



भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
कृषि भवन : नई दिल्ली
KRISHI BHAVAN : NEW DELHI

No. F.2(1)/2010 – CR(A)&RTI

Dated: March 02, 2010

To

- (i) The Directors of all the ICAR Institutes/ Bureaux/ PDs/ NRCs/ ZPDs.
- (ii) All Officers/ Sections at ICAR Hqrs.

Subject : Maintenance and preparation of Annual Performance Assessment Report (APAR) – reg.

Sir/Madam,

Please refer to the DoP&T O.M. No. 22/12/2009-CS.I(CR) dated 3.2.2010 on the subject mentioned above, whereby the new APAR form for Assistant and above level posts of administrative cadre have been prescribed. It has been decided with the approval of the Competent Authority to adopt and implement the new / revised APAR format in ICAR system with effect from the assessment year 2009 – 10 onwards. The APAR formats in respect of Skilled Supporting Staff / LDC / UDC and Stenographic Cadre posts will be circulated separately as and when the same are circulated by DoP&T.

The APAR forms for Assistant and above level administrative category posts have been uploaded on the ICAR website "www.icar.org.in" for information and necessary action of all concerned. A brochure on the subject issued by DoP&T has also been uploaded on Council's website for information and guidance of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

(K.N. CHOUDHARY)
UNDER SECRETARY (ADMN.)
Tel. 011-23386978

Copy for information to:

1. All SMDs, ICAR.
2. Sr. PPS to Secretary (DARE) & DG, ICAR/ PPS to AS(DARE) & Secretary, ICAR/ PS to AS&FA, DARE/ICAR/ SA to Chairman, ASRB.
3. Dir.(Vig.)/DS(IC)/ US, DARE.
4. All Officers/ Sections at ICAR Hqrs.
5. Media Unit, ICAR for uploading the APAR forms/Brochure on the Council's website.
6. Guard File

**BROCHURE ON PREPARATION &
MAINTENANCE OF
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT
REPORT FOR CENTRAL CIVIL
SERVICES**

CHAPTER I

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT – AN APPROACH TO THE SYSTEM

1.1 The performance of Government is ultimately the sum total of the performances of the individuals through which it functions. Government has, therefore, to know from time to time how its constituents function. This information is essential for proper Personnel Administration and Management.

1.2 It is in the interest of every Government servant that he should know how well or otherwise, he is performing his job. Without this feed back information, it will be difficult for him to plan his career development in a systematic manner. In fact, he would be more interested in knowing his defects. His defects would affect his career advancements in the long run, unless he comes to know of them in time and overcomes them by taking special efforts.

1.3 The immediate superior officers of a Government servant, who is the Reporting Officer, in the matter of writing his assessment Report, should be vitally concerned, in writing the Annual Performance Assessment Report (APAR) of every one of his subordinate in an objective and impartial manner. As the superior officer functions through his subordinates, he also gets credit for the good work done by them. It would, therefore, be in the interest of the Reporting officer himself to assess the performance of the subordinates objectively and thereby give them counseling and proper guidance for improvement of their performance.

1.4 The system of APAR on the performance of Government servants is a means to an end and not an end in itself. The ultimate goal is to optimise the achievement of Government policies and programmes. This is possible only if the APAR lead to the optimization of the performance of the concerned Government servants. The main focus of the Reporting Officer should, therefore, be developmental rather than judgemental. The APAR should be a true indicator of the achievement of the Government servant; it should not be a mere tool to control or discipline him.

1.5 The system of APAR has two principal objectives and the Reporting Officer should have a very clear perception of these objectives. The first and foremost is to improve the performance of the subordinate in his present job. The second objective is to assess the potentialities of the subordinate and prepare him through appropriate feed back and guidance for future possible opportunities in service. To a great extent, the second objective is dependent on the achievement of the first.

1.6 It is the duty of the superior officer to give the subordinate a clear understanding of the tasks to be performed and to provide requisite resources for his performance. The subordinate is required to contribute to the best of his capacity to the qualitative and quantitative achievement of the given tasks making optimum use of the resources provided. Also, both the superior and his subordinate have to be necessarily aware of the ultimate goal of their organization, which can be achieved only through the joint efforts of both of them. This is the basic philosophy underlying any system of APAR.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

2.1 The performance of every Government servant is assessed annually (April-March) through his Annual Performance Assessment Report, which is an important document providing the basic and vital inputs for assessing the performance of the Government servant and for assessing his suitability for his further advancement in his career on occasions like confirmation, promotion, selection for deputation, selection for foreign assignment etc. Performance appraisal is a tool for human resource development in order to enable a Government servant to realize his true potential.

