के विधेयक पर राज्यसभा की शक्तियों पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है। राज्यसभा इसे अस्वीकार कर सकती है और ऐसे विधेयक के मामले में संयुक्त बैठक का प्रावधान भी है।

श्रेणी-द्वितीय का एक वित्तीय विधेयक वह है जिसमें यद्यपि भारत के समेकित निधि (consolidated fund) से व्यय का प्रावधान शामिल है लेकिन अनुच्छेद 110 में उल्लिखित किसी भी विषय से संबंधित कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। ऐसा विधेयक सभी मामलों में सामान्य है और लोकसभा और राज्यसभा दोनों को ही इस विधेयक में समान शक्तियों प्राप्त हैं। हालांकि, इस विधेयक की केवल एक विशेषता यह है कि किसी भी सदन द्वारा इन बिलों के विचार और उत्तीर्ण करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति की सिफारिश आवश्यक है।