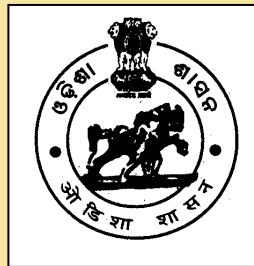




ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE 2021-22



SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA
लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest



GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

2021-22

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

PREFACE

I am happy to present the twenty-fourth issue of our annual publication “**Accounts at a Glance**”.

The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. These figures have been adopted from the Finance and Appropriation Accounts of Government of Odisha. In case of any discrepancy between the figures of this publication and that of Finance and Appropriation Accounts, the latter shall prevail.

The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared and examined under the direction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General’s (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State. The Annual Accounts consist of (a) Finance Accounts and (b) Appropriation Accounts. Finance Accounts are Summary Statement of Accounts under the Consolidated Fund, the Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditure against provisions approved by State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided.

We look forward to suggestions that would help us in improving the publication.

Date:27.01.2023
Bhubaneswar



(Ananta Kishore Behera)
Principal Accountant General (A&E)

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

The **Vision** of the institution of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India represents what we aspire to become:

We strive to be a global leader and initiator of national and international best practices in Public Sector auditing and accounting and recognised for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

Our **Mission** enunciates our current role and describes what we are doing today:

Mandated by the Constitution of India, we promote accountability, transparency and good governance through high quality auditing and accounting and provide independent assurance to our stakeholders – the Legislature, the Executive and the Public-that public funds are being used efficiently and for the intended purposes.

Our **Core Values** are the guiding beacons for all that we do and give us the benchmarks for assessing our performance.

⇒ **Independence**

⇒ **Objectively**

⇒ **Integrity**

⇒ **Reliability**

⇒ **Professional Excellence**

⇒ **Transparency**

⇒ **Positive Approach**

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CHAPTER – I OVERVIEW

1.1. Introduction

The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Odisha compiles the accounts of the Government of Odisha. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works Divisions, Irrigation & Public Health Divisions, Forest Divisions, accounts rendered by the other states/accounting offices and advices of Reserve Bank of India. Based on these, the Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha furnishes the Monthly Civil Account to the Government of Odisha. The Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) also prepares Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts annually, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Principal Accountant General (Audit-I), Odisha and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

1.2. Structure of Accounts

1.2.1. Government Accounts are kept in three parts:

Part I CONSOLIDATED FUND

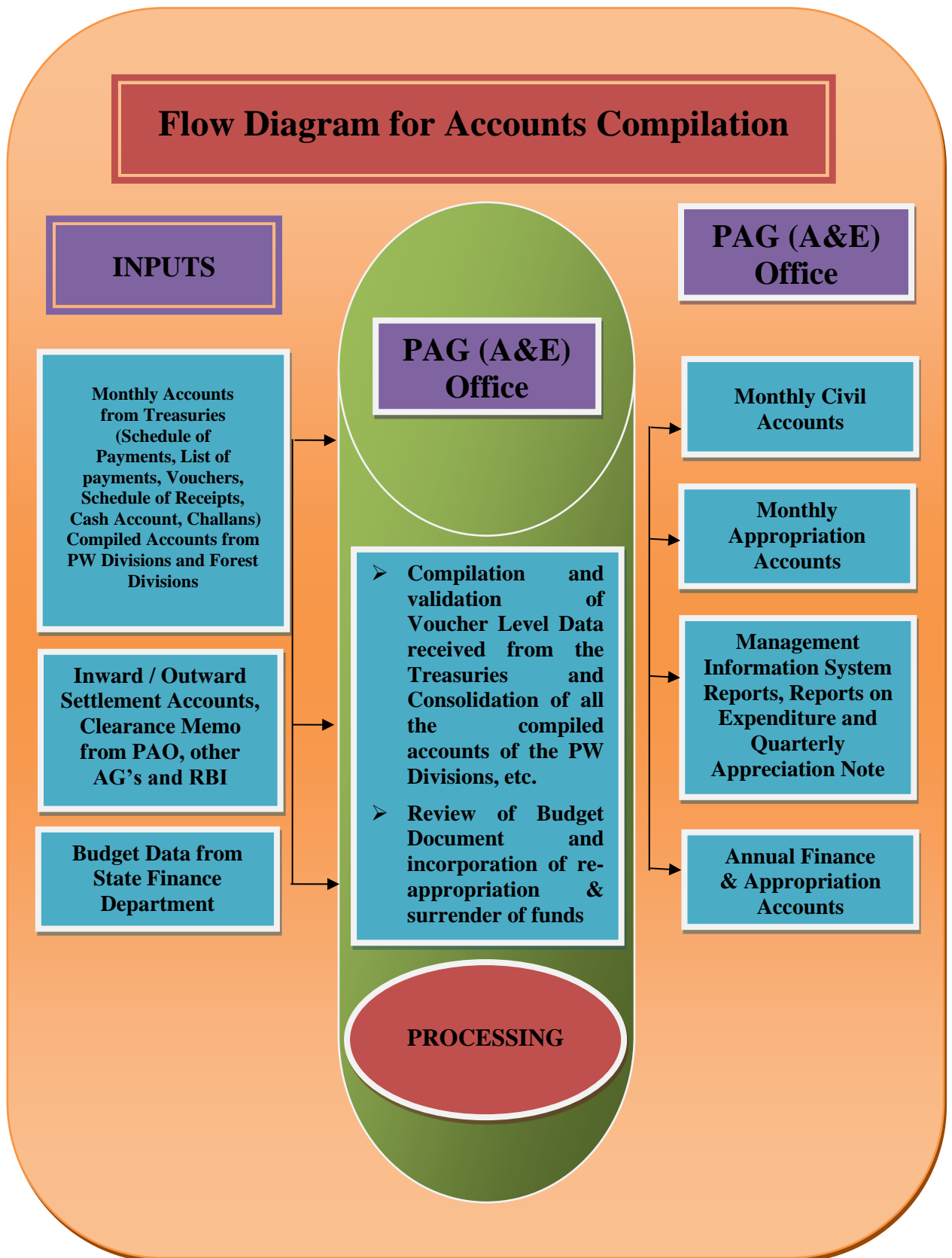
- Consolidated Fund comprises of all the receipt and expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt, Loans and Advances, Inter State Settlement and Appropriation to Contingency Fund.

Part II CONTINGENCY FUND

- The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending authorisation by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.
- The corpus of this fund for the Government of Odisha is ₹400.00 crore.

Part III PUBLIC ACCOUNT

- All public moneys received, other than those credited to the Consolidated Fund, are accounted for under the Public Account. This comprises Debt (other than Public Debt referred to in Part I), Small Savings, Provident Funds etc., Deposits, Advances, Suspense and Remittance transactions. In respect of such receipts, Government acts as a banker or trustee.



1.3. Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1. Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depicts the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results, disclosed by the Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Public account balances recorded in the Accounts. The Finance Accounts are prepared in two volumes, to make it more comprehensive and informative.

- Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Guide to Finance Accounts, Summarised Statements of overall Receipts and Disbursements and 'Notes to Finance Accounts'.
- Volume II contains Detailed Statements (Part-I) and Appendices (Part-II).

Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Odisha as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2021-22 are given below: -

			(₹ in crore)
Receipts	Revenue Total:	Tax Revenue	78,892.71
Total: 1,33,998.70	1,53,059.44	Non-Tax Revenue	54,256.81
		Grants-in-Aid	19,909.92
	Capital Total: (-)19,060.74	Recovery of Loans and Advances	1,566.38
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*	(-) 20,627.12
Disbursements	Revenue		1,09,587.54
Total: 1,33,998.70	Capital		22,725.48
	Loans and Advances		1,685.68

* Borrowings and Other Liabilities: - Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt = (₹12,779.96 crore (-) ₹19,798.26 crore) = (-) ₹7,018.30 crore + Net of Contingency Fund = ₹171.00 crore + Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Account = (₹4,10,275.29 crore (-) ₹ 4,24,037.94 crore) = (-) ₹13,762.65 crore + Net of (Opening and Closing) Cash Balance. = ₹27.48 crore (-) ₹44.64 crore] = (-) ₹17.16 crore.

[(-) ₹7,018.30 crore + 171.00 crore (-) ₹13,762.65 crore (-) ₹17.16 crore = ₹20,627.12 crore]

1.3.2. Appropriation Accounts

Under the Constitution of India, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government except with authorisation of the Legislature. Barring certain expenditure specified in the Constitution as '**Charged**' on the Consolidated Fund, which can be increased without vote of the Legislature, all other expenditure requires to be '**Voted**'. The Budget of the Odisha for the current year has 4 Charged Appropriations and 43 Grants.

The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts and record Grant-wise gross expenditure against the provision approved by the State Legislature and offer explanation for

variations between actual expenditure and the provisions approved. The purpose of the Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure complied with the appropriation authorised by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

The Appropriation Act, 2021-22, had projected for Gross Expenditure of ₹1,95,723.37 crore and Reduction of Expenditure (Recoveries) of ₹46,376.24 crore. Against this, the actual Gross Expenditure was ₹1,58,016.78 crore and Reduction of Expenditure was ₹4,219.81 crore resulting in net Savings of ₹37,706.59 crore (19 per cent) and more estimation of ₹42,156.43 crore on Reduction of Expenditure. The Gross Expenditure includes ₹128.52 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills during the year.

During 2021-22, an amount of ₹2,509.78 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts under the Public Account, which are maintained by the designated Administrators for specific purposes.

1.4. Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1. Ways and Means Advances

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) to enable State Governments to make good the deficiency in the minimum cash balance (₹1.28 crore) required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. In case the cash balance is below the minimum cash balance even after availing the maximum WMA, it is met by availing the Overdraft (OD) facilities. The Government of Odisha did not avail Ways and Means Advances or Overdraft during 2021-22.

1.4.2. Fund Flow Statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹43,471.90 crore and a Fiscal Surplus of ₹20,627.12 crore representing 6.85 per cent and 3.23 per cent respectively of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ¹ during 2021-22. The Fiscal Surplus constituted 15.39 per cent of the total Expenditure (₹1,33,998.70 crore). Around 31.53 per cent of the Revenue Receipts (₹1,53,059.44 crore) of the State Government was spent on Committed Expenditure like Salaries (₹23,456.36 crore) Interest Payments and Service of Debt (₹8,342.45 crore) and Pensions (₹16,458.76 crore).

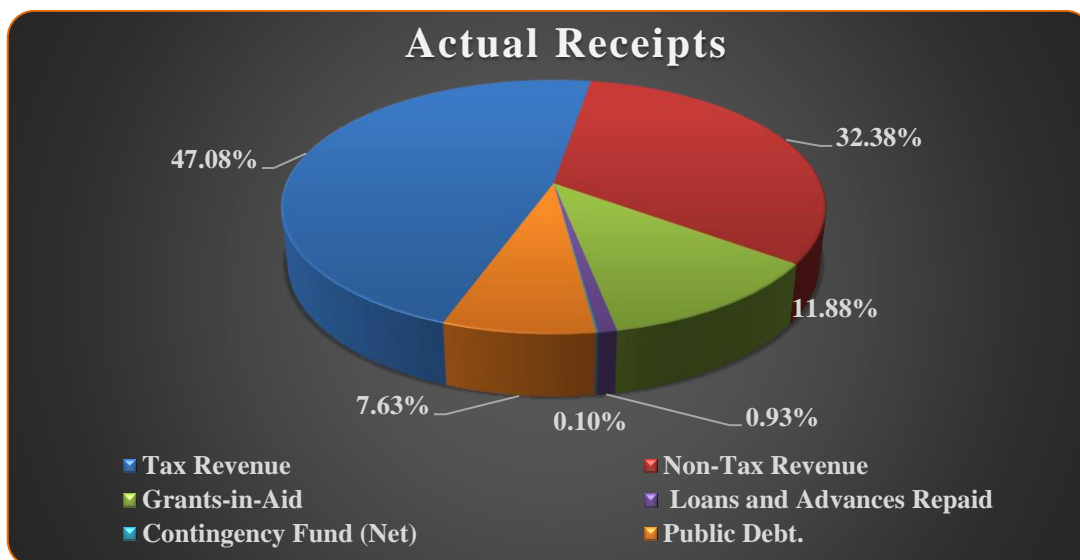
¹ GSDP for 2021-22 is ₹6,38,342.32 crore (Advance Estimate) as per Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