(Department Personnel & Training O.M. No. 12/2/84-PP dated the 17th December, 1986)

2.2 The Reporting Officer, at the beginning of the year has to set quantitative/physical targets in consultation with each of the Government servants, whose reports he is required to write. Performance appraisal is meant to be a joint exercise between the Government servant reported upon and the Reporting Officer. While fixing the targets, priority should be assigned item-wise taking into consideration the nature and the area of the work. The APAR is initiated by the Government servant to be reported upon himself, who gives a brief description of his duties, specifies the targets set for him wherever applicable, achievements against each targets, the shortfalls, if any, constraints encountered and areas where the achievements have been greater.

(Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 12/2/84-PP dated the 17th December, 1986)

2.3 The performance is then assessed by the Reporting Officer, who after completing his part of the Report submits it to his own superior, known as the Reviewing Officer for review. The assessment of the performance of Government servant at two levels ensures a greater degree of objectivity and fairness. However, where a Government servant has only one supervisory level above him as in the case of personal staff attached to officers, the assessment will be at the level of Reporting Officer only. The officers at both Reporting and Reviewing levels are required to have at least three months experience of supervising the work and conduct of the Government servant reported upon, before they can record their assessment on the performance of the Government servant.

(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 51/3/74-Estt. 'A' dated the 22nd May, 1975.)

2.4 While normally there should be only one Report covering the year of Report, there can be situation in which it becomes necessary to write more than one Report during a year. There is no objection to two or more independent Reports being written during a year by different Reporting Officers, subject to the condition that each Reporting Officer has at least three months experience on which he can base his Report on the Government servant reported upon. Where more than one Report is written in the course of a year, each Report should indicate precisely the period covered by it. When a Report has to be written by a Reporting Officer, who is under transfer, it should be written at the

time of transfer or immediately thereafter and not deferred till the end of the year. The responsibility for obtaining the APAR from the Reporting Officer concerned in such cases will be that of the section handling the APAR.

(Department of Personnel O.M. No. 51/5/72-Estt. 'A' dated the 20th May, 1972)

2.5 Where for a period of Report, there is no Reporting Officer with the requisite experience to initiate the Report, the Reviewing Officer himself may initiate the Report as a Reporting Officer provided the Reviewing Officer has been the same for the entire period of Report and he is in a position to fill in columns to be filled in by the Reporting Officer. Where a Report is thus initiated by the Reviewing Officer, it will have to be submitted by him to his own superior for Review if there is a superior officer to him.

(Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 21011/8/85-Estt. 'A' dated the 23rd September, 1985)

2.6 Where a Reporting officer/Reviewing officer retires, he may be allowed to give the report on his subordinates within one month of retirement.

2.7 Where an officer has taken Earned Leave for a period of more than 15 days, the total period spent on leave can be deducted from the total period spent on any post, for the purposes of computing the period of 3 months which is relevant for writing of entries in the APAR. Leave taken for short term duration need not be treated as relevant for the purpose.

2.8 Assessment of the performance of a Government servant at more than one level has been prescribed as a general rule with a view to ensure maximum objectivity. While it might be difficult for an officer to have a detailed knowledge of the qualities of a Government servant two levels below him, his over-all assessment of the character, performance and ability of the Government servant reported upon is vitally necessary as a built-in corrective. The judgement of the immediate superior can sometimes be too narrow and subjective to do justice to the Government servant reported upon. The Reviewing Officer should, therefore, consider it his duty to personally know and form his judgement of the work and conduct of the Government servant reported upon. He should exercise positive and independent judgement on the numerical grading given by the Reporting Officer and remarks of the Reporting Officer under the various detailed headings in the form of Report as well as on the pen picture, and express clearly his agreement or disagreement with these remarks. The Reviewing Officer is also free to make his own remarks on points not mentioned by the Reporting Officer. Such additional remarks would, in fact, be necessary where the Report of the Reporting Officer is too brief, vague or cryptic. However, the remarks of the Reviewing Officer himself should not be vague or self-contradictory to another remark given by himself in the APAR.

(Department of Personnel O.M. No. 5/5/72-Estt. (A) dated the 20th May, 1972.)

2.9 Where the Reviewing Officer is not sufficiently familiar with the work of the Government servant reported upon, so as to be able to arrive at a proper and independent judgement of his own, it should be his responsibility to verify the correctness of the

remarks of the Reporting Officer after making such enquiries as he may consider necessary.

(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 51/3/74-Estt (A) dated the 22nd May, 1975.)

2.10 As a corollary to the need for maintaining objectivity by a Reporting and Reviewing Officer, care should be taken to ensure that a close relative of an officer is not posted under the direct charge of that officer. When such a situation becomes inescapable, it should not be allowed to continue beyond the barest minimum time necessary. In such a situation, the officer concerned should abstain from writing the Report on the Government servant who is his close relative and instead, the Reviewing Officer should take on the role of the Reporting Officer. If in a rare case, the Reviewing Officer is also closely related to the Government servant reported upon, the role of the Reviewing Officer will have to be taken by the Officer superior to him.

