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CHAPTER - I
GENERAL



CHAPTER-I: GENERAL

1.1 Trends of Revenue Receipts

1.1.1 The tax and non-tax revenue raised by the Government of Assam (GoA) during the year 2015-16, the State's share of net proceeds of divisible Union taxes and duties assigned to State, Grants-in-aid received from the Government of India(GoI) during the year and the corresponding figures for the preceding four years are mentioned in **Table 1.1.1**.

Table 1.1.1
Trend of Revenue Receipts

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Revenue raised by the State Government					
	• Tax revenue	7,638.23	8,250.21	8,994.92	9,449.81	10,106.49
	• Non-tax revenue	2,866.76	2,473.59	2,705.03	2,412.89	2,741.56
	Total	10,504.99	10,723.80	11,699.95	11,862.70	12,848.05
	Percentage of increase over previous year	--	2.08	9.10	1.39	8.31
2.	Receipts from Government of India					
	• Share of net proceeds of divisible Union taxes and duties	9,283.53	10,601.26	11,574.52	12,283.71	16,784.88 ¹
	• Grants-in-aid	7,666.87	9,365.92	8,938.32	14,035.08	12,824.75
	Total	16,950.40	19,967.18	20,512.84	26,318.79	29,609.63
3.	Total receipts of the State Government (1 and 2)	27,455.39	30,690.98	32,212.79	38,181.49	42,457.68
4.	Percentage of 1 to 3	38	35	36	31	30

Source: Finance Accounts.

¹ Note: For details, please see statement No.14: Detailed accounts of revenue by minor heads in the Finance Accounts (Volume-2) of Government of Assam for the year 2015-16. Figures under the "share of net proceeds assigned to States" under the major heads -0020-corporation tax, 0021- taxes on income and expenditure, 0028- Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure, 0032-taxes on wealth, 0037-customs, 0038-union excise duties, 0044-service taxes and 0045-other taxes and duties on commodities and services booked in the Finance Accounts under 'A- tax revenue' have been excluded from revenue raised by the State Government and included in 'States' share of divisible Union taxes' in the above table.

The above table indicates that during the year 2015-16, the revenue raised by the State Government (₹ 12,848.05 crore) was 30 per cent of the total revenue receipts as against 31 per cent during the previous year. The balance 70 per cent of the receipts during 2015-16 was from the GoI.

1.1.2 Details of tax revenue raised during the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 are given in **Table 1.1.2**.

Table 1.1.2
Tax revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Percentage of increase (+)/ decrease (-) in 2015-16 over 2014-15	
		BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual
1.	Taxes on sales, trade etc.	4,875.00	5,693.96	5,980.76	6,223.13	6,835.05	6,848.01	8,367.50	7,351.25	9,810.55	7,493.72	17	02
2.	State Excise	400.00	503.35	530.00	568.11	609.05	610.26	763.72	664.99	878.77	807.96	15	22
3.	Stamp duty and Registration fees	145.00	175.15	151.18	252.29	211.94	251.51	554.33	188.51	362.19	224.83	(-35)	19
4.	Taxes and duties on electricity	41.11	36.67	46.64	41.83	49.24	40.54	56.44	44.00	58.38	48.64	03	11
5.	Taxes on vehicles	270.00	293.70	335.00	328.09	365.38	351.11	441.31	364.53	505.59	442.73	15	21
6.	Taxes on goods and passengers	411.20	536.39	492.75	369.10	482.11	413.89	504.27	396.94	596.00	583.12	18	47
7.	Other taxes on income and expenditure – Tax on professions, trades, callings and employments	166.00	164.27	187.16	168.31	181.08	186.36	235.05	191.28	268.36	182.93	14	(-) 04
8.	Other taxes and duties on commodities and services	10.99	11.76	13.32	71.11	36.09	47.60	110.39	54.92	68.54	61.09	(-38)	11
9.	Land revenue	141.62	139.71	160.81	145.91	140.34	155.65	201.64	142.32	224.14	229.46	11	61
10.	Taxes on agricultural income	105.00	83.27	111.61	82.33	73.50	89.99	110.77	51.07	119.88	32.01	08	(-) 37
	Total	6,565.92	7,638.23	8,009.23	8,250.21	8,983.78	8,994.92	11,345.42	9,449.81	12,892.40	10,106.49	14	07

Source: Annual Financial Statement and Finance Accounts.