Sources and Application of Funds

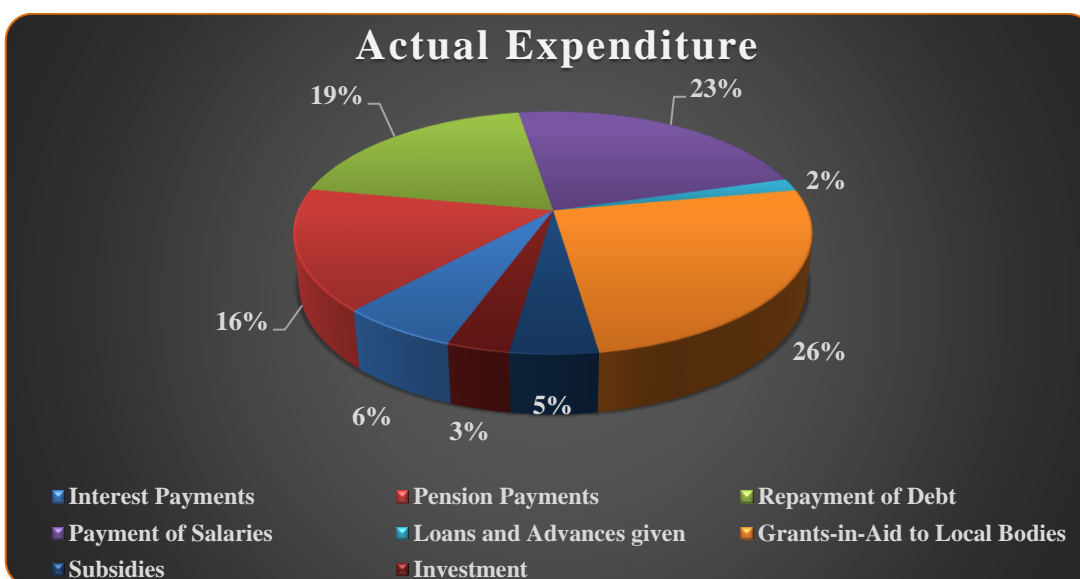
	(₹ in crore)	
	PARTICULARS	2021-22
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2021	27.48
	Revenue Receipts	1,53,059.44
	Loans & Advances Repaid	1,566.38
	Public Debt	12,779.96
	Small Savings, Provident Funds & Others	5,399.15
	Reserve & Sinking Funds	13,202.85
	Deposits Received	33,660.90
	Civil Advances Repaid	890.33
	Suspense Account	3,28,388.22
	Remittances	28,733.84
	Contingency Fund	171.00
	TOTAL	5,77,879.54

APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	1,09,587.54
	Capital Expenditure	22,725.48
	Loans & Advances Disbursed	1,685.68
	Repayment of Public Debt	19,798.26
	Small Savings, Provident Funds & Others	5,090.94
	Reserve & Sinking Funds	9,879.56
	Deposits Spent	32,908.03
	Civil Advances Given	891.18
	Suspense Account	3,46,551.08
	Remittances	28,717.15
	Contingency Fund	..
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2022	44.64
	TOTAL	5,77,879.54

1.4.3. Where the ₹ came from?



1.4.4. Where the ₹ went?



In addition to the expenditure approved for the year by the Odisha State Legislature, Government of India transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/ Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in the State for various schemes and programmes. Such transfers amounted to ₹17,469.86 crore (₹15,415.34 crore last year). Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.5. Financial Highlights of Accounts 2021-22

The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-à-vis budget estimates for the year 2021-22:

COMPONENT	Budget Estimate	Actuals	Percent age of actuals to B. E	Percentage of actuals to Gross State Domestic Product (b)
	2021-22			
1. Tax Revenue (a)	67,636.68	78,892.71	116.64	12.36
2. Non-Tax Revenue	20,000	54,256.81	271.28	8.50
3. Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	37,963.32	19,909.92	52.45	3.12
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	1,25,600.00	1,53,059.44	121.86	23.98
5. Recovery of Loans and Advances	414.00	1,566.38	378.35	0.25
6. Borrowings & other Liabilities (e)	20,465.00	(-)20,627.12	-100.79	-3.23
7. Capital Receipts (5+6)	20,879.00	(-)19,060.74	-91.29	-2.99
8. Total Receipts (4+7)	1,46,479.00	1,33,998.70	91.47	20.99
9. Administrative Expenditure (d)	71,478.99	56,328.69	78.80	8.82
10. Administrative Expenditure on Revenue Account	70,454.99	54,905.10	77.93	8.60
11. Administrative Expenditure on Interest Payments out of (10)	8,000.00	6,342.45	79.28	0.99
12. Administrative Expenditure on Capital Account	1,024.00	1,423.59	139.02	0.22
13. Programme Expenditure (f)	75,000.00	77,670.01	103.56	12.17
14. Programme Expenditure on Revenue Account	49,112.20	54,682.44	111.34	8.57
15. Programme Expenditure on Capital Account	25,887.80	22,987.57	88.80	3.60
16. Total Expenditure (9+13)	1,46,478.99	1,33,998.70	91.48	20.99
17. Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	1,19,567.19	1,09,587.54	91.65	17.17
18. Capital Expenditure (12+15) (c)	26,911.80	24,411.16	90.71	3.82
19. Revenue Surplus (4-17)	6,032.81	43,471.90	720.59	6.81
20. Fiscal Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (4+5-16)	(-)20,464.99	(+)20,627.12	-100.79	3.23

(a) Includes State's share of Union Taxes of ₹38,144.79 crore.

(b) GSDP for 2021-22 is ₹6,38,342.32 crore (Advance Estimate) as intimated by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha.

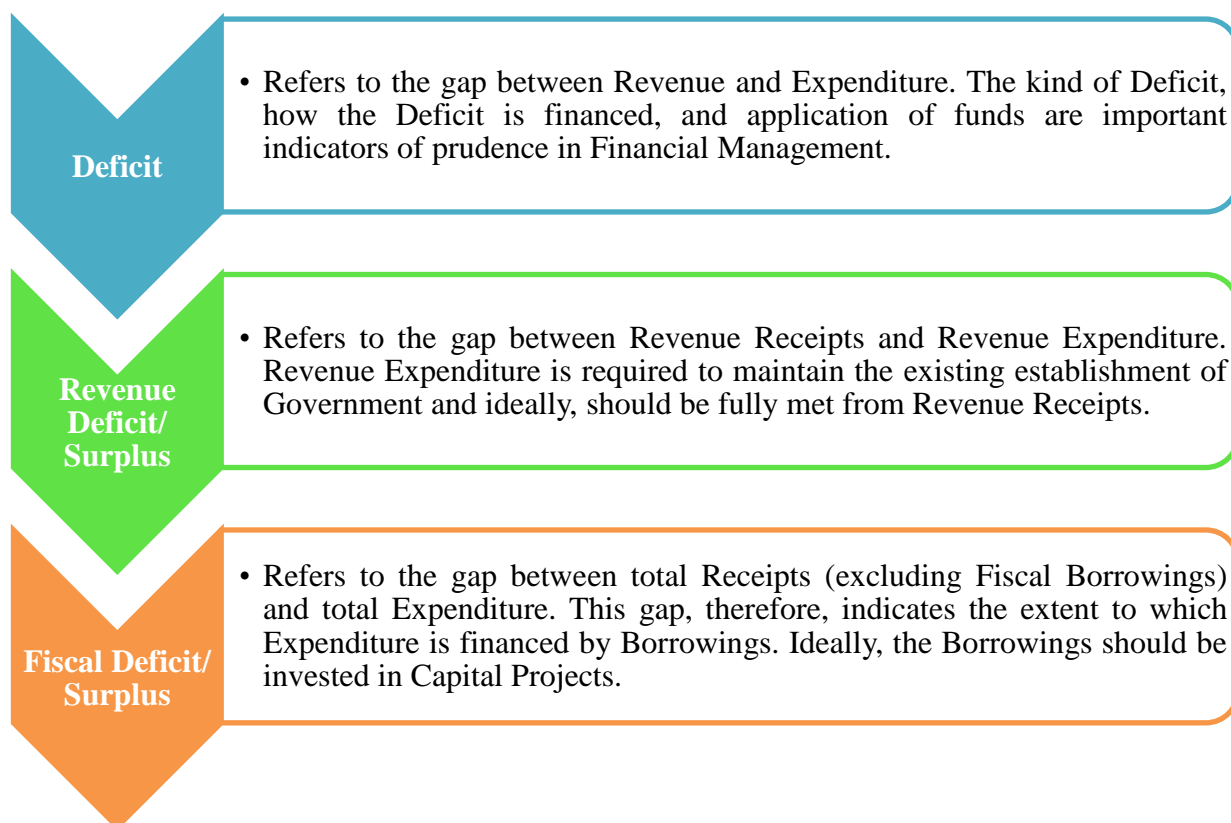
(c) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹22,725.48 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹1,685.68 crore). [₹22,725.48 crore + ₹1,685.68 crore = ₹24,411.16 crore].

(d) Administrative Expenditure includes Revenue Expenditure (₹54,905.10 crore), Capital Expenditure (₹76.75 crore) and Loans & Advances disbursed (₹1,346.84 crore). [₹54,905.10 crore + ₹76.75 + ₹1,346.84 crore = ₹56,328.69 crore].

(e) Borrowings and Other Liabilities include Net of Public Debt ((-) ₹7,018.30 crore) + Net of Contingency Fund (₹171.00 crore) + Net of Public Account ((-) ₹13,762.65 crore) + Net of opening & closing Cash balance ((-) ₹17.16 crore). [(-) ₹7,018.30 crore (+) ₹171.00 crore (-) ₹13,762.65 crore (-) ₹17.16 crore = (-) ₹20,627.12 crore].

(f) Programme Expenditure includes Revenue Expenditure (₹54,682.44 crore), Capital Expenditure (₹ 22,648.73 crore) and Loans & Advances disbursed (₹338.84 crore) [₹54,682.44 crore + ₹22,648.73 crore + ₹338.84 crore = ₹77,670.01 crore]

1.6. What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?



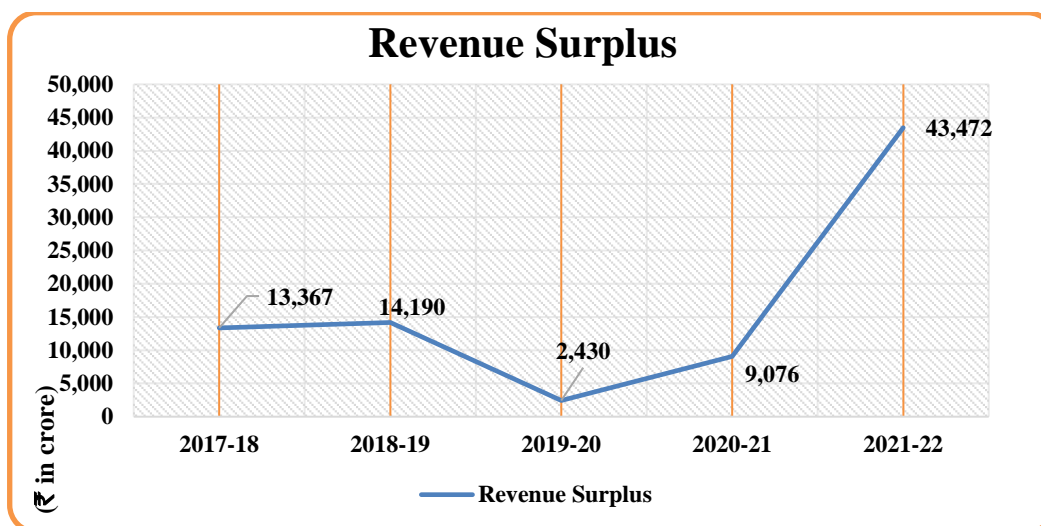
1.6. 1. Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005

Revenue Deficit/Surplus, Fiscal Deficit/Surplus are the major yardsticks for judging the Fiscal performance of the Government. As per the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission, the Government of Odisha enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005.