(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 21011/3/78-Estt. (A) dated the 31st May, 1978.)

2.11 If a Reporting/Reviewing Officer is under suspension when the Annual Performance Assessment Report has become due to be written/reviewed, it may be written/reviewed by the officer concerned within two months from the date of his having been placed under suspension or within one month from the date on which the Report was due, whichever is later. An officer under suspension shall not be asked to write/review Annual performance Appraisal Reports after the time limit specified above. The Section entrusted with the maintenance of the APAR should take the necessary action to have such APAR completed.

(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 21011/2/78-Estt. (A) dated the 1st August, 1978.)

2.12 It is not necessary to maintain Annual Performance Assessment Report on existing Group D Government servants unless the maintenance of Confidential Report serves public interest, as for example, where the staff are employed on 'sensitive work'. Where the Annual performance Assessment Reports are dispensed with, punishments, including recordable warnings, commendations, etc. conveyed to the Government servants should be entered in their Service Books and these may be referred to as and when necessary.

(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 35014/11/76-Estt. 'A' dated the 25th August, 1977.)

2.13 The various processes in regard to completion of the APAR and its final taking on record from the reporting year 2008-09 are given below:-

- (i) The full APAR including the overall grade and assessment of integrity shall be communicated to the concerned officer after the Report is complete with the remarks of the Reviewing Officer and the Accepting Authority wherever such system is in vogue. Where Government servant has only one supervisory level

above him as in the case of personal staff attached to officers, such communication shall be made after the reporting officer has completed the performance assessment.

- (ii) The Section entrusted with the maintenance of APARs after its receipt shall disclose the same to the officer reported upon.
- (iii) The concerned officer shall be given the opportunity to make any representation against the entries and the final grading given in the Report within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of the entries in the APAR. The representation shall be restricted to the specific factual observations contained in the report leading to assessment of the officer in terms of attributes, work output etc. While communicating the entries, it shall be made clear that in case no representation is received within the fifteen days, it shall be deemed that he/she has no representation to make. If the concerned APAR Section does not receive any information from the concerned officer on or before fifteen days from the date of disclosure, the APAR will be treated as final.
- (iv) The competent authority may consider the representation, if necessary, in consultation with the reporting and/or reviewing officer and shall decide the matter objectively based on the material placed before him within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the representation.
- (v) The competent authority after due consideration may reject the representation or may accept and modify the APAR accordingly. The decision of the competent authority and the final grading shall be communicated to the officer reported upon within fifteen days of receipt of the decision of the competent authority by the concerned APAR Section.

(Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 21011/1/2005-Estt.(A)(Pt-II) dated 14th May, 2009.)

CHAPTER III

CONTENTS OF ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT REPORTS

3.1 The form in which the Annual Performance Assessment Reports are recorded may vary between different departments and between different levels of responsibility within a departmental hierarchy depending upon the nature of work and duties attached to various posts. However, each Report should begin with the brief description of duties of the Government servant reported upon, the quantitative/physical targets/objectives set for him and his achievements against each target and shortfalls with reference to the targets and the constraints encountered if any and items where the achievements have been significantly higher.

(Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 12/2/84-PP dated 17th December, 1986)

3.2 From the reporting year 2009-10 onwards, the filling up of the APAR will be governed by the following guidelines:-

- (i) There shall be a box in the APAR for reflecting by the reporting officer the pen picture of the officer reported upon where the reporting officer will be required to indicate his comments on the overall qualities of the officer including areas of strengths and lesser strength and his attitude towards the weaker sections. A column will also be added in the section relating to the reviewing authority for giving the reviewing authority's remarks on the pen picture reflected by the reporting officer. There will be no other separate column in the APAR for overall assessment apart from the pen picture.
- (ii) The APAR will have a provision in the relevant section for remarks by the reviewing officer to indicate specifically the differences, if any, with the assessment made by the reporting officer, and the reasons therefor.
- (iii) Numerical grading are to be awarded by reporting and reviewing authorities for the quality of work output, personal attributes and functional competence of the officer reported upon. These should be on a scale of 1-10, where 1 refers to the lowest grade and 10 to the highest. The guidelines given in **Annexure-I** shall be kept in mind while awarding numerical gradings.
- (iv) The format for the purpose of numerical grading for Group 'A' officers in the three areas of work output, assessment of personal attributes and assessment of functional competency is in **Annexure-II**. For Group 'B' and 'C' officials however, suitable changes may be made by the concerned cadre authorities in the items of assessment as per functional requirements of the job and the next promotional post for them. The overall grade on a score of 1-10 will be based on 40% weightage on assessment of work output, and 30% each for assessment of personal attributes and functional competency. The overall grading will be based on addition of the mean value of each group of indicators in proportion to weightage assigned.
- (v) Wherever 'accepting authority' has been prescribed in the existing system in the cadre, columns may also be provided for such authority to give his comments on the remarks of the reporting/reviewing authority and details of difference of opinion, if any, with reasons for the same. In such cases, the accepting authority will also give overall grade on a score of 1-10.

(Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 21011/1/2005-Estt.(A)(Pt-II) dated 23rd July, 2009.)

- (vi) There shall be a column in the APAR forms of all Group 'A' officers, indicating whether the officer had completed APARs of Group 'A' and 'B' officers working under him/her, in respect of the previous reporting year, within the stipulated time.

(Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 21011/4/2003-Estt.A dated 26th May, 2003)

3.3 With a view to ensure objectivity in reporting where the Government servant reported upon belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, the following column should be provided in the form of Annual Performance Assessment Report:

“If the Officer reported upon is a member of a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, please indicate specifically whether the attitude of the Reporting Officer in assessing the performance of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officer has been fair and just.”

(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 21011/3/79-Estt.A dated the 25th July, 1979.)

3.4 There should also be a column in the Annual Performance Assessment Report form for enabling the Reporting Officer to give his specific comments on the attitude of the Government servant towards Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Weaker Sections of the Society, his understanding and his willingness to deal with them.

(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 12/2/84-PP dated the 17th December, 1986.)

3.5 In every form of Annual Performance Assessment Report there should be a column regarding integrity to enable the Reporting Officer to make his remarks on the integrity of the Government servant reported upon. The following guidelines should be followed in the matter of making entries in the column relating to integrity:-

- (a) Supervisory officer should maintain a confidential diary in which instances which create suspicion about the integrity of a subordinate should be noted from time to time and action to verify the truth of such suspicion should be taken expeditiously by making confidential enquiries departmentally or by referring the matter to the Special Police Establishment. At the time of recording the Annual Performance Assessment Report, this diary should be consulted and the material in it utilized for filling in the column relating to integrity. If the column is not filled on account of the unconfirmed nature of the suspicions, further action should be taken in accordance with the following sub-paragraphs.
- (b) The column pertaining to integrity in the Character Roll should be left blank and a separate secret note about the doubts and suspicions regarding the Government servants integrity should be recorded simultaneously and followed up.
- (c) A copy of the secret note should be sent together with the Character Roll to the next superior officer who should ensure that the follow up action is taken expeditiously.
- (d) If, as a result of the follow-up action, a Government servant is exonerated, his integrity should be certified and an entry made in the Character Roll by the

officer in-charge for maintaining the APAR. For the purpose of monitoring, the officer in-charge may keep a separate list of APAR where the integrity of an office has not been certified.

- (e) If suspicions regarding his integrity are confirmed, this fact can also be recorded and duly communicated to the Government servant concerned.
- (f) There may be cases in which after a secret report/note has been recorded expressing suspicion about a Government servant's integrity, the inquiries that follow do not disclose sufficient material to remove the suspicion or to confirm it. In such a case, the Government servant's conduct should be watched for a further period, and, in the meantime, he should, as far as practicable, be kept away from positions in which there are opportunities for indulging in corrupt practices and thereafter action taken as indicated at (d) and (e) above.
- (g) There are occasions when a Reporting Officer cannot in fairness to himself and to the Government servant reported upon, either certify integrity or make an adverse entry or even be in possession of any information which would enable him to make a secret report to the Head of the Department. Such instances can occur when a Government servant is serving in a remote station and the Reporting Officer has not had occasion to watch his work closely or when a Government servant has worked under the Reporting Officer only for a brief period or has been on long leave etc. In all such cases, the Reporting Officer should make an entry in the integrity column to the effect that he has not watched the Government servant's work for sufficient time to be able to make any definite remark or that he has heard nothing against the Government servant's integrity, as the case may be. This would be a factual statement to which there can be no objection. But it is necessary that a superior officer should make every effort to form a definite judgement about the integrity of those working under him, as early as possible, so that he may be able to make a positive statement.

(Department of Personnel O.M. No. 51/5/72-Estt. 'A' dated 20th May, 1972.)

- (h) The remarks against the integrity column shall be made by the reporting officer in one the three options mentioned below:-

i)	Beyond doubt
ii)	Since the integrity of the officer is doubtful, a secret note is attached.
iii)	Not watched the officer's work for sufficient time to form a definite judgement but nothing adverse has been reported to me about the officer.