The reasons for major variations in respect of tax revenues during 2015-16 over those of 2014-15 as reported by the concerned department(s) were as follows:

State Excise: The increase was mainly due to introduction of application fee, increase of different kind of license fee, *advalorem* levy, transport fee, import fee etc.

Land Revenue: The increase in land revenue in the year 2015-16 over the year 2014-15 was mainly due to classification of land.

Stamp Duty and Registration Fees: The increase of revenues in respect of the stamps (judicial) was mainly due to increase of legal procedures cases during 2015-16, so the sale of judicial stamp papers had increased over 2014-15. As regards, the registration fees and the stamps (non-judicial), the increase was mainly due to increase in registration of flats/properties in major towns during 2015-16.

The other departments did not intimate (January 2017) the reasons for increase/decrease though called for.

1.1.3 Details of non-tax revenue raised during the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 are indicated in **Table 1.1.3**.

Table 1.1.3
Details of Non-tax revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Percentage of increase (+) / decrease (-) in 2015-16 over 2014-15	
		BE	Actual	BE	Actual								
1.	Petroleum	1,741.33	1,970.63	2,582.96	1,589.55	2,285.09	1,791.31	3,200.02	1,421.15	3,200.06	1,672.03	0.001	18
2.	Interest receipts	523.69	475.93	503.21	510.21	544.90	418.61	628.63	313.99	515.76	298.80	(-)18	(-) 05
3.	Dairy development	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.49	0.28	0.48	9.61	0.43	0.59	0.07	(-)94	(-) 84
4.	Forestry and wildlife	183.82	152.85	158.71	110.56	195.17	100.92	136.22	115.99	124.34	117.30	(-)09	01
5.	Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries	1.41	0.85	1.00	1.10	1.08	0.48	1.35	0.96	0.60	3.31	(-)56	245
6.	Miscellaneous general services	500.06	0.24	0.01	0.01	30.15	60.02	0.01	268.50	73.94	4.81	7,39,300	(-) 98
7.	Major and medium irrigation projects	0.68	0.21	0.46	0.38	0.27	0.43	0.47	0.62	0.53	0.84	13	35
8.	Medical and public health	8.13	10.42	10.19	12.13	13.31	11.29	14.95	11.38	13.91	15.47	(-)07	36
9.	Co-operation	0.79	0.44	0.89	0.58	0.56	0.63	0.71	0.47	0.78	0.64	10	36
10.	Public works	4.52	3.12	3.81	3.32	3.63	2.01	4.09	1.14	2.47	3.84	(-)40	237
11.	Police	35.38	29.51	30.40	36.22	34.42	59.40	44.63	43.54	73.19	52.62	64	21
12.	Other administrative services	141.23	49.31	71.26	56.75	57.51	62.48	69.92	69.25	76.98	329.16	10	375
13.	Coal and lignite	35.95	26.34	35.52	43.95	50.00	38.76	54.15	51.22	47.75	32.58	(-)12	(-) 36
14.	Roads and bridges	91.43	79.19	27.37	52.62	101.12	50.40	64.83	42.18	62.10	28.69	(-)04	(-) 32
15.	Others	57.32	67.50	61.41	55.72	82.82	107.81	68.66	72.07	132.86	181.40	94	152
	Total	3,325.95	2,866.76	3,487.45	2,473.59	3,400.31	2,705.03	4,298.25	2,412.89	4,325.86	2,741.56	01	14

Source: Annual Financial Statement and Finance Accounts.

The reasons for major variations in respect of non-tax revenues during 2015-16 over those of 2014-15 as reported by the concerned department(s) were as follows:

Department of Geology and Mining: The increase in receipts under the head ‘Petroleum’ was due to increase in production. As regards, Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries, the increase was mainly due to increase in royalty rate and in respect of ‘coal and lignite’ the Department stated that the decrease was mainly due to decrease in production.

Police: The increase was mainly due to increase in sale proceeds by auctioning of old vehicles, battery, etc. and scrap materials like tyres, tubes and empty bullet cartridges; collection of cost against deployment of police guards in various establishments; realisation of house rent from police personnel for occupying Government quarters; and realisation of rent from banks for installations of ATMs within the office campuses of the Superintendents of Police/Commandants.