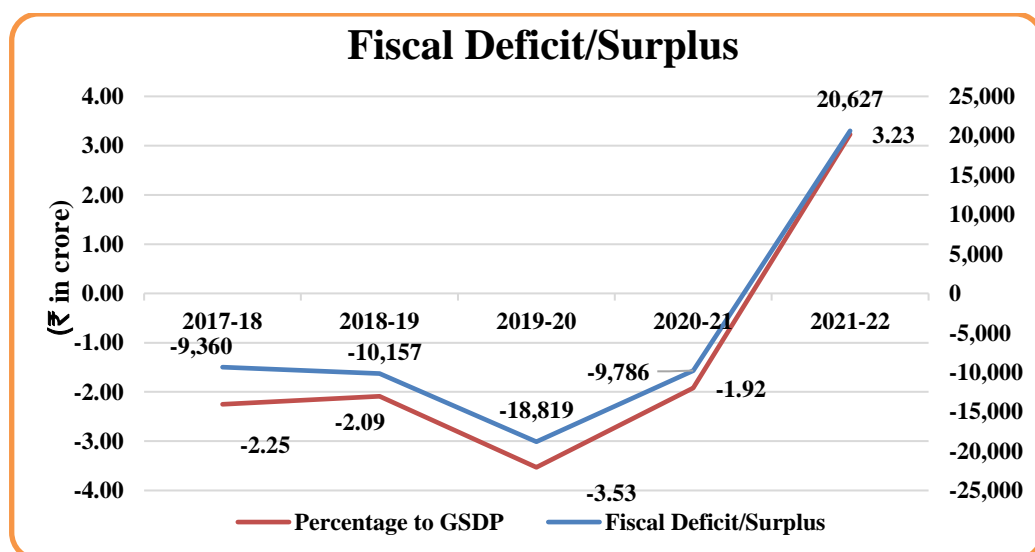
The Act provides for the responsibility of the State Government to ensure prudence in Fiscal Management and Fiscal Stability by progressive elimination of Revenue Deficit and Sustainable Debt Management consistent with Fiscal Stability. The Government of Odisha has achieved the responsibility of prudence in Fiscal Management and Fiscal Stability since 2011-12.

The Revenue Surplus and Fiscal Surplus of Government of Odisha for the year 2021-22 are ₹43,471.90 crore and ₹20,627.12 crore respectively in comparison to ₹9,076.39 crore and ₹9,785.54 crore respectively during 2020-21.

1.6.2. Trend of Revenue Surplus



1.6.3. Trend of Fiscal Deficit/Surplus



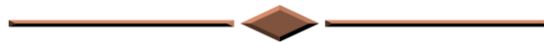
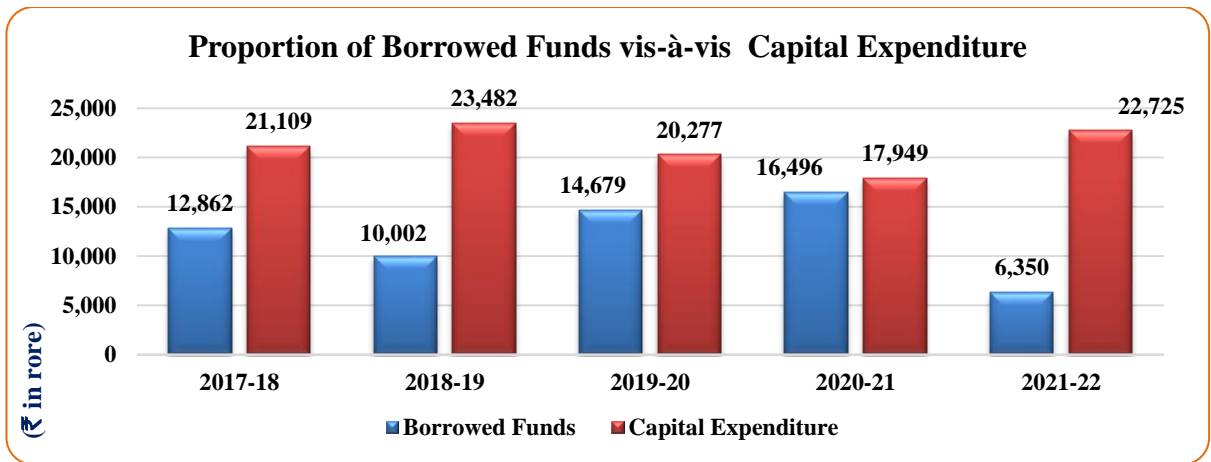
1.7. Proportion of Borrowed Funds spent on Capital Expenditure.

It is desirable to fully utilise Borrowed Funds for creation of Capital Assets. The State Government has achieved Revenue Surplus with effect from 2005-06 which is continuing till 2021-22 and has been utilising Borrowed Funds for Creation of Capital Assets.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Funds	Capital Expenditure
2017-18	12,862	21,109
2018-19	10,002	23,482
2019-20	14,679	20,277
2020-21	16,496	17,949
2021-22	6,350*	22,725

* This does not include ₹6,430.20 crore, which was passed on as back to back loans by Government of India in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation.



CHAPTER - II RECEIPTS

2.1. Introduction

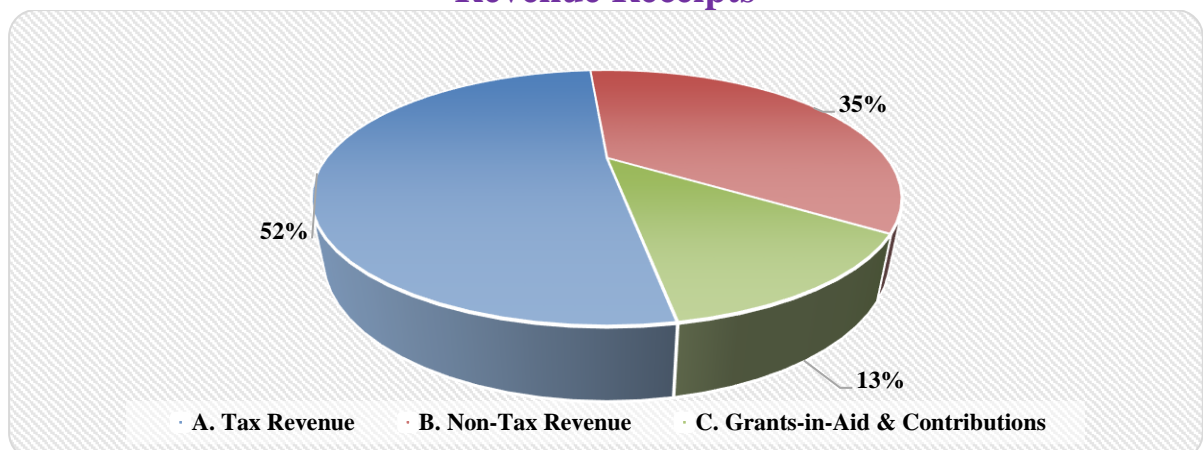
Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. The Revenue Receipts of the Government of Odisha in 2021-22 were ₹1,53,059.44 crore while Recovery of Loans and Advances and Public Debt Receipts, which are part of Capital Receipts, were ₹1,566.38 crore and ₹12,779.96 crore respectively.

2.2. Revenue Receipts

The main sources of Revenue Receipts of the State Government are Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid and Contribution from the Central Government as indicated in the table below:

Tax Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Comprises Taxes collected and retained by the State and State's Share of Union Taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.
Non- Tax Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Includes Interest Receipts, Dividends, Profits and other Departmental receipts.
Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Grants-in-Aid represent Central Assistance to the State Government. It also includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid Materials & Equipments' received from Foreign Governments and channelised through the Union Government.

Revenue Receipts

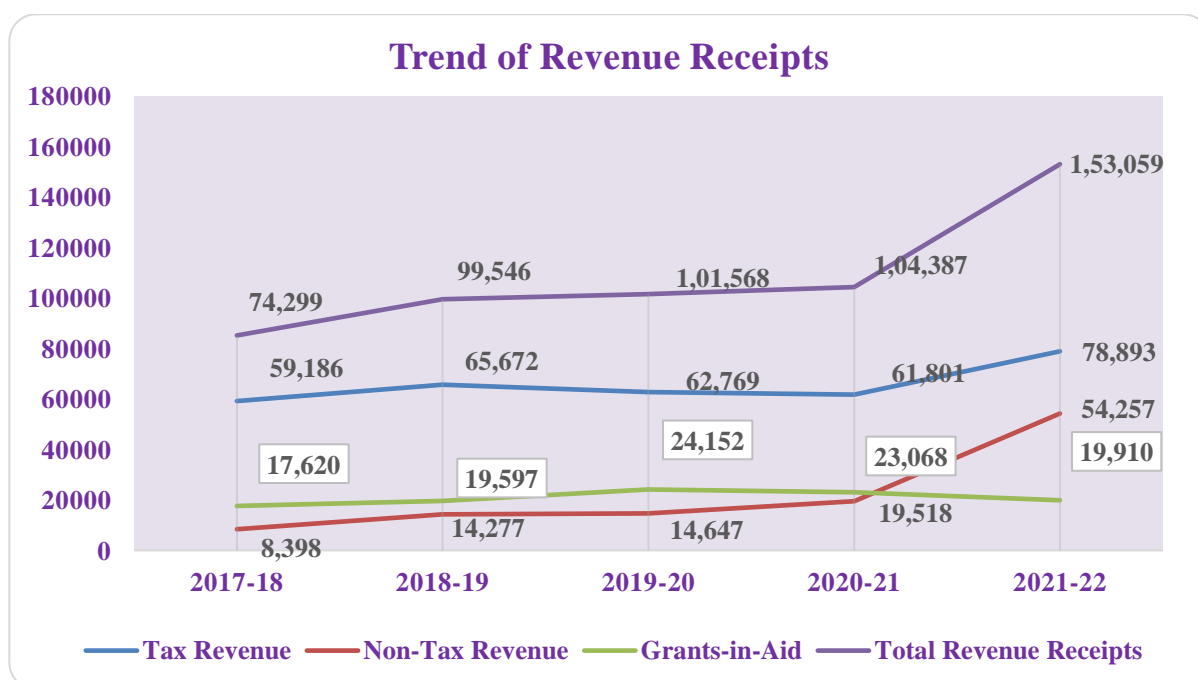


2.2.1 Components of Revenue Receipts

Components	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Percentage to Total Revenue Receipt
A. Tax Revenue	78,892.71	52
Goods and Services Tax	27,826.09	18
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	21,580.44	14
Taxes on Property, Capital & Other Transactions	3,085.77	2
Taxes on Commodities & Services other than Goods and Services Tax	26,400.41	17
B. Non-Tax Revenue	54,256.81	35
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	2,346.76	2
General Services	686.68	..
Social Services	239.11	..
Economic Services	50,984.26	33
C. Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	19,909.92	13
Total - Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	1,53,059.44	100

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

Year	(₹ in crore)					
	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Grants- in-Aid	Total Revenue Receipts	GSDP	Total Revenue Receipts as a % of GSDP
2017-18	59,186	8,398	17,620	85,204	4,40,879	19.33
2018-19	65,672	14,277	19,598	99,547	4,87,805	20.41
2019-20	62,769	14,647	24,152	1,01,568	5,33,822	19.03
2020-21	61,801	19,518	23,068	1,04,387	5,42,890	19.23
2021-22	78,892	54,257	19,910	1,53,059	6,38,342	23.98