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR FILLING UP THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT

4.1 Performance assessment should be used as a tool for career planning and training, rather than a mere judgemental exercise. Reporting Authorities should realize that the objective is to develop an officer so that he/she realizes his/her true potential. It is not meant to be a fault finding process but a developmental tool. The Reporting Authority, and the Reviewing Authority should not shy away from reporting shortcomings in performance, attitudes or overall personality of the officer reported upon.

4.2 The period of absence from duty, on leave, training, or for other reasons, should also be mentioned. Details of the training attended, date of filing of property returns and whether the officer reported upon has reported/reviewed and the annual performance report of all his/her subordinate officers for the previous year should be mentioned.

4.3 All officers are required to develop a work plan for the year and agree upon the same with the reporting officer. The work plan should incorporate the relative annual work rhythm and budgetary cycle. This exercise is to be carried out at the beginning of the year. In case of a change of the reporting officer during the year, the work plan agreed with the previous reporting officer would continue to apply. The work plan agreed upon at the beginning of the year has to be reviewed again during the month of September/October as a mid-year exercise and finalized by 31st October. Based on this review the work plan may undergo some changes from that originally prepared.

4.4 The work plans may be submitted to the reviewing authority for his/her perusal and custody. The performance appraisal form provides for an assessment of the accomplishments vis-à-vis the work plan agreed at the commencement of the year and reviewed mid-year.

4.5 It is not necessary that the work plan should be entirely quantitative in nature. While for field level posts, the work plan would consist essentially of quantifiable targets, for secretarial level posts it would consist of policy objectives to be achieved etc.

4.6 The officer reported upon may be required to indicate specific areas in which he/she feels the need to upgrade skills and attend training programs. He/she should also mention the specific steps that he/she has taken or proposes to take to upgrade his/her skills in the identified area. The Reporting/Reviewing Officer may give specific comments on the requirement of skill upgradation for the officer reported upon and suggestions to achieve it.

4.7 There is an increased emphasis on competency building in the new performance assessment system. There would be a premium on competency and skill upgradation. Hence, all officers are advised to keep the cadre controlling authority informed, at least once in five years, of all educational and training programs attended, including the details of marks/grades secured in such programs, details of professional papers published.

4.8 It is expected that any grading of 1 or 2 (against work output or attributes or overall grade) would be adequately justified in the pen-picture by way of specific failures and similarly, any grade of 9 or 10 would be justified with respect to specific accomplishments. In awarding a numerical grade the reporting, reviewing and accepting authorities should rate the officer against a larger population of his/her peers that may be currently working under them or would have worked under them in the past.

CHAPTER – V

TIMELY COMPLETION OF ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT

5.1 Annual Performance Assessment Reports are vital for proper personnel administration, it is essential that they are completed within a time-frame so that up-to-date Annual Performance Assessment Reports are available at any given time. With this end in view, a time-schedule has been prescribed; and the same is included as **Annexure III** at the end of the Brochure. After the expiry of the first week of the time-schedule, if the self appraisal is not received by that time, Reporting Officer should take it upon himself to remind the officer to be reported upon in writing, asking him to submit his self-appraisal. If no self-appraisal is received by the stipulated date, the reporting officer can obtain another blank APAR form and proceed to write the report on the basis of his experience of the work and conduct of the officer reported upon. While doing so, he can also point out the failure of the officer reported upon to submit his self-appraisal within the stipulated time.

(Ministry of Personnel & Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pensions O.M. No. 35014/4/83-Estt.A dated the 23rd September, 1985.)

5.2 As cases continue to occur where confirmation, regular promotion, appointment to sensitive posts, etc., could not be considered in time because of non-availability of APARs for the relevant period, the matter of timely completion of APARs was further reviewed and it has now been provided that in case the APAR is not initiated by the Reporting Officer for any reason beyond 30th June of the year in which the financial year ended, he shall forfeit his right to enter any remarks in the APAR of the officer to be reported upon and he shall submit all APARs held by him for reporting to the Reviewing Officer on the next working day. Similarly, the Reviewing Officer shall also forfeit his right to enter any remarks in the APAR beyond 31st August of the year in which the financial year ended. The Section entrusted with maintaining the APARs shall, while forwarding the APARs for self-appraisal with copy to the Reporting/Reviewing Officers also annex the schedule of dates. It shall also bring to the notice of the Secretary concerned in the case of Ministry/Department and the Head of the organization in the case of attached and subordinate offices, the names of those Group A and B Reporting Officers and Group A Reviewing Officers in the month of October after receiving the completed APARs who have failed to initiate/review the APARs even by 30th June or 31st August as the case may be. The Secretary in the Department/Head of the organization in the case of attached/subordinate offices may direct to call for the explanation of the concerned officers for not having performed the public duty of writing

the APARs within the due date and in the absence of proper justification direct that a written warning for delay in completing the APAR be placed in the APAR folder of the defaulting officer concerned.