The other departments did not intimate (January 2017) the reasons for increase/decrease though called for.

1.2 Analysis of arrears of revenue

The arrears of revenue as on 31 March 2016 in respect of the Taxation Department, State Excise Department and Mines and Minerals Department amounted to ₹ 4,924.36 crore of which ₹ 2,048.14 crore was outstanding for more than five years, as detailed in the **Table – 1.2**.

Table 1.2
Arrears of revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Heads of Revenue	Name of Department	Total Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2016	Amount outstanding for more than five years as on 31 March 2016	Replies of the Department
1.	Agricultural Income Tax (0022)	Taxation Department	55.35	8.90	The total arrear outstanding as on 31 March 2016 of ₹ 4,921.65 crore attributable to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some amount of dues become arrears when the amount is not paid by the dealers on due date. The assessing officer issue notices to the defaulters for payment of arrears. ▪ For amount which cannot be realised by the assessing officers <i>in spite</i> of all efforts, arrear certificates are issued by the assessing officers to the <i>Bakijai</i> Officers for realisation of the amount and these amounts remain as arrear with Superintendent of Taxes (Recovery) till recovery of arrear amount.
2.	Professional Tax (0028)		2.21	1.71	
3.	Specified Land (0029)		1,885.44	1,007.47	
4.	Sales Tax (0040)		2,754.45	870.85	
5.	Entry Tax (0042)		220.35	153.31	
6.	Other Taxes on Commodity and Services (0045)		3.85	3.22	

Sl. No.	Heads of Revenue	Name of Department	Total Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2016	Amount outstanding for more than five years as on 31 March 2016	Replies of the Department
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pending of cases involving arrear of revenue in High Court/ Supreme Court/ Board of Revenue and with Appellate / Revision Authority. ▪ Untraceability of dealers.
7.	State Excise (0039)	Excise Department	1.58	1.58	Though Excise levies are prepaid, due to non-payment of renewal licence fee by M/s Nixil Pharmaceuticals, Balipara, Tezpur, the total arrear outstanding as on 31 March 2016 of ₹ 1.57 crore and the same is non-functional.
8.	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries (0853)	Mines and Minerals Department	1.13	1.10	Non-payment of royalty on limestone by NECEM Cements Ltd. and Vinay Cements Ltd.
Total			4,924.36	2,048.14	

The reply is not acceptable as the reply is general and the fact remains that recovery of ₹ 2,048.14 crore was pending for more than five years and no efforts were being made to recover them. Arrears of ₹ 4,924.36 crore were pending with the departmental authorities.

1.3 Arrears in assessments

The details of cases pending at the beginning of the year, cases becoming due for assessments, cases disposed of during the year and number of cases pending for finalisation at the end of the year as furnished by the Sales Tax Department in respect of Sales Tax, Motor Spirit Tax, Luxury Tax and Tax on works contract were as given in **Table 1.3**.

Table 1.3
Arrears in assessments

Head of revenue	Opening Balance as on 01 April 2015	New cases due for assessments during 2015-16	Total assessment due	Cases disposed of during 2015-16	Balance at the end of the year	Percentage of disposal (col. 5 to col. 4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Sales Tax (AGST/VAT /CST)	17,377	17,074	34,451	17,617	16,834	51.14
APTC & E Tax Act	31,258	41,221	72,479	47,033	25,446	64.89
Entry Tax	3,359	1,850	5,209	1,871	3,338	35.92

Head of revenue	Opening Balance as on 01 April 2015	New cases due for assessments during 2015-16	Total assessment due	Cases disposed of during 2015-16	Balance at the end of the year	Percentage of disposal (col. 5 to col. 4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Luxury Tax	458	462	920	495	425	53.80
Electricity Duty Act	2,015	910	2,925	517	2,408	17.68
Specified Land	838	865	1,703	1,189	514	69.82
Agricultural Income Tax	978	762	1,740	699	1,041	40.17
Total	56,283	63,144	1,19,427	69,421	50,006	58.13

Thus, the assessments pending at the end of the year decreased over the opening balance in respect of all the Acts except Electricity Duty Act and Agricultural Income Tax Act. The percentage disposal against Electricity Duty Act was particularly very poor. Further, the overall percentage of completion of assessment remained at the level of about 58 per cent.