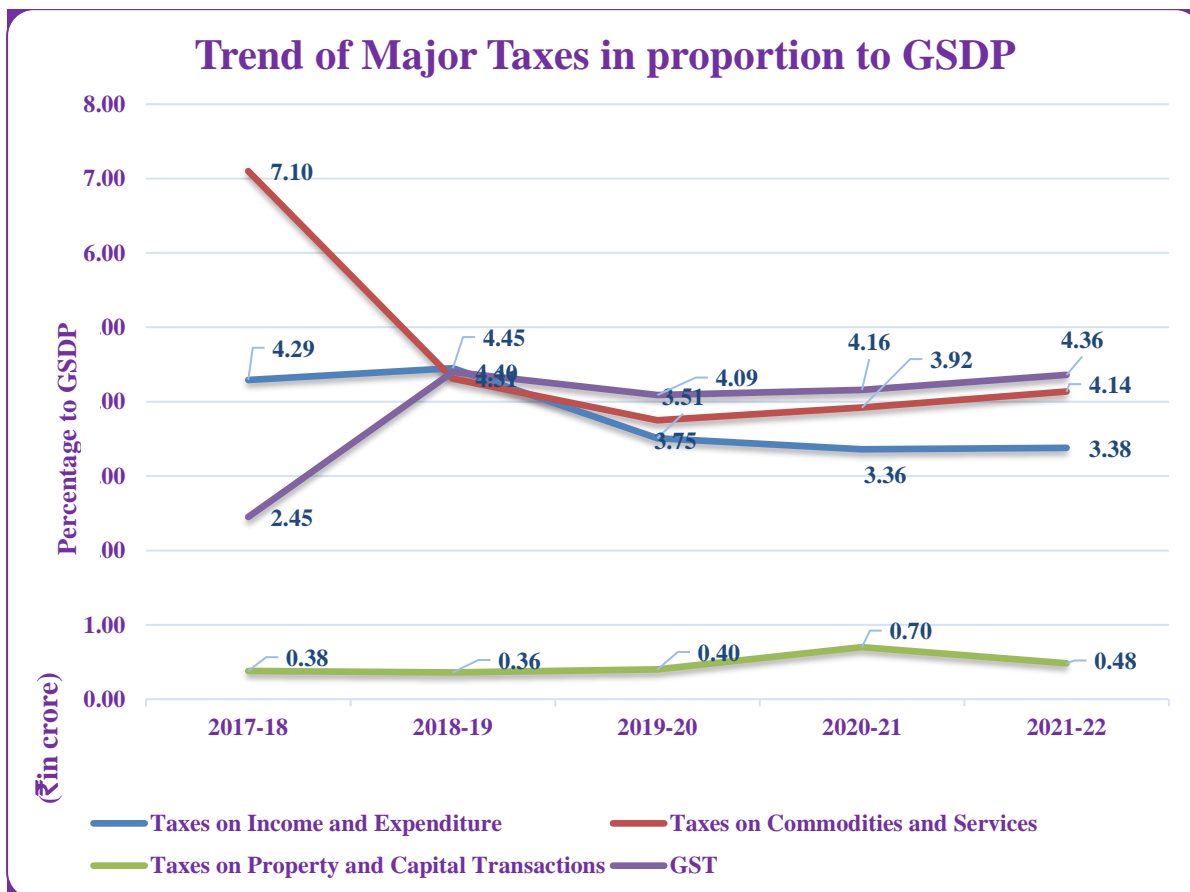


The GSDP increased by 17.58 per cent between 2020-21 and 2021-22 and growth in Revenue collection was 46.63 per cent. While Tax Revenue increased by 27.65 per cent, Non-Tax Revenue also increased by 177.98 per cent. Major contributors to Revenue were ₹27,826.09 crore (4.36 per cent of GSDP) under Goods and Services Tax (GST), ₹48,642.02 crore (7.62 per cent) under Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries.

2.2.3 Tax Revenue

Sector-wise Tax Revenue

	(₹ in crore)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
i) Goods and Services Taxes	10,207	21,364	21,845	21,203	27,826
ii) Taxes on Income and Expenditure	17,848	21,616	18,736	17,098	21,580
iii) Taxes on Property, Capital & Other Transactions	1,579	1,753	2,156	3,545	3,086
iv) Taxes on Commodities & Services other than Goods and Services Tax	29,552	20,939	20,032	19,955	26,400
Total: Tax Revenue	59,186	65,672	62,769	61,801	78,892
GSDP	4,40,879	4,87,805	5,33,822	5,42,890	6,38,342



2.2.3.1 State's Own Tax and State's Share of Union Taxes

Tax Revenue of the State Government comes from two sources viz., State's own tax collections and devolution of Union Taxes. (₹ in crore)

Year	Total Tax Revenue	State Share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax		Percentage of State's own tax to total tax revenue
			Tax Revenue	Percentage to GSDP	
2017-18	59,186	31,272	27,914	6.71	47
2018-19	65,672	35,354	30,318	6.25	46
2019-20	62,769	30,454	32,315	6.05	51
2020-21	61,801	27,543	34,258	6.31	51
2021-22	78,892	38,144	40,748	6.38	52

The proportion of State's own tax collection in overall tax revenue was more than 50 per cent since 2019-20.

2.2.3.2 Trend in State's own Tax collection over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
State Goods and Services Tax-0006	6,609	11,943	13,204	13,043	16,392
Land Revenue- 0029	542	511	721	603	664
Stamp and Registration fees-0030	1,037	1,237	1,435	2,942	2,419
State Excise-0039	3,221	3,925	4,495	4,053	5,528
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.-0040	11,522	7,310	7,455	7,777	10,000
Taxes on Vehicles -0041	1,535	1,746	1,836	1,526	1,664
Taxes on Goods and Passengers-0042	1,260	182	133	146	111
Other taxes	2,188	3,464	3,036	4,168	3,970
Total State's own Taxes	27,914	30,318	32,315	34,258	40,748

2.2.4 Cost of Tax Collection**A. Taxes on Properties and Capital Transactions**

(₹ in crore)

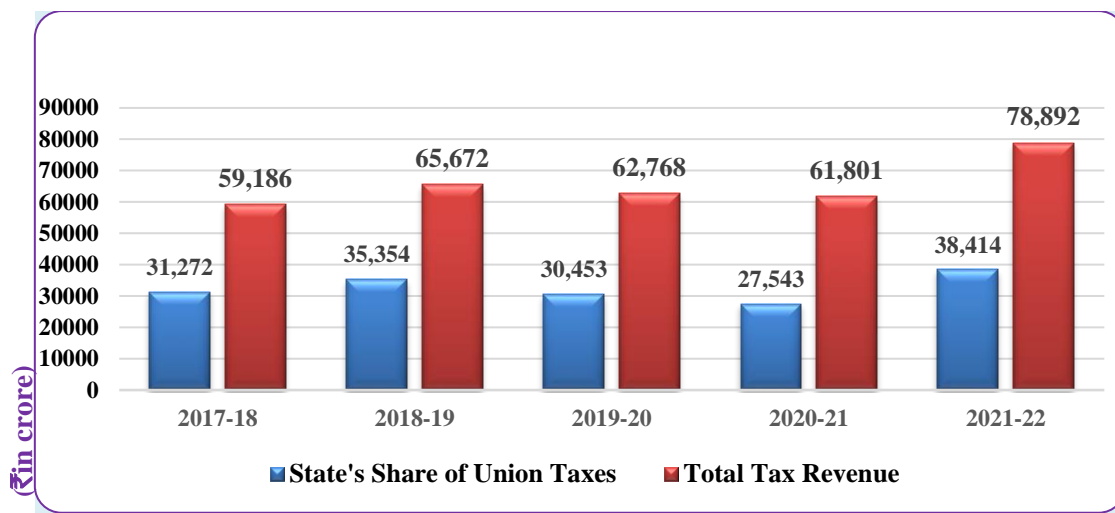
Taxes	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
I - Taxes on Sales, Trade and GST etc.					
Revenue collection	18,131	19,253	20,659	20,820	26,392
Expenditure on collection	118	108	125	124	136
Efficiency of Tax collection	0.65	0.56	0.61	0.60	0.52
II- State Excise					
Revenue collection	3,221	3,925	4,495	4,053	5,528
Expenditure on collection	64	75	88	81	100
Efficiency of Tax collection	1.99	1.91	1.96	2.00	1.81
III - Taxes on Vehicles					
Revenue collection	1,535	1,746	1,836	1,526	1,664
Expenditure on collection	113	102	110	130	122
Efficiency of Tax collection	7.36	5.84	5.99	8.52	7.33
IV - Stamp and Registration Fee					
Revenue Collection	1,037	1,237	1,435	2,942	2,419
Expenditure on Collection	43	58	64	57	64
Efficiency of Tax collection	4.15	4.69	4.46	1.94	2.65

The efficiency in cost of collection of Taxes on Sales, Trade etc., was lower as compared to other taxes

2.2.5 Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the last five years

(₹ in crore)

Major Head description	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Central Goods and Service Tax-(CGST)-0005	441	8,725	8,642	8,160	11,434
Integrated Goods and Service-Tax-0008	3,156	696
Corporation Tax -0020	9,575	12,294	10,384	8,328	9,583
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax- 0021	8,085	9,054	8,136	8,540	11,743
Taxes on Wealth- 0032	..	4.51	0.46	..	3
Customs- 0037	3,156	2,506	1,930	1,447	3,031
Union Excise Duties- 0038	3,298	1,665	1,342	923	1,719
Service Tax- 0044	3,561	326	0.01	124	589
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services-0045	..	18	19	21	41
Total: State's Share of Union Taxes	31,272	35,354	30,454	27,543	38,414
Total: Tax Revenue	59,186	65,672	62,769	61,801	78,892
Percentage of share Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	53	54	49	45	49

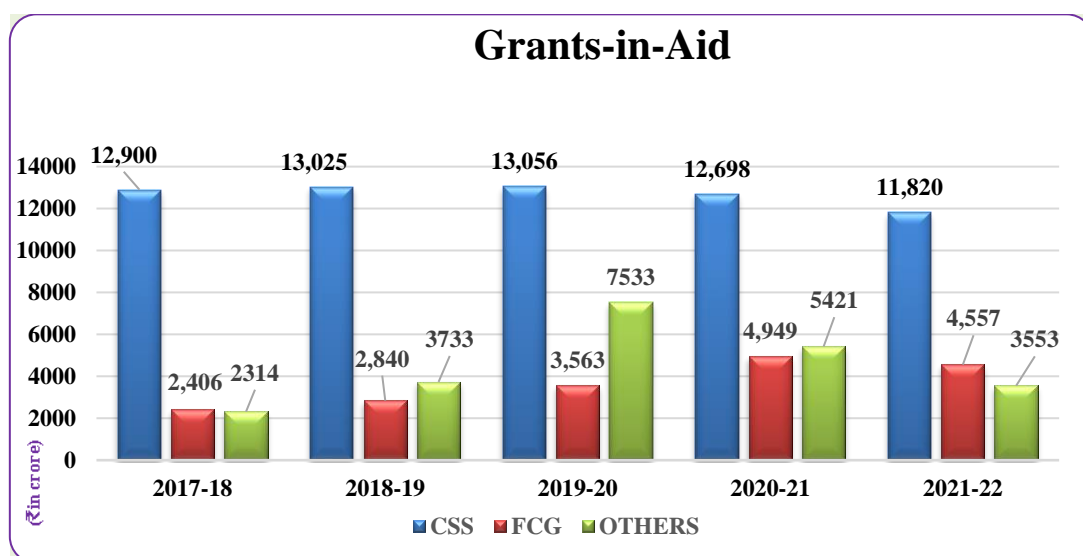


2.2.6 Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid represent assistance from the Government of India and comprise Grants for Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) approved by the NITI Aayog and Grants/ Devolution recommended by the Finance Commission. Total Receipts during the year under Grants-in-Aid were ₹19,910 crore as shown below: -

(₹ in crore)

Year	CSS	FCG	OTHERS	Total
2017-18	12,900	2,406	2,314	17,620
2018-19	13,025	2,840	3,733	19,598
2019-20	13,056	3,563	7,533	24,152
2020-21	12,698	4,949	5,421	23,068
2021-22	11,820	4,557	3,533	19,910



*CSS: Central Sponsored Schemes

*FCG: Finance Commission Grants

*Others: Other Transfer / Grants to States

The State Government has received ₹11,820 crore of Grants-in-Aid (37 per cent) against the Budget Estimate (B.E) of ₹31,768 crore in respect of Central Share in Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

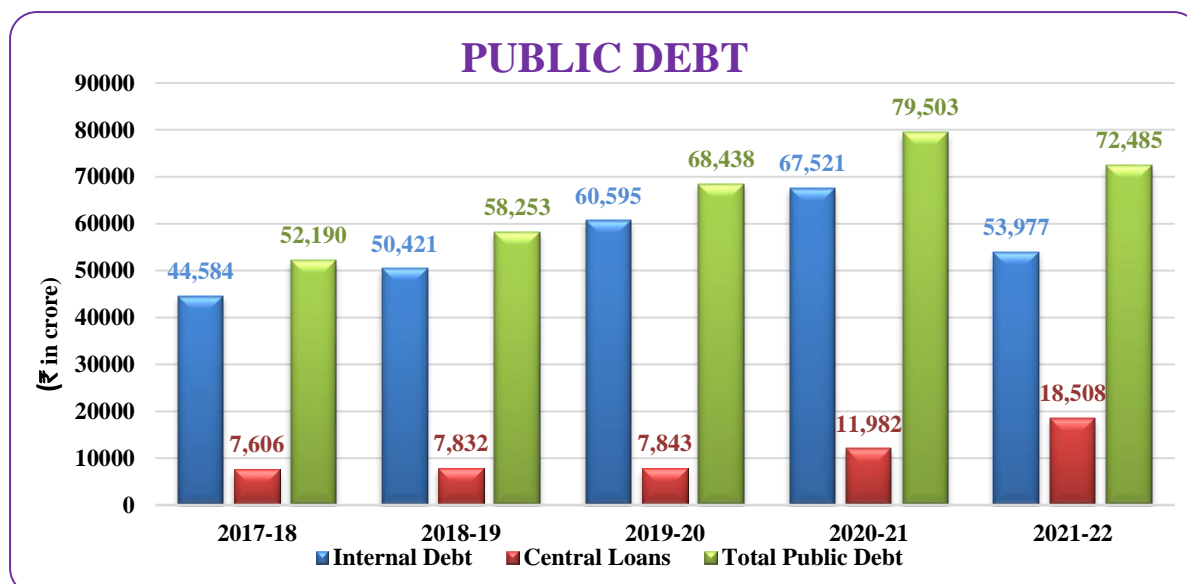
2.3 Public Debt

The outstanding Public Debt at the end of the 31 March 2022 was ₹72,485.06 crore comprising Internal Debt of ₹53,977.24 crore and Loans and Advances from Central Government ₹18,507.82 crore.