5.3 In case the remarks of the Reporting officer or Reviewing Officer as the case may be have not been entered in the APAR due to the concerned officer forfeiting his right to make any entry as per the provision in para 2 above, a certificate to this effect shall be added in his APAR for the relevant period. In case both the Reporting officer and Reviewing officer had forfeited their rights to enter any remarks, the CR format with the self appraisal given by the officer to be reported upon will be placed in his ACR dossier.

5.4 The instructions in para 5.2 & 5.3 above shall be applicable for the APARs for the reporting period 2008-09 onwards.

(Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 21011/02/2009-Estt.A dated the 16th February, 2009.)

5.5 Wherever there is any gap in the APAR during a particular reporting period, it is the responsibility of the officer in-charge for maintaining the APAR to place a no report certificate indicating the reasons, e.g. the officer has not worked for minimum 3 months under a reporting officer; he was on leave/training during the period; he was on unauthorised absence if it is a fact; the APAR could not be completed by lapse of the time limit for making remarks by the retired reporting/reviewing officer etc.

CHAPTER –VI

SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN CERTAIN CASES

6.1 While Annual Performance Assessment Report need not be written on officer appointed on honorary or purely part-time basis, they should be written on Government servants appointed on contract. As Annual Performance Assessment Report is an annual assessment of the work and conduct of every Government servant serving under the Government, the Annual Performance Assessment Report written on a Government servant appointed on contract can be the basis to assess his performance and to decide whether the contract may be renewed if the circumstances require extension of the contract.

*(Department of Personnel O.M. No. 51/5/72-Estt. (A) dated the 20th May, 1972
Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 21011/1/84-Estt. (A) dated the 26th April, 1984.)*

6.2 In the case of Government servants who are deputed to the United Nations or its Agencies, the following procedure should be followed:-

- (a) Where there is no practice of writing periodical assessment reports by the concerned agency, it is not necessary to get Annual Performance Assessment Reports on Government servants on deputation to it. An entry, however, may be made in the Annual Performance Assessment Report dossier of the Government

servant to the effect that he is on deputation to a U.N. Agency where there is no practice of writing Annual Performance Assessment Reports.

- (b) In respect of Government servants working on deputation under the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and I.M.F., Annual Performance Assessment Report may be obtained through the Executive Directors, normally at the end of the tenure of the Government servants and, in special cases, when a Government servant is to be considered for promotion. Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) may be approached for obtaining such reports as and when required by any cadre authority.
- (c) Annual Performance Assessment Reports in respect of past cases where the Government servant might have already returned from deputation need not be obtained.

(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 51/1/67-Estt.(A) dated the 19th October, 1974.)

6.3 In the matter of writing Reports on the Integrated Financial Advisers, the following procedure should be followed:-

- (1) The Annual Performance Assessment Report on the Integrated Financial Adviser would be initiated by the Secretary of the Administrative Ministry/Department to which the Integrated Financial Adviser is attached.
- (2) Where the Integrated Financial Adviser is attached to more than one Ministry/Department, the Secretaries in the Ministries/Departments concerned would write separate reports.
- (3) The Secretary concerned in the Ministry of Finance would write a report on each of the Integrated Financial Advisers.
- (4) The Reports referred to at (1), (2) and (3) above would then be submitted to the Minister in charge of the Administrative Ministry for a review.
- (5) After review by the Minister(s) in the Administrative Ministry/Ministries, the report or reports would be submitted to the Finance Minister for his counter-signatures.
- (6) Where the Minister in the Administrative Ministry is the Prime Minister himself, the reports referred to at (1), (2) and (3) above would, in the first instance, be submitted to the Finance Minister for a review and thereafter submitted to the Prime Minister.

(Department of Personnel & A.R. O.M. No. 21011/2/77-Estt.(A) dated the 22nd June, 1977)

6.4 In the case of Chief Controllers/Controllers of Accounts, whose reports are written by Integrated Financial Adviser and reviewed by the Secretary in the

Administrative Ministry/Department, the Controller General of Accounts will communicate his remarks or observations, whenever he feels it necessary, to the Secretary concerned for incorporating the same in the Annual Performance Assessment Reports of the Chief Controller/Controller of Accounts. On receipt of such remarks from the Controller General of Accounts, the Secretary concerned, as the Reviewing Officer, may incorporate them, adding his own comments, if necessary.

(Department of Personnel & A.R. O.M. No. 21011/2/79-Estt. 'A' dated the 26th April, 1979.)

6.5 No Annual Performance Assessment Report need be obtained on Government servants deputed to foreign Governments (other than Government of Bhutan) on Contract assignments under bilateral arrangements and assignments under ITEC, SCAAP etc. A note may be kept in the Annual Performance Assessment Reports dossier of such a Government servant indicating that during the relevant period the Government servant concerned was on foreign assignment.

(Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 1/5/86-FAS dated 3rd March, 1986)

6.6 In regard to Chief Vigilance Officer, who are working on a full time basis, their Annual Performance Assessment Reports shall be written by the Secretary of the Ministry/Department concerned. Thereafter, the Report would be reviewed by the Minister. As regards Chief Vigilance Officers working on a part-time basis in addition to other items of work, where the vigilance work forms the major part of the Government servant's work, the head of the Department would write the Annual Performance Assessment Report after obtaining the opinion of the immediate superior about the performance of the Government servants reported upon in the non-vigilance areas and thereafter the report would be reviewed in the manner indicated above. Where the vigilance work forms only a small part of the work of the part-time Chief Vigilance Officer and he is mostly engaged on other work, the Reporting Officer in respect of the major items of work would record his assessment in respect of non-vigilance work and submit the same to the Head of the Department, who will not only review the Report but also add his remarks about vigilance work. The work of the Chief Vigilance Officer will also be assessed by the Central Vigilance Commissioner as provided in the Government Resolution setting up the Central Vigilance Commission.

(Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 122/2/85-AVD.I dated the 28th January, 1986).

6.7 In the case of Central Government servants who are deputed to other Departments, State Governments or are on Foreign Service, the Annual Performance Assessment Report should be maintained by their parent Departments and the periodicity of such confidential reports should be the same as in the parent Departments. It will be the responsibility of the parent Departments to obtain the reports of their officers on deputation and maintain them.

(Department of Personnel O.M. No. 51/5/72-Estt. 'A' dated the 20th May, 1972.)

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

7.1 The maintenance and custody of the Annual Performance Assessment Reports will be regulated as follows:-

- (a) The Annual Performance Assessment Reports on Government servants of the organized services should be kept by the Ministry/Department/Office, which controls the service.
- (b) The Annual Performance Assessment Reports of the Heads of Departments and their deputies, other than those in the IAAS where such Annual Performance Assessment Reports are kept by the Comptroller and Auditor General should be kept by the administrative Ministry concerned.
- (c) The Annual Performance Assessment Reports on other Group 'A' and Group 'B' Government servants should be kept by the Head of the Department or any other authority specified by him.
- (d) The Annual Performance Assessment Reports on Group 'C' and 'D' Government servants (whenever maintained) should be kept by the authority specified by the Head of the Department.
- (e) The Annual Performance Assessment Reports should not in any case be kept by an authority higher than the appointing authority.

(Department of Personnel O.M. No. 51/5/72-Estt. 'A' dated the 20th May, 1972)

7.2 In order to give at one place, information regarding the qualifications acquired by a Government servant from time to time, various training courses attended by him etc. a History Sheet in the prescribed form should be added at the beginning of the Annual Performance Assessment Reports dossier. This History Sheet should be kept up-to-date by adding additional material as and when it becomes necessary. In History Sheet of Group 'A' Government servants, a passport size photograph of the Government servant concerned should also be affixed at the right hand top corner.

(Department of Personnel & A.R. O.M. No. 21011/2/76-Estt. 'A' dated the 31st May, 1976)

(Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 21011/9/85-Estt. 'A' dated the 18th September, 1985.)

7.3 Whenever it becomes necessary to send the Annual Performance Assessment Reports dossier to an outside authority for purpose of selection, promotion, appointment etc., it would be advisable to keep the original Annual Performance Assessment Reports dossier with the cadre authorities and send out only a photocopy. If the Character Roll is required simultaneously at more than one place, the requisite number of photocopies may be prepared and sent. Care should also be taken to ensure that the photocopies are destroyed immediately after the purpose for which they were made has been accomplished.

(Department of Personnel & Training O.M. No. 21011/1/85-Estt. 'A' dated the 23rd August, 1985.)

7.4 Copies of Annual Performance Assessment Report dossiers or the substance of the Reports contained in the dossier should not be sent to private bodies in connection with any purpose whatsoever. However, where a request is received from a public undertaking or an autonomous body controlled by Government, a gist of the relevant Annual Performance Assessment Reports may be supplied, unless Government's own interest requires that the management of the public undertaking or autonomous body should see the Annual Performance Assessment Reports in full. In such cases, the full dossier may be furnished to the offices concerned after taking the orders of administrative Ministry/Department in the case of Group 'A' or Group 'B' Government servant.

(Department of Personnel O.M. No. 51/5/72-Estt. 'A' dated the 20th May, 1972.)

7.5 Annual Performance Assessment Reports relating to deceased Government servants may be destroyed after a period of two years from the date of death. In the case of retired Government servants, the Annual Performance Assessment Reports dossiers may be retained for a period of five years after the date of retirement.