1.4 Evasion of tax detected by the Department

The details of cases of evasion of tax detected by the Taxation Department and State Excise Department, cases finalised and the demands for additional tax raised as reported by the departments are given in **Table 1.4**.

Table 1.4
Evasion of tax

Head of revenue	Cases pending as on 31 March 2015	Cases detected during 2015-16	Total	Number of cases in which assessment/ investigation completed and additional demand with penalty etc. raised.		Number of cases pending for finalisation as on 31 March 2016
				Number of cases	Amount of demand (₹ in crore)	
Sales Tax/ VAT	255	2,069	2,324	2,033	13.40	291
State Excise	03	01	04	04	43.94	--
Total	258	2,070	2,328	2,037	57.34	291

Thus, the departments detected 2,070 cases of evasion of taxes and raised additional demand of ₹ 57.34 crore during the year. However, the cases pending at the end of the year stood at 291 against the opening balance of 258.

1.5 Pendency of refund cases

The number of refund cases pending at the beginning of the year 2015-16, claims received during the year, refunds allowed during the year and the cases pending at the close of the year 2015-16, as reported by the Department is given in **Table 1.5**.

Table 1.5
Details of pendency of refund cases

Sl. No.	Particulars	Sales Tax/VAT	
		No. of cases	Amount
1.	Claims outstanding at the beginning of the year	56	11.17
2.	Claims received during the year	107	15.88
3.	Refunds made during the year	106	8.61
4.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year	57	18.44

Assam Value Added Tax Act provides for payment of interest, at the rate of one *per cent* per month, if the excess amount is not refunded to the dealer within 90 days from the date of the order and thereafter at the rate of 1.5 *per cent* per month till the refund is made. Thus, the Department needs to put in place a mechanism for monitoring the pendency of refund cases to ensure that there is no delay in refund of dues.

1.6 Response of Government/departments towards audit

The Accountant General (Audit), Assam (AG) conducts periodical inspection of the Government departments to test check the transactions and verify the maintenance of important accounts and other records as prescribed in the rules and procedures. These inspections are followed up with the Inspection Reports (IRs) incorporating irregularities detected during the inspection and not settled on the spot, which are issued to the heads of the offices inspected with copies to the higher authorities for taking prompt corrective action. The heads of the offices/Government are required to promptly comply with the observations contained in the IRs, rectify the defects and omissions and report compliance through initial reply to the AG within one month from the date of issue of the IRs. Serious financial irregularities are reported to the heads of the Department and the Government.

IRs issued upto December 2015 disclosed that 3,521 paragraphs involving ₹ 7,169.23 crore relating to 918 IRs remained outstanding at the end of June 2016 as mentioned below, alongwith the corresponding figures for the preceding two years in **Table 1.6**.

Table 1.6
Details of pending Inspection Reports

	June 2014	June 2015	June 2016
Number of IRs pending for settlement	811	867	918
Number of outstanding audit observations	3,216	3,281	3,521
Amount of revenue involved (<i>₹in crore</i>)	6,991.70	6,943.11	7,169.23

1.6.1 The Department wise details of the IRs and audit observations outstanding as on 30 June 2016 and the amounts involved are mentioned in the **Table 1.6.1**.

Table 1.6.1
Department wise details of IRs

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Nature of receipts	Numbers of outstanding IRs	Numbers of outstanding audit observations	Money value involved
1.	Finance (Taxation)	Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	217	1,340	526.83
		Agricultural Income Tax	14	40	8.52
		Other Taxes	95	273	73.16
2.	Excise	State Excise	102	444	289.86
3.	Transport	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	114	384	48.69
4.	Stamp and Registration	Stamp Duty and Registration Fees	91	181	7.67
5.	Mines and Minerals	Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries	12	63	6,042.87
6.	Environment and Forests	Forestry and Wildlife	273	796	171.63
Total			918	3,521	7,169.23

Audit did not receive even the first replies from the heads of offices within one month from the date of issue of the IRs, for 105 IRs issued during 2015-16. This large pendency of the IRs due to non-receipt of the replies is indicative of the fact that the heads of offices and the departments did not initiate action to rectify the defects, omissions and irregularities pointed out by the AG in the IRs.