2.3.1 Trend of Public Debt over last 5 years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Internal Debt-6003	44,584	50,421	60,595	67,521	53,977
Central Loans-6004	7,606	7,832	7,843	11,982	18,508
Total Public Debt	52,190	58,253	68,438	79,503	72,485



Year on Year increase/decrease of Public Debt for last 5 years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Internal Debt-6003 (Net Increase / Decrease)	10,031	5,836	10,174	6,926	6,926
Central Loans-6004 (Net Increase / Decrease)	141	226	11	4,139	4,139
Total Public Debt (Net Increase / Decrease)	10,172	6,063	10,185	11,066	11,066

CHAPTER - III EXPENDITURE

3.1. Introduction

Expenditure is classified as Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is used to meet the day-to-day running of the Departments of the Government. Capital Expenditure is used to create permanent assets, or to enhance the utility of such assets, or to reduce permanent liabilities.

In Government Accounts, expenditure is classified at the top level into three sectors namely, General Services; Social Services; and Economic Services. Significant areas of expenditure covered under these sectors are indicated in the table below:

General Services	Includes Justice, Police, Jail, Public Works Divisions, Pension etc.
Social Services	Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc.
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.

The Government of Odisha has classified the expenditure under four categories A-Administrative Expenditure, B-Programme Expenditure, C-Disaster Response Funds & D-Transfer from State. The expenditure under C and D were shown under Administrative Expenditure in the Finance Accounts 2021-22.

3.2. Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹1,09,587 crore fell short of Budget Estimates by ₹16,013 crore. The trend of Revenue Expenditure against Budget Estimates during the past five years is given below:

	(₹ in crore)				
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Budget Estimates (BE)	82,237	90,220	1,08,738	1,14,791	1,25,600
Actuals	71,837	85,357	99,137	95,311	1,09,587
Gap	10,400	4,863	9,601	19,480	16,013
Percentage of gap over B. E	13	5	10	20	13

Around ₹48,257 crore (32 per cent) of the total Revenue Expenditure was incurred on committed expenses viz., on Salaries (₹23,456 crore), Interest payment and Service of Debt (₹8,342 crore) and Pensions (₹16,459 crore) of the State Government.

The position of committed and non-committed Revenue Expenditure over the last five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Component	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total Revenue Expenditure	71,837	85,356	99,137	95,311	1,09,587
Committed Revenue Expenditure #	34,038	38,888	41,019	41,275	48,257
Percentage of Committed Revenue	47	46	41	43	44
Non-committed Revenue Expenditure	37,799	46,468	58,118	54,036	61,330

Committed Revenue Expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries, Interest Payments and Service of Debt and Pensions (St-2).

It may be seen that the non-committed Revenue Expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased by 62 per cent from ₹37,799 in 2017-18 to ₹61,330 in 2021-22. The total Revenue Expenditure increased by 53 per cent from ₹71,837 in 2017-18 to ₹1,09,587 in 2021-22 and committed Revenue Expenditure increased by 42 per cent over the same period.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure

Components	Amount	Percentage*
A. General Services	32,970	30
B. Social Services	47,312	43
C. Economic Services	27,792	26
D. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	1,513	1
Total: Expenditure (Revenue Account)	1,09,587	100

*Indicates percentage of Expenditure by sector to the total Revenue Expenditure

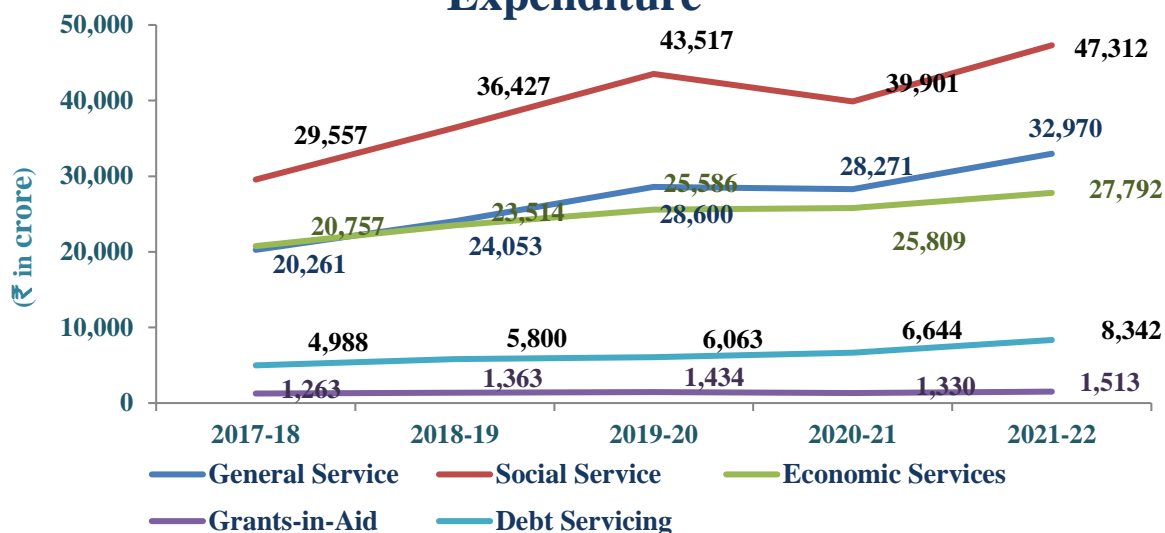
3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	General Services *	Social Services	Economic Services	Grants-in-Aid	Total Revenue Expenditure	Debt Servicing
2017-18	20,261	29,557	20,757	1,263	71,837	4,988
2018-19	24,053	36,427	23,514	1,363	85,357	5,800
2019-20	28,600	43,517	25,586	1,434	99,137	6,063
2020-21	28,271	39,901	25,809	1,330	95,311	6,644
2021-22	32,970	47,312	27,792	1,513	1,09,587	8,342

* General Services includes Major Heads of Account 2048 (Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt) and 2049 (Interest Payments).

Trend of Major components of Revenue Expenditure

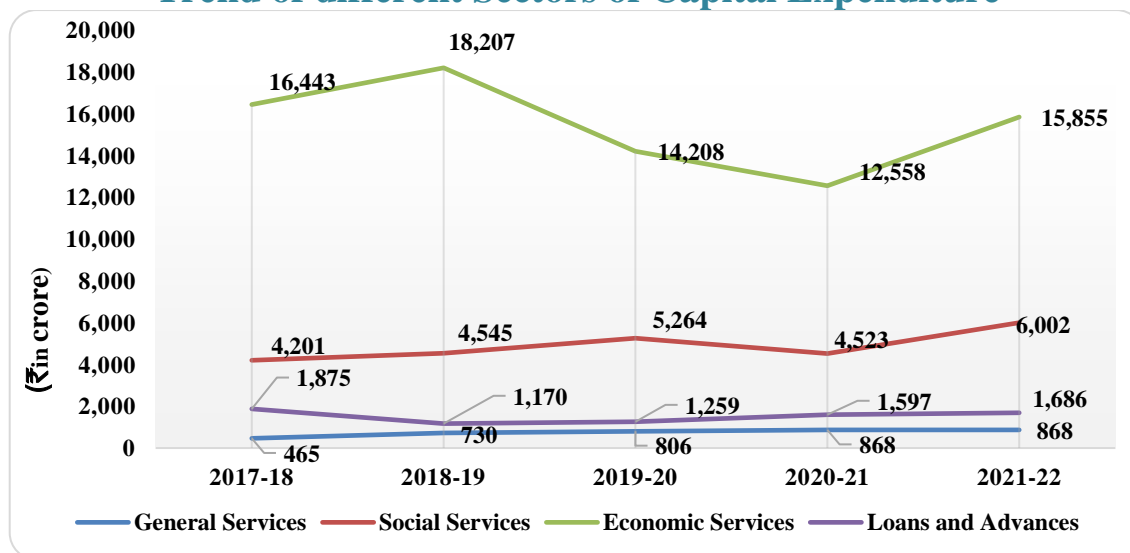


3.3. Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital disbursements during 2021-22 amounting to ₹24,411.16 crore (3.82 per cent of GSDP) was less than Budget Estimate by ₹2,500.64 crore (less disbursement of ₹2,900.23 crore under Programme Expenditure and more Expenditure of ₹399.59 crore under Administrative Expenditure). The growth in Capital expenditure has not kept pace with the steady growth of GSDP from 2017-18 onwards as seen from the table overleaf:

		(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No	Components	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Budget (B.E)	21,260	25,651	25,555	27,637	26,912
2	Actual Expenditure	22,984	24,652	21,537	19,546	24,411
3	Percentage of Actual Expenditure to B. E	108	96	84	71	91
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure (per cent)	23	7	(-)13	(-) 9	25
5	GSDP	4,15,982	4,85,376	5,33,822	5,42,890	6,38,342
6	Yearly growth in GSDP (per cent)	10	17	10	2	18

Trend of different Sectors of Capital Expenditure



3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure and Revenue Expenditure

The comparative sectoral distribution of capital and revenue expenditure over the past five years is illustrated below:

			(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No	Sector		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
(A)	General Services	Capital	465	730	806	868	868
		Revenue	20,261	24,053	28,601	28,271	32,970
(B)	Social Services	Capital	4,201	4,545	5,264	4,523	6,002
		Revenue	29,557	36,427	43,517	39,901	47,312
(C)	Economic Services	Capital	16,443	18,207	14,208	12,558	15,855
		Revenue	20,757	23,514	25,586	25,809	27,792
(D)	Grant in Aid and Contribution	Capital
		Revenue	1,263	1,363	1,434	1,330	1,513

CHAPTER - IV

PROGRAMME & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

4.1. Introduction

As a part of Budgetary reforms programme, Government of India has merged the long-standing practice of classification of expenditure under 'PLAN' and 'NON-PLAN' which is reflected in the Annual Accounts of 2021-22.

