

OVERVIEW

I. General

The Report contains 27 paragraphs. Some of the major findings are mentioned below:

The State's performance in mobilisation of resources is assessed in terms of tax revenue and non-tax revenue, not including the State's share in central taxes and Grants-in-Aid which is based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

The percentage of revenue raised by State Government to the total revenue of the State increased from 44.79 *per cent* in 2018-19 to 46.31 *per cent* in 2019-20.

(Paragraph 1.1)

During the year 2019-20, as many as 599 assessment files, returns, refund registers and other relevant records involving tax effect of ₹1,295.47 crore were not made available to audit for scrutiny.

(Paragraph 1.6.5)

Test check of records of tax and non-tax receipts revealed under-assessment/ short levy/ loss of revenue aggregating to ₹1,592.96 crore in 27,077 cases in 2019-20.

(Paragraph 1.9)

II. Value Added Tax, Entry Tax, Goods and Services Tax etc.

The application of lower rate of tax during assessment of the unspecified items under the OVAT Act resulted in short-levy of tax of ₹1.63 crore and penalty of ₹3.26 crore.

(Paragraph 2.5.1)

The Assessing Authority irregularly allowed credit notes issued to individual customers which led to short levy of tax and penalty of ₹1.35 crore.

(Paragraph 2.5.2)

The Assessing Authorities wrongly accepted C forms of Odisha State considering those as inter-State sale and levied tax at concessional rate under the Central Sales Tax Act resulting in short-levy of tax of ₹1.26 crore.

(Paragraph 2.5.3)

The Assessing Authority irregularly allowed credit notes issued beyond the period of three months resulting in excess refund of ₹55.39 lakh.

(Paragraph 2.5.4)

The Assessing Authority irregularly accepted the sales turnover of ₹17.57 crore under Odisha State E-I, 'C' forms and allowed concessional rate of tax

resulting in short levy of tax worth ₹52.71 lakh at the differential rate of three per cent.

(Paragraph 2.5.5)

Assessing Authority allowed excess deduction towards labour and service charges which resulted in short levy of tax and penalty worth ₹14.79 lakh.

(Paragraph 2.5.6)

The Assessing Authority did not levy entry tax on sales of scheduled goods resulting in short-levy of ET worth ₹19 lakh along with penalty worth ₹38 lakh on the tax assessed.

(Paragraph 2.6.1)

Excess adjustment of payments of tax resulted in short demand of entry tax worth ₹33 lakh.

(Paragraph 2.6.2)

Non-levy of entry tax on sales turnover of scheduled goods resulted in short levy of tax and penalty worth ₹13.39 lakh.

(Paragraph 2.6.3)

The refund claims of 3,122 cases worth ₹653.68 crore under Goods and Services Tax Act were received as of 31 March 2020. Out of these cases, refunds were allowed in 1,835 cases involving ₹304.58 crore, 1,078 cases involving ₹251.32 crore were rejected and 209 cases involving ₹97.78 crore were pending for disposal.

(Paragraph 2.7.5)

III. State Excise Duty

Failure on the part of District Excise Offices to raise demand against the licensees who did not lift entire Minimum Guaranteed Quantity of Country Liquor, Indian Made Foreign Liquor and Beer, the Excise Duty with fine of ₹8.31 crore remained unrealised.

(Paragraph 3.5.1)

Failure on the part of DEO, Ganjam to raise demand for unauthorised extra hours of operation, resulted in non-realisation of the Government revenue to the tune of ₹51.09 lakh towards excise fee from one of the defaulting Distilleries.

(Paragraph 3.5.2)

Superintendents of Excise did not raise demand for realisation of fee of ₹45.50 lakh for submission of unregistered land agreements.

(Paragraph 3.5.3)

Failure on the part of two Superintendents of Excise to raise demand against two distilleries resulted in ₹13.06 lakh unrealised, as cost of establishment for the year 2018-19.

(Paragraph 3.5.4)

IV. Stamp Duty and Registration Fee

Stamp Duty and Registration fee of ₹8.28 crore was short realised on 'Agreement to sale and Development Agreements', 'Undervaluation of partition deed', 'Lease Agreements executed to let or sub-let the immovable property on rent for commercial use', 'Power of attorney instruments in lieu of conveyance', 'Lease deeds due to non-adherence to provision of IS Act, 1899', and undervaluation of Buildings and Super structures.

(Paragraphs 4.5.1, 4.5.2, 4.5.3, 4.5.4, 4.5.5 & 4.5.6)

V. Motor Vehicles Tax

Regional Transport Officers failed to realise the Motor Vehicles tax of ₹ 9.52 crore and penalty of ₹19.04 crore from the owners of 7,634 registered vehicle.

(Paragraph 5.5.1)

VI. Mining Receipts

Non-realisation of ₹456.46 crore towards cost price of the iron ore extracted beyond the approved quantity by the Joint Director of Mines from the lessee.

(Paragraph 6.5.1)

Non-inclusion of sizing charges in the Run-of-Mine price of coal during assessment resulted in short levy of royalty of ₹41.50 crore with non-realisation of contribution of ₹13.28 crore to National Mineral Exploration Trust and District Mineral Foundation Fund.

(Paragraph 6.5.2)

Interest amount of ₹9.35 crore on delayed payments of royalty and ₹22.30 lakh on delayed payment of Dead Rent and Surface Rent not realised.

(Paragraph 6.5.3)

The Deputy Directors of Mines/ Mining Officers did not raise demands towards Dead Rent of ₹51.04 lakh and Surface Rent of ₹53.56 lakh for which such amount remained unrealised.

(Paragraph 6.5.4)

DDM, Rourkela did not collect and deposit the salary component in the Government account, as a result the owners of private weighbridges were extended undue benefit of ₹1.02 crore.

(Paragraph 6.5.5)

Non-inclusion of useful waste quantity of decorative stone in the highest production quantity led to loss of Stamp Duty and Registration Fee worth ₹30.96 lakh.

(Paragraph 6.5.6)