1.6.2 Departmental audit committee meetings

The Government sets up audit committees to monitor and expedite the progress of the settlement of the IRs and paragraphs in the IRs. The details of the audit committee meetings held during the year 2015-16 and the paragraphs settled are mentioned in **Table 1.6.2**.

Table 1.6.2
Details of Departmental audit committee meetings

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	Number of meetings held	Number of paras settled	Amount
1.	Environment and Forests	01	298	12.20
2.	State Excise	01	32	0.21
3.	Geology and Mining	01	02	--
Total (Revenue and Expenditure)		03	332	12.41

Thus, 332 paragraphs could be settled in respect of the above three departments through the audit committee meetings held during the year. Further, an analysis of the outstanding paragraphs indicated that major outstanding objections related to the Taxation Department. The Taxation Department and also the other departments, thus, need to move more audit committee meetings at regular intervals so that the arrears in settlement of audit observations of IRs could be cleared.

1.6.3 Response of the Departments to the draft audit paragraphs

The draft audit paragraphs proposed for inclusion in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India are forwarded by the AG to the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of the concerned Department, drawing their attention to audit findings and requesting them to send their response within six weeks. The fact of non-receipt of the replies from the departments/Government is invariably indicated at the end of such paragraphs included in the Audit Report.

Besides 40 draft paragraphs, a Performance Audit (PA) on 'Working of Transport Department', an Information Technology (IT) Audit of the Registration System 'e-Panjeeyan' and two Compliance Audits on (i) 'Impact of Tax Exemptions to Industrial Units of Assam' and (ii) 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA)' were sent to the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of the respective departments between April and September 2016. The departments/ Directorates did not provide replies to 23 draft paragraphs despite requests and the same have been incorporated in this Report without the response of the Department. The replies furnished by the departments/Directorates has been appropriately incorporated in the respective paragraphs. Further, Excise Department had recovered full objected amount of ₹ 10.89 lakh in case of two draft paragraphs and the same have been suitably included in the results of audit.

1.6.4 Follow up on the Audit Reports

The internal working system of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), notified in December 2002, laid down that after the presentation of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in the Legislative Assembly, the departments shall initiate action on the audit paragraphs and the action taken explanatory notes thereon should be submitted by the Government within three months of tabling the Reports, for consideration of the Committee. In spite of these provisions, the explanatory notes on audit paragraphs of the Reports were being delayed inordinately. 174 paragraphs (including PA) included in the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Revenue Sector of the Government of Assam for the years ended 31 March 2011-15 were placed before the State Legislature Assembly between March 2012 and July 2016. In none of the cases, *suo-motu* reply of the Departments was received within the stipulated date.

During 2015-16, the PAC discussed one PA pertaining to the Audit Report for the year 2011-12 and a standalone Report on "Kaziranga National Park – Issues and Challenges". No recommendation of the PAC has been received in this year.

1.7 Analysis of the mechanism for dealing with the issues raised by audit

To analyse the system of addressing the issues highlighted in the IRs/Audit Reports by the departments/Government, the action taken on the paragraphs and PAs included in the Audit Reports of the last five years for one Department is evaluated in detail and included in this Audit Report.

The succeeding paragraphs 1.7.1 and 1.7.2 discuss the performance of **Environment and Forests Department** in respect of the cases detected in the course of local audit during the last five years and also the cases included in the audit reports for years 2010-11 to 2014-15.

1.7.1 Position of Inspection Reports

The summarised position of IRs issued during the last five years, paragraphs included in these reports and their status as on 31 March 2015 are tabulated in **Table 1.7.1**.

Table 1.7.1
Position of IRs

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance			Addition during the year			Clearance			Closing Balance		
	IRs	Paras	Money value	IRs	Paras	Money value	IRs	Paras	Money value	IRs	Paras	Money value
2010-11	267	797	127.75	24	140	24.89	01	08	0.37	290	929	152.27
2011-12	290	929	152.27	20	107	72.45	61	246	49.64	249	790	175.08
2012-13	249	790	175.08	18	83	31.60	00	01	0.37	267	872	206.31
2013-14	267	872	206.31	29	126	11.42	09	14	0.56	287	984	217.17
2014-15	287	984	217.17	23	67	4.25	42	236	25.99	268	815	195.43

The Government arranges audit committee meetings between the Department and AG's office to settle the old paragraphs. As would be evident from the above table, against 267 outstanding IRs with 797 paragraphs as on start of 2010-11, the number of outstanding IRs increased to 268 with 815 paragraphs at the end of 2014-15.