Government of Odisha has also made similar arrangement and has revised Budget classification as follows:

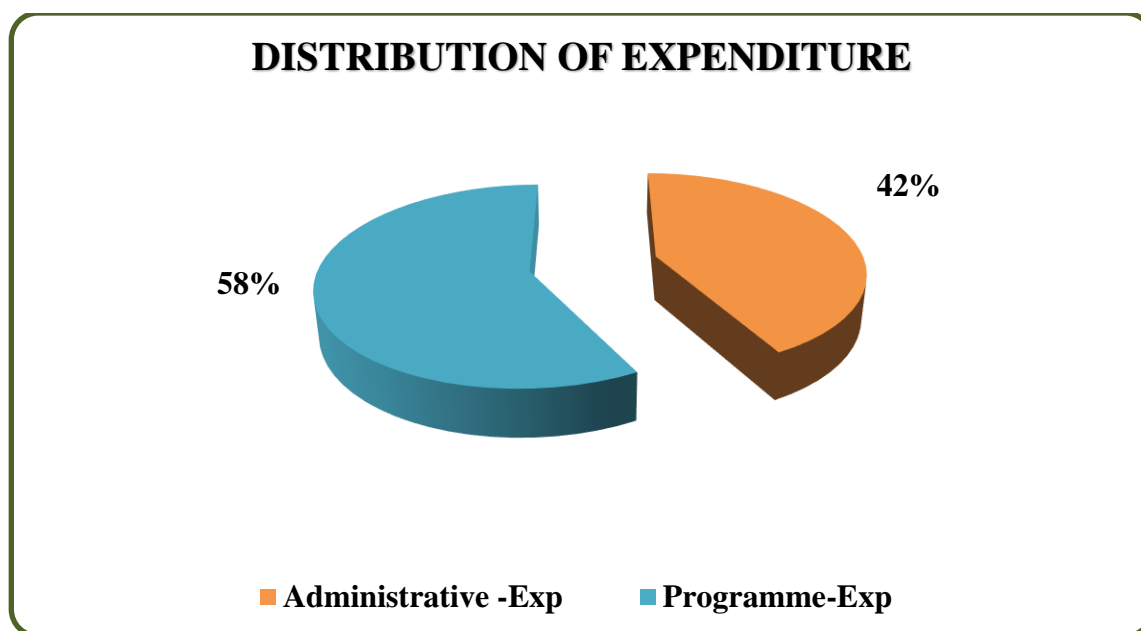
Budgetary Classification		
A.	Administrative Expenditure	(i) Establishment Operation and Maintenance (EOM) Expenditure
		(ii) Debt Servicing Expenditure
B.	Programme Expenditure	(i) State Sector Schemes
		(ii) Central Sector Schemes
		(iii) Central Sponsored Schemes
C.	Disaster Response Funds*	(i) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)
		(ii) National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)
D.	Transfer from State*	(i) Union Finance Commission Transfers to Local Bodies
		(ii) State Finance Commission Transfers to Local Bodies
		(iii) Other Transfers

N.B: The expenditure under C and D were shown under Administrative Expenditure in the Finance Accounts 2021-22

***For statistical purpose, the expenditure under C- Disaster Response Funds & D- Transfer from State has been subsumed under A-Administrative Expenditure.**

4.2. Distribution of Expenditure

The Total Expenditure during the year was ₹1,33,998.70 crore representing Programme Expenditure of ₹77,670.01 crore and Administrative Expenditure of ₹56,328.69 crore.

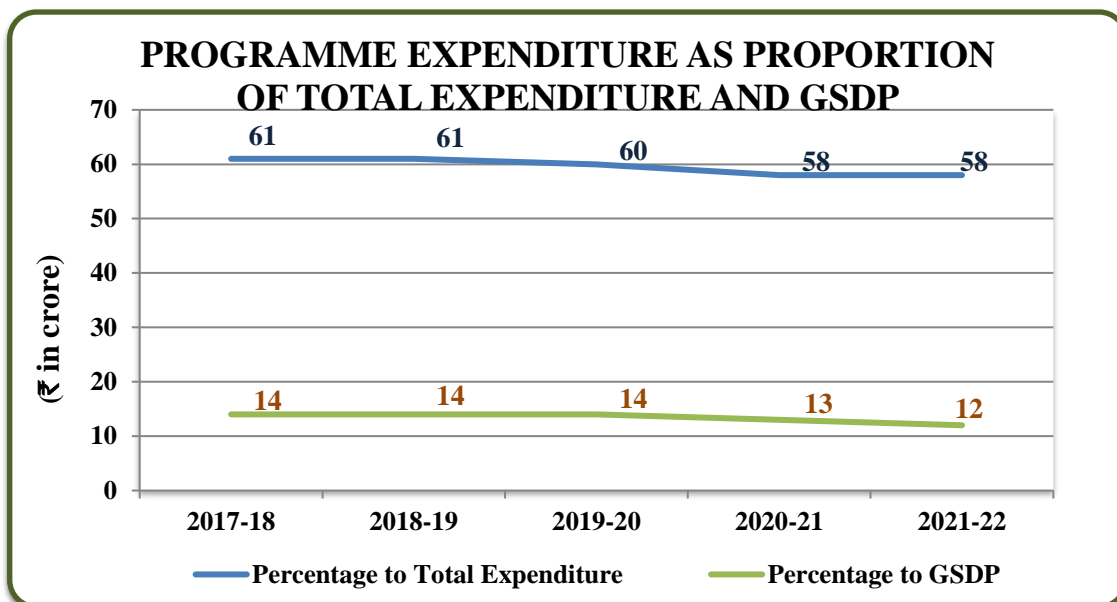


4.3. Programme Expenditure

During the year, Programme Expenditure, representing 58 per cent of Total Disbursements, was ₹77,670.01 crore (₹52,717 crore under State Sector Scheme, ₹24,614 crore under Central Sector Schemes and ₹338.84 crore under Loans and Advances).

Programme Expenditure as a proportion of Total Expenditure and GSDP

Year	(₹ in crore)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Programme Expenditure	57,459	67,645	72,463	66,818	77,670
Percentage to Total Expenditure	61	61	60	58	58
Percentage to GSDP	14	14	14	13	12



4.3.1. Programme Expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

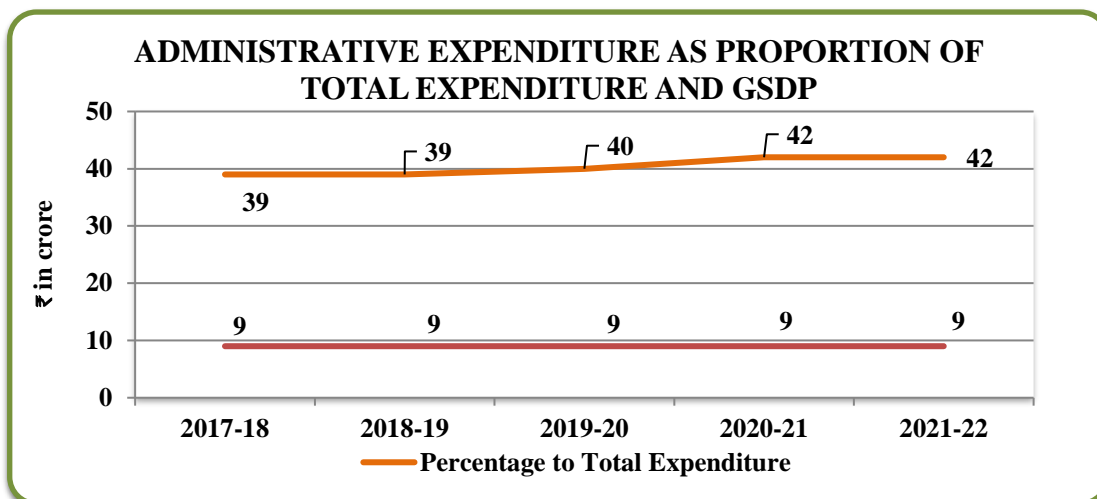
Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total Capital Expenditure	22,984	24,652	21,537	19,546	24,412
Capital Expenditure (Programme)	22,867	24,500	20,688	18,658	22,988
Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Programme) to Total Capital Expenditure	99	99	96	95	94

4.4. Administrative Expenditure

Administrative Expenditure during the year, representing 40 per cent of Total Disbursements, was ₹56,329 crore (₹54,905 crore under Revenue, ₹77 crore under Capital and ₹1,347 crore under Loans & Advances).

(₹ in crore)

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Administrative Expenditure	37,362	42,364	48,211	48,039	56,329
Percentage to Total Expenditure	39	39	40	42	42
Percentage to GSDP	9	9	9	9	9

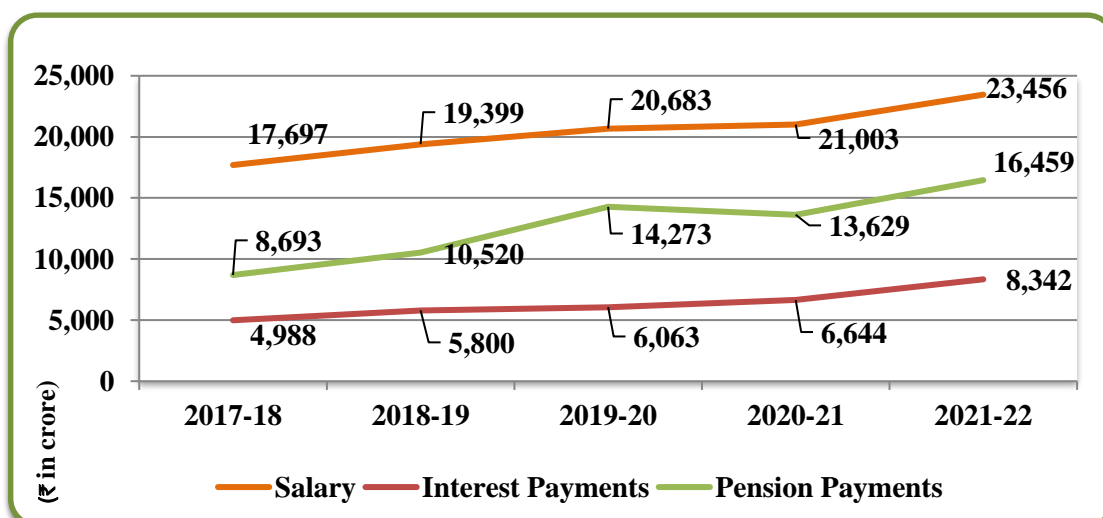


4.5. Committed Expenditure

Trend of Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Component	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Committed Expenditure	31,378	35,719	41,019	41,267	48,257
Revenue Expenditure	71,837	85,357	99,137	95,311	1,09,587
Revenue Receipts	85,204	99,547	1,01,568	1,04,387	1,53,059
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	37	36	40	40	32
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	44	42	41	43	44

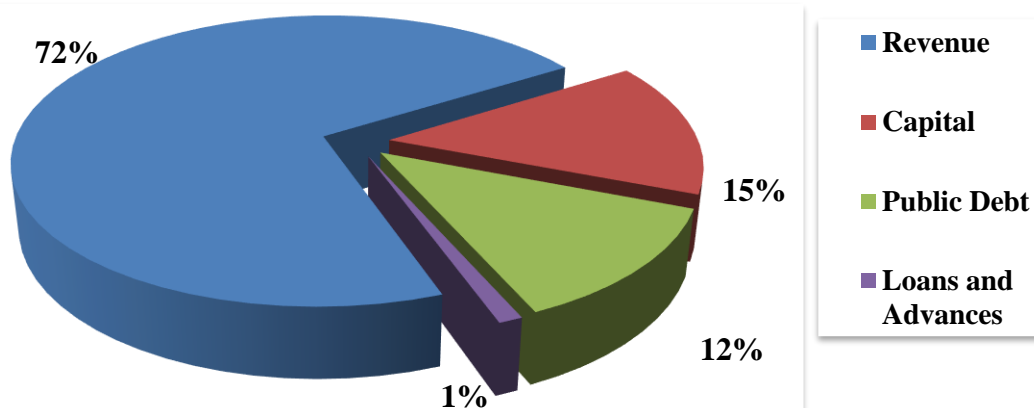


CHAPTER - V APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1. Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2021-22

Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Odisha for the year 2021-22 present the accounts of sums expended in the year ended 31 March 2022 compared with the sums specified in the Schedules appended to the Appropriation Acts passed under Articles 204 and 205 of the Constitution of India. Summary of the Appropriation Accounts by major sections under Consolidated Fund of the State for the year 202-22 are given below.

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Supplementary Grant	Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings (-) Excess (+)
1	Revenue					
	Voted	1,16,595.64	13,653.16	1,30,248.80	1,04,725.02	(-)25,523.78
	Charged	8,208.25	2,028.06	10,236.31	8,500.01	(-)1,736.30
	Total	1,24,803.89	15,681.22	1,40,485.11	1,13,225.03	-27,260.08
2	Capital					
	Voted	26,183.21	3,519.16	29,702.37	23,196.62	(-)6,505.75
	Charged	58.13	105.00	163.13	111.19	(-)51.94
	Total	26,241.34	3,624.16	29,865.50	23,307.81	(-)6,557.69
3	Public Debt	23,521.01	0.00	23,521.01	19,798.26	(-)3,722.75
	Total	23,521.01	0.00	23,521.01	19,798.26	(-)3,722.75
4	Loans and Advances					
	Voted	1,324.00	527.75	1,851.75	1,685.68	(-)166.07
	Total	1,324.00	527.75	1,851.75	1,685.68	(-)166.07
Grand Total		1,75,890.24	19,833.13	1,95,723.37	1,58,016.78	(-)37,706.59

TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1,24,109 crore)**5.2. Trend of Savings during the past five years**

Year	Savings				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	
2017-18	18,068	2,204	725	210	21,206
2018-19	13,857	4,706	217	115	18,896
2019-20	22,600	7,517	213	133	30,463
2020-21	32,582	10,573	233	167	43,554
2021-22	27,260	6,558	3,723	166	37,707

5.3. Significant Savings

Substantial Savings under a Grant indicates either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain Schemes/Programmes.