(Department of Personnel O.M. No. 51/5/72-Estt. 'A' dated the 20th May, 1972.)

7.6 The practice of granting letter of appreciation or notes of commendation to Government servants and placing them in Annual Performance Assessment Reports Dossier should be discouraged except in the following cases:

- (i) Letters of appreciation issued by the Government or a Secretary or Head of Department in respect of any outstanding work.
- (ii) Letters of appreciation issued by special bodies or commissions or committees, etc. or excerpts of their Reports expressing appreciation for a Government servant by name.
- (iii) Letters of appreciation from individual non-officials or from individual officials (other than a Secretary or Head of Department) may go into the Confidential Report if confined to expressing appreciation for services rendered far beyond the normal call of duty and provided the Secretary or the Head of the Department so directs.
- (iv) Appreciation of work should be recorded in Annual Performance Assessment Report rather than in letters of appreciation which do not give complete perspective of the Government servant's good and bad points.

(Department of Personnel O.M. No. 51/5/72-Estt. 'A' dated the 20th May, 1972)

Annexure-I

Guidelines regarding filling up of APAR with numerical grading

- (i) The columns in the APAR should be filled with due care and attention and after devoting adequate time.
- (ii) It is expected that any grading of 1 or 2 (against work output or attributes or overall grade) would be adequately justified in the pen-picture by way of specific failures and similarly, any grade of 9 or 10 would be justified with respect to specific accomplishments. Grades of 1-2 or 9-10 are expected to be rare occurrences and hence the need to justify them. In awarding a numerical grade the reporting and reviewing authorities should rate the officer against a larger population of his/her peers that may be currently working under them.
- (iii) APARs graded between 8 and 10 will be rated as 'outstanding' and will be given a score of 9 for the purpose of calculating average scores for empanelment/promotion.
- (iv) APARs graded between 6 and short of 8 will be rated as 'very good' and will be given a score of 7.
- (v) APARs graded between 4 and 6 short of 6 will be rated as 'good' and given a score of 5.
- (vi) APARs graded below 4 will be given a score of zero.

Annexure II

Assessment of work output (weightage to this Section would be 40%)

	Reporting Authority	Reviewing Authority	Initial Reviewing Authority	of
i) Accomplishment of planned work/work allotted as per subjects allotted				
ii) Quality of output				
iii) Analytical ability				
(iv) Accomplishment of exceptional work / unforeseen tasks performed				
Overall Grading on 'Work Output'				

Assessment of personal attributes (weightage to this Section would be 30%)

	Reporting Authority	Reviewing Authority	Initial Reviewing Authority	of
i) Attitude to work				
ii) Sense of responsibility				
iii) Maintenance of Discipline				
iv) Communication skills				
v) Leadership qualities				
vi) Capacity to work in team spirit				
vii) Capacity to work in time limit				
viii) Inter-personal relations				
Overall Grading on personal attributes				

Assessment of functional competency (weightage to this Section would be 30%)

	Reporting Authority	Reviewing Authority	Initial Reviewing Authority of
i) Knowledge of Rules / Regulations /Procedures in the area of function and ability to apply them correctly. ii) Strategic planning ability iii) Decision making ability iv) Coordination ability v) Ability to motivate and develop subordinates Overall Grading on functional competency			

Annexure-III**Time schedule for preparation/completion of APAR
(Reporting year- Financial year)**

S.No.	Activity	Date by which to be completed
1.	Distribution of blank APAR forms to all concerned (i.e., to officer to be reported upon where self-appraisal has to be given and to reporting officers where self-appraisal is not to be given)	31 st March. (This may be completed even a week earlier).
2.	Submission of self-appraisal to reporting officer by officer to be reported upon (where applicable).	15 th April.
3.	Submission of report by reporting officer to reviewing officer	30 th June
4.	Report to be completed by Reviewing Officer and to be sent to Administration or CR Section/Cell or accepting authority, wherever provided.	31 st July
5.	Appraisal by accepting authority, wherever provided	31 st August
6.	(a) Disclosure to the officer reported upon where there is no accepting authority (b) Disclosure to the officer reported upon where there is accepting authority	01 st September 15 th September
7.	Receipt of representation, if any, on APAR	15 days from the date of receipt of communication
8.	Forwarding of representations to the competent authority (a) where there is no accepting authority for APAR	21 st September

	(a) where there is accepting authority for APAR	06 th October
9.	Disposal of representation by the competent authority	Within one month from the date of receipt of representation.
10.	Communication of the decision of the competent authority on the representation by the APAR Cell	15 th November
11.	End of entire APAR process, after which the APAR will be finally taken on record	30 th November