1.7.2 Recovery of accepted cases

The position of paragraphs included in the Audit Reports of the last five years, those accepted by the Department and the amount recovered are mentioned in **Table 1.7.2**.

Table 1.7.2

Year of Audit Report	Number of paragraphs included	Money value of the paragraphs	Number of paragraphs accepted including money value	Money value of accepted paragraphs	Amount recovered	(₹ in crore)
						Cumulative position of recovery of accepted cases as of 31 March 2016
2010-11	04	2.48	02	1.12	Nil	Nil
2011-12	01 ²	1,154.43	--	Nil	NA	
2012-13	--	--	--	--	--	
2013-14	12 ³	28.93	03	24.17	Nil	
2014-15	06 ⁴	8.68	02	0.29	Nil	

It is evident from the above table that the progress of recovery even in accepted cases was very slow during the last five years. The Department may take immediate action to pursue and monitor recovery of the dues involved at least in the accepted cases.

1.7.3 Action taken on the recommendations accepted by the departments/ Government.

The PAs conducted by the AG (Audit) are forwarded to the concerned departments/Government with a request to furnish their replies. These PAs are also discussed in the exit conference and the department's/Government's views received during the exit conferences and at other points are included while finalising the PAs for the Audit Reports. Besides, recommendations are also suggested through compliance audit paragraphs wherever appropriate.

During 2013-14, a PA titled "Kaziranga National Park - Issues and Challenges" was carried out, wherein 39 recommendations were suggested to the Environment and Forests Department. However, the information on action taken/action proposed to be taken on the recommendations including their current status have not been intimated to audit. The Department needs to follow up these so that the deficiencies mentioned in the PA can be rectified and their recurrence prevented.

1.8 Audit Planning

The unit offices under various Departments are categorised into high, medium and low risk units according to their revenue position, past trends of the audit observations and other parameters. The annual audit plan is prepared on the basis of risk analysis which *inter-alia* includes critical issues in Government Revenue and tax administration *i.e.* budget speech, white paper on state finances, Reports of the Finance Commission

² "Performance Audit on Forest Receipts" - a standalone report.

³ Including Standalone PA Report – "Kaziranga National Park- Issues and Challenges"

⁴ Including a Theme Based Audit 'Planning and Financial management of Major wildlife areas in Assam – Impact on Conservation efforts'

(State and Central), recommendations of the Taxation Reforms Committee, statistical analysis of the revenue earnings during the past five years, factors of the tax administration, audit coverage and its impact during past five years etc.

During the year 2015-16, there were total 360 auditable units, of which 111 units were planned and 108 units had been audited, which is 30 *per cent* of the total auditable units.

Besides the compliance audit mentioned above, one PA, one IT Audit and two Compliance Audits as mentioned in paragraph 1.6.3, were also taken up.

1.9 Results of Audit

1.9.1 Position of local audit conducted during the year

Test check of the records of 108 units of Sales Tax/Value Added Tax, State Excise, Motor Vehicles, Forest and other Departmental offices conducted during the year 2015-16 showed under assessment/short levy/loss of revenue aggregating ₹ 431 crore in 601 cases. During the course of the year, the departments concerned accepted under assessment and other deficiencies of ₹ 65.89 lakh involved in 10 cases which were pointed out in audit during 2015-16. The departments collected ₹ 94.99 lakh in 40 cases during 2015-16, pertaining to the audit findings of previous year and during 2015-16.

1.9.2 Coverage of this Report

This Report contains 38 paragraphs suitably clubbed into appropriate captions (selected from the audit detections made during the local audit referred to above and during earlier years, which could not be included in earlier reports), a PA on 'Working of Transport Department', an IT Audit of the Registration System '*e-Panjeeyan*' and two Compliance Audits on (i) 'Impact of Tax Exemptions to Industrial Units of Assam' and (ii) 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA)', involving financial effect of ₹ 338.90 crore of which the departments accepted cases involving revenue of ₹ 11.81 crore and recovered ₹ one lakh. In addition, financial irregularities of ₹ 1.20 crore were accepted by the Chief Executive Officer, State CAMPA. These are discussed in succeeding Chapters II to VI.