Grants with persistent and significant Savings are given below:

Grant	Nomenclature	(in per cent)				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	REVENUE (Voted)					
2	General Administration and Public Grievance	18	29	18	35	20
3	Revenue and Disaster Management	19	18	19	24	26
4	Law	18	16	19	22	20
5	Finance	32	19	3	26	25
11	S.Ts & S.Cs Development, Minorities &	11	17	21	30	20

Grant	Nomenclature	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	Backward Classes Welfare					
14	Labour and Employees State Insurance	13	17	25	35	36
17	Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water	20	10	23	25	34
21	Transport	16	20	26	23	28
22	Forest & Environment	21	11	21	19	68
23	Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment	24	11	31	40	27
25	Information & Public Relations	16	06	18	24	51
28	Rural Development	16	4	27	15	18
30	Energy	61	02	11	81	43
33	Fisheries and Animal Resources Development	21	23	17	24	25
42	Disaster Management	86	82	70	77	75
	CAPITAL (Voted)					
06	Commerce	27	3	80	52	89
10	School & Mass Education	38	..	20	54	92
11	S.Ts & S.Cs Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare	9	2	66	40	09
12	Health & Family Welfare	31	33	44	37	08
13	Housing & Urban Development	5	9	44	58	07
14	Labour & Employee's State Insurance	19	48	78	81	44
20	Water Resources	09	33	36	43	22
21	Transport	24	79	40	35	22
24	Steel & Mines	07	65	68	45	81
25	Information & Public Relations	03	22	38	20	78
28	Rural Development	05	08	44	35	44

Grant	Nomenclature	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
31	Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts	99	60	54	18	56
32	Tourism	23	02	21	21	11
34	Co-operation	68	33	40	26	18

During 2021-22, Supplementary provision in respect of the following grants amounting ₹9,719.95 crore proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not come even up to the level of the original provision:

Actual Expenditure against the Budgetary Provision 2021-22 (Voted)

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Department	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
1	Home	Revenue	5,236.12	392.26	4,698.18
2	General Administration	Revenue	276.29	14.71	231.73
3	Revenue and Disaster Management	Revenue	1,145.21	55.51	889.81
4	Law	Revenue	483.08	35.81	413.32
6	Commerce	Revenue	80.07	8.63	63.71
7	Works	Revenue	2,133.28	76.42	2,128.89
		Capital	4,874.00	30.20	3,971.80
8	Odisha Legislative Assembly	Revenue	50.17	1.36	42.88
10	School and Mass Education	Revenue	17,525.60	1,580.73	16,397.84
		Capital	754.07	24.50	63.12
11	Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare	Revenue	3,133.13	196.39	2,647.07
		Capital	473.07	0.79	431.57
13	Housing and Urban Development	Revenue	5,095.37	32.62	3,948.13
		Capital	711.96	5.53	664.78
14	Labour and Employees State Insurance	Revenue	198.04	21.31	140.99
16	Planning and Convergence	Revenue	1,038.30	3.51	895.36
17	Panchayati Raj	Revenue	18,201.48	3,615.64	14,524.26
		Capital	292.46	8.00	1,722.42
18	Public Grievances and Pension Administration	Revenue	2.07	0.21	1.66
19	Industries	Revenue	355.64	0.33	288.95
20	Water Resources	Revenue	2,642.64	100.60	2,453.81

Grant No.	Department	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
21	Transport	Capital	5,582.67	201.16	4,529.88
		Revenue	189.82	71.57	188.04
		Capital	643.00	44.00	563.75
22	Forest and Environment	Revenue	1,886.60	109.81	1,752.76
23	Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment Department	Revenue	5,614.77	176.19	4,255.96
24	Steel and Mines	Revenue	127.12	5.00	108.99
25	Information & Public Relations	Revenue	106.07	84.07	93.49
26	Excise	Revenue	108.61	11.98	104.14
28	Rural Development	Revenue	1,335.49	241.35	1,290.47
		Capital	4,153.10	335.80	2,532.08
29	Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	44.09	5.00	44.03
30	Energy	Revenue	80.88	1.55	68.21
31	Handlooms, Textiles and Handicrafts	Revenue	154.90	5.93	130.85
33	Fisheries and Animal Resources Development	Revenue	1,158.58	79.78	935.34
36	Women and Child Development	Revenue	3,772.47	254.95	3,442.94
38	Higher Education	Revenue	2,352.13	189.67	2,169.23
39	Skill Development and Technical Education	Revenue	406.16	9.23	383.87
		Capital	257.88	0.13	213.35
40	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	Revenue	465.42	3.98	349.55
42	Disaster Management	Revenue	6,160.67	1,683.74	4,881.20
				9,719.95	





CHAPTER - VI ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1. Assets

The existing form of Accounts do not depict valuation of Government Assets like land, buildings etc., except in the year of acquisition/purchase. Similarly, while the Accounts present the impact of Liabilities arising in the current year, they do not depict the overall impact of the Liabilities to future generations except to the limited extent shown by the rate of Interest and period of existing Loans.

Total Investments as Share Capital in Statutory Corporations, Govt. Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Societies stood at ₹10,643 crore at the end of 2021-22. However, Dividends received during the year were ₹523 crore (i.e., 4.91 *per cent* on Investment). During 2021-22, Investments increased by ₹3,354 crore, while Dividends decreased by ₹539 crore. Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹27 crore on 31 March 2021 and increased to ₹44 crore at the end of March 2022.

6.2. Debt and Liabilities

Article 293 of the Constitution of India empowers the State Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limit, if any, as may be from time to time fixed by the State Legislature. The Odisha Legislative Assembly has passed “The Odisha Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005” (Odisha Act 6 of 2005) and “The Odisha Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (Amendment), 2006” (Odisha Act 6 of 2006).

The Act provides for the responsibility of the State Government to ensure prudence in Fiscal Management and Fiscal Stability by progressive elimination of Revenue Deficit and Sustainable Debt Management consistent with Fiscal Stability.

Details of Public Debt and Total Liabilities for last five years:

Balance up-to the end of the year	Public Debt (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP	Public Account (*) (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP	Total Liabilities (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP
2017-18	52,190	13	44,974	11	97,164	23
2018-19	58,253	12	50,005	10	1,08,258	22
2019-20	68,438	13	57,646	11	1,26,084	24
2020-21	#75,681	15	43,270	8	#1,18,951	23
2021-22	72,485	11	47,654	7	1,20,139	19

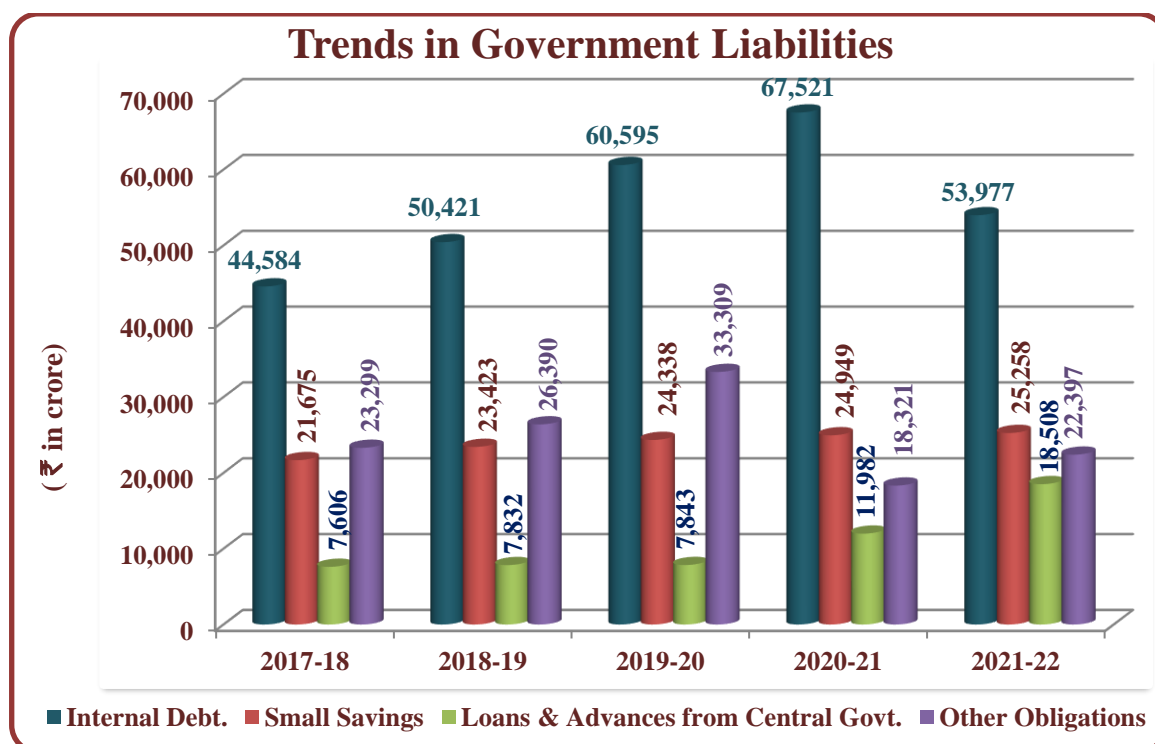
This debt does not include ₹3,822.00 crore, which was passed on as back-to-back loans by Government of India in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation, vide Gol's No. F. No. 40(1) PF-S/2021-22 dated 10-12-2021.

GSDP for 2020-21 is ₹6,38,342.32 crore

(*) Excludes Suspense and Remittance balances.

Note: Figures are progressive balances to end of the year.

During 2021-22 the total Liability decreased by ₹3,196 crore (4 per cent) over previous year.



6.3 Guarantees

In terms of the Odisha Government Finance Department Resolution No. 52214/F dated 12.11.2002 on criteria and guidelines on Government Guarantees for loans by PSUs etc., the total outstanding Government Guarantees, as on the first day of April of any year, shall not exceed 100 per cent of the State Revenue Receipts of the second preceding year. During the year, the maximum amount guaranteed by the State Government was ₹17,775.62 crore. The outstanding guarantees of ₹7,085.52 crore as on 1 April 2021, worked out to 6.98 per cent of the State Revenue Receipts of the year 2019-20 (₹1,01,567.75 crore) and are within the limits prescribed.

During 2021-22, the State Government received ₹33.15 crore towards guarantee commission. No new guarantees were given by the State Government during 2021-22. As per Odisha Government Finance Department Resolution No. 52214/F dated 12.11.2002, the Government shall charge 0.01 to 1 per cent of the guaranteed amount as guarantee commission which works out to ₹448.17 crore.



CHAPTER - VII OTHER ITEMS

7.1. Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

These accounts present the transactions of the Government of Odisha for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Odisha have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 41 Treasuries, 101 Forest Divisions and 369 divisions, which, inter-alia, include 130 Irrigation Divisions, 66 Public Works Divisions, 65 Rural Works Divisions, 37 Rural Water Supplies and Sanitation Divisions, 30 Minor Irrigation Divisions, 18 Public Health Divisions, 16 National Highway Divisions, 4 Energy Divisions, 2 Commerce Divisions, 1 Fishery Division and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. No accounts have been excluded at the end of the year

7.2 Reconciliation of Accounts

(i) All Controlling Officers are required to reconcile receipts and expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Accountant General (A&E), Odisha. During the year, receipts amounting to ₹1,41,169.26 crore (84.33 *per cent* of total receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹1,31,427.45 crore (85.46 *per cent* of total expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government.

7.3 Bookings under Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure and 800-Other Receipts

Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure/800-Other Receipts is to be operated only when the appropriate minor head has not been provided in the accounts. During the year 2021-22, ₹9,614.13 crore under 60 Major Heads of accounts, constituting 7.27 *per cent* of the total Revenue and Capital expenditure (₹1,32,313.02 crore) was classified under the Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure and ₹1,877.47 crore under 55 Major Heads of Account, constituting 1.23 *per cent* of the total Revenue Receipts (₹1,53,059.44 crore) was classified under 800-Other Receipts

7.4 Personal Deposit Accounts (PD)

PD accounts enable designated Drawing Officers to incur expenditure for specific purposes pertaining to a scheme; by debiting the service heads in the Consolidated Fund of the State and

crediting the Personal Deposits under the Major Head 8443-Civil Deposits and the Minor Head 106-Personal Deposits.

During 2021-22, an amount of ₹2,509.78 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund of the State to these PD Accounts and an amount of ₹6,871.91 crore was credited through challans. This includes ₹125.93 crore transferred in March 2022 from the Consolidated Fund of the State. This is 5.02 per cent of the total credit to PD account during the year, of which, ₹1.31 crore was transferred on the last working day of March 2022.

Personal Deposit Account Details

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance as on 01 April 2021		Addition during the year 2021-22		Closed/Withdrawal during the year 2021-22		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2022	
Number of Admini- strators	Amount	Number of Admini- strators	Amount	Number of Admini- strators	Amount	Number of Admini- strators	Amount
405	3,779.59	1	21,691.66	2	21,114.45	404	4,356.80

7.5 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent (AC)

When money is required in advance or the Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are not able to calculate the exact amounts required, they are permitted to draw money without supporting documents through AC bills. Such AC bills are required to be settled, within a maximum of 30 days, through submission of DC bills. To the end of 31 March 2022, 1,395 DC bills amounting to ₹167.51 crore was outstanding which indicates that these instructions have not been followed.

7.6 (a) Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

In addition to funds transferred on the basis of recommendation of State Finance Commission, State Government also provides funds to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samities and Municipal Institution and others for implementation of Government schemes and programmes. These funds are provided for three purposes e.g. 1. Salaries Grants, 2. Non-salary grant and 3. Grants for creation of Capital Assets. These grantee institutions are required to furnish utilization certificate in respect of such grants.

During the past five years, such Grants-in-Aid increased from ₹21,780 crore in 2017-18 to ₹25,931 crore in 2021-22.

Details of Grants-in-aid for the past 5 years are as under:

Sl. No	Name of Institutions	(₹ in crore)				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Panchayati Raj Institutions	2,980	3,223	4,415	2,509	1,907
2	Urban Local Bodies	1,792	1,432	1,886	2,662	1,992
3	Statutory Corporations	376	407	325	566	703
4	Universities	464	528	623	825	747
5	Development Authorities	2,979	3,626	2,154	1,483	1,613
6	Other Institutions	13,189	16,741	19,062	19,224	18,969
	Total	21,780	25,957	28,465	27,269	25,931

7.6 (b) Status of Outstanding Utilisation Certificates (UC)

In terms of Rule 173 of the Odisha General Financial Rules, Utilisation Certificates (UCs) in respect of Grants-in-Aid received by the grantee should be furnished by the grantee to the authority that sanctioned it, by 30 June of the succeeding year of expenditure. To the extent of non-submission of UCs, there is a risk that the amount shown in Finance Accounts may not have reached the beneficiaries.

During the year 2021-22, ₹15,989.64 crore pertaining to outstanding UCs for the period up to 2020-21 was cleared. The position of outstanding UCs as on 31 March 2022 is given below:

Year*#	Number of UCs Outstanding	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto 2020-21	19,489	17,436.53
2021-22	2,617	9,986.50
Total	22,106	27,423.03

* The year mentioned above relates to “Due year”, i.e. by 30 June of succeeding year of actual drawal.

Additions during the year 2021-22 is ₹25,930.97 crore and out of this ₹7,826.82 crore has been cleared by 31 March 2022.

The position of outstanding UCs as on 30 June 2021 is given below: -

Year*	Number of UCs Outstanding	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto 2018-19	20,009	16,174.88
2019-20	1,925	6,629.94
2020-21	5,095	20,607.85
Total	27,029	43,412.67

* The year mentioned above relates to “year of drawal”.

7.7 National Pension System (NPS)

State Government employees recruited with effect from 01 January 2005 are eligible for the New Pension System, which is a Defined Contributory Pension Scheme. In terms of the scheme, the employee contributes 10 *per cent* of his basic pay and dearness allowance; a matching amount is contributed by the State Government and the entire amount is transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/ Trustee Bank. Though the State Government started collecting Pension contribution from the employees from 2006-07, it commenced transferring to the NSDL in 2010-11 only.

During the year 2021-22, the total contribution to the NPS which is a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme, was ₹2,667.76 crore (Employees' contribution ₹947.81 crore and Government's contribution ₹1,719.95 crore). The detailed information on government contribution is available in Statement No. 15 of the Finance Accounts. The Government transferred ₹2,667.76 crore to the Public Account under the Major Head 8342-117- Defined Contribution Pension Scheme.

During the year 2021-22, ₹2,665.93 crore was transferred to NSDL. The balance amount of ₹7.83 crore (OB: ₹6.00 crore + Contribution during the year: ₹2,667.76 crore – Transfer to NSDL: ₹2,665.93 crore) is yet to be transferred to NSDL, as of March 2022.

7.8 Investment

Details of Government's investment in the equity and share capital of Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Institutions are depicted in the Statement No. 8 and 19. As on 31 March 2022, total investment of the State Government in 149 entities was ₹7,288.29 crore. Out of 149 entities, 72 entities (50 Government Companies and 22 Joint Stock Companies) are defunct for a period ranging from 6 to 50 years. An amount of ₹68.52 crore invested in defunct companies had remained unrecovered and unproductive due to non-finalisation of liquidation process.

7.9 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances given by the State Government at the end of 2021-22 was ₹9,185 crore which includes ₹8,624 crore to Government Corporations, Companies, Non-Government Institutions and Local Bodies. Government also extend long term advances to its employees at a reasonable rate of interest.

7.10 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

The cash balance includes balance in Cash and Balance in Cash Balance Investment Account. The Cash Balance in cash increased to ₹45 crore at the end of the year 2021-22 as compared to ₹27 crore at its beginning. Investment in Cash Balance Investment Account as on 31 March 2022 were ₹32,701 crore. During 2021-22, Interest Receipt on Cash Balance Investment was ₹508 crore, decreased by 64 per cent in comparison to previous year.

The details are furnished below: -

Component	(₹ in crore)		
	As on 1 April 2021	As on 31 March 2022	Net increase (+) / decrease (-)
1. Cash Balances	27	44	(+)17
2. Investments from Cash Balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	14,351	32,701	(+)18,350
3. Other Cash Balances			
i) Cash with Departmental Officers and Permanent Advance	19.57	20.74	(+)1.17
ii) Investment from Earmarked Fund Balances	18,238	18,464	(+) 226
TOTAL (1+2+3)	32,636	51,231	(+)18,595
Interest realised on Cash Balance Investment Account	1,423	508	(-)915

7.11 Misclassification between Revenue and Capital

During the year 2021-22, Government of Odisha incorrectly booked expenditure of ₹1,338.20 crore under Capital Section instead of Revenue Section, as has been determined from the purpose of expenditure.

7.12 Direct transfer of Central Scheme Funds to Implementing Agencies in the State (Funds routed outside State Budget)

As per the PFMS portal of the CGA, the total amount transferred by the Central Government to the State during the year 2021-22 was ₹41,191.24 crore (including amount transferred through RBI). Out of this, ₹21,281.32 crore was directly received by the implementing agencies in the State during 2021-22.

Out of the total amount of ₹21,281.32 crore directly received by the implementing agencies, ₹21,280.04 crore was transferred to the intermediaries (State Government agencies:

₹17,469.86 crore, Other implementing agencies, i.e., NGOs, Societies, etc: ₹3,810.19 crore) and ₹1.28 crore directly to the individual beneficiaries.

Information regarding amounts transferred by State Government to the beneficiaries as Direct Benefit Transfer is still awaited from the State Government.

Out of total amount of ₹41,191.24 crore, ₹19,909.92 crore was transferred to the State Government. The State Government transferred ₹2,952.77 crore to the intermediaries.

The direct transfer of fund to the State Government implementing agencies has increased by 13.33 *per cent* as compared to 2020-21 (from ₹15,415.34 crore in 2020-21 to ₹17,469.86 crore in 2021-22).

7.13 Single Nodal Account (SNA)

In accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, funds received by the State Government under Centrally Sponsored Schemes are restricted for use by the State Government and are required to be transferred to concerned SNAs within a period of 21 days of its receipt.

7.14 Status of Reserve Funds

Details of Reserve Funds are available in the Statement No. 21 and 22 of the Finance Accounts, Vol-II. Some of the major Reserve Funds are detailed below:

The total accumulated balance at the end of 31 March 2022 in these funds was ₹23,883.30 crore. Out of this ₹7,269.74 crore was under interest bearing Reserve Fund and ₹16,613.56 crore under non-Interest-bearing Reserve Fund.

(A) Reserve Funds bearing Interest:

(a) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF):

In terms of the guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head- '8121-General & Other Reserve Funds', which is under the interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute in the proportion of 75:25, to the fund. During the year 2021-22, the State Government received ₹1,604.00 crore (State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF): ₹1,283.20 crore and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF): ₹320.80 crore) as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year was ₹535 crore (SDRF: ₹428.00 crore and SDMF: ₹107.00 crore). The State Government transferred ₹2,139.00 crore (Central Share: ₹1,604.00

crore, State Share: ₹535.00 crore) to the Fund, under the Major Heads 8121-122-SDRF and 8121-130-SDMF. The State received ₹500.00 crore from the Central Government towards NDRF.

(b) State Compensatory Afforestation Fund:

In compliance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India's vide their letter No. 5-1/2009-FC dated 28 April 2009 and Guidelines of 2 July 2009, the State Governments are required to establish the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund for amounts received from user agencies and utilization of monies collected for undertaking Compensatory Afforestation, assisted natural regeneration, conservation and protection of forests, infrastructure development, wildlife conservation and protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The monies received by the State Governments from the user agencies need to be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' under interest bearing section in Public Account of the State at Minor head level below the Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits. As per Section 3 (4) of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016, 90 *per cent* of the fund needs to be transferred to the Major Head 8121-General and Other Reserve Funds in Public Account of State and balance 10 *per cent* to be credited into the National Fund on yearly basis provided that, the credit of 10 *per cent* Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund.

In compliance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India, the State Governments are required to establish the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund, under the interest bearing section, in Public Account of the State, for amounts received from user agencies for undertaking Compensatory Afforestation.

During the year 2021-22, the State Government did not receive any amount (Nil in previous year) from the user agencies. The Government received ₹458.05 crore (Nil in previous year) from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposit. The total balance in the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as on 31 March 2022 was ₹4,859.28 crore.

B Reserve Funds not bearing Interest:

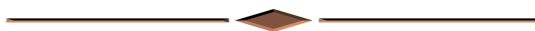
(a) Consolidated Sinking Fund:

The Government of Odisha set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund in 2006-07, for amortization of loans. According to the guidelines of the Fund, States may contribute a minimum of 0.5 *per cent* of their outstanding liabilities (Internal Debt + Public Account) as at the end of the

previous year, to the Consolidated Sinking Fund. The State Government amended the scheme vide Notification No. 34316/F dated 01.11.2018, where the Government is at liberty of not contributing to the fund, if the balance is maintained at a level higher than 5 *per cent* of the total liability of the State Government, at the end of the previous year. In the year 2021-22, the Government contributed ₹2,000.00 crore to the Fund. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹14,681.68 crore as on 31 March 2022 (₹11,693.75 crore as on 31 March 2021).

(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund:

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund in 2002-03 vide notification No. 24515-FIN-CI-SG-0002/2013-F that is administered by RBI. The latest amendment to the Fund notification issued by the State Government, effective from the year 2002-03, stipulates that the State Government shall initially contribute a minimum of ₹4.96 crore and thereafter, during each year, the Government shall contribute an amount equivalent at least to 1/5th of the outstanding invoked guarantees plus an amount of guarantees likely to be invoked as a result of the incremental guarantees issued during the year, so as to reach the level deemed sufficient to meet the amount of anticipated guarantees devolving on the Government as a result of the likely invocation of outstanding guarantees in the succeeding 5 years. During the year, Government did not contribute ₹1,417.10 crore, which it was required to contribute to the Fund. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹1,646.41 crore as on 31 March 2022 (₹1,522.83 crore as on 31 March 2021